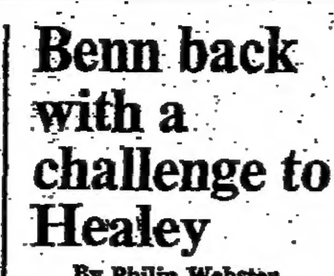
Wednesday July 22 1981
No 60.986
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES



Beneath the bristle of the skinheads, page 11

US interest rates to remain high

A United States Federal Reserve Board decision to impose an even slower rate of money supply growth will ensure that American interest rates remain high for some time to come. The decision, announced yesterday, has been made despite mounting congressional opposition to the record rate levels and in the face of strong criticism by foreign leaders at the Ottawa summit meeting.

The firm line taken in the Fed's announcement, together with a further rise in United States interest rates, led to a further sharp rise in the dollar, pushing sterling to $1.8455, its lowest level against the dollar this year Page 19

Cut in teacher training likely

A recommendation to cut by a quarter next year's intake into postgraduate teacher training courses is expected to be approved by the Government's Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers when it meets today. No change is recommended in next year's intake into the three and four-year Bachelor of Education courses Page 3

Danube threat to flood Vienna

Vienna was officially warned last night that the Danube might burst its banks. The river was rising 3 cms an hour after rain and snowstorms had swept Bavaria and Austria, drowning eight people and inundating roads and wide stretches of farmland.

Photograph, page 8

Rejection call on Whitehall pay

A second Civil Service union is to urge its members to reject the Government's offer to settle the 20-week pay dispute. It wants members to acknowledge that the consequences would be an all-out strike. Leaders of the other seven unions are putting the offer to members without recommendation Page 2

Gas supply fear

Delays in bringing the Brent Field in the North Sea into operation may cause problems this winter. British Gas says that if there is a prolonged period of cold weather, gas supplies to industry may be threatened Page 19

Tour arrests

Police have arrested 38 people who demonstrated outside the hotel of the South African Springbok rugby team in New Zealand. Britain is reluctantly supporting a Commonwealth decision to switch the Finance Ministers' meeting from New Zealand to the Bahamas in protest against the tour Page 6

£1.8m yearling

Robert Sangster, bidding through the British Bloodstock Agency (Ireland), paid a record $3.5m (£1,871,660) for the yearling son of Northern Dancer at the Keeneland Sales in Lexington, Kentucky. Minutes later Aston Upthorpe stud spent $3.3m for another son of Northern Dancer. Yesterday's sales totalled £28m Page 18

Rasputin revived

A controversial film about the depraved monk Rasputin and his role in the fall of the Russian monarchy has become the sensation of the Moscow film festival. It was shown for the first time after lying on the censors' shelf for eight years. Page 6

'Times' wedding colour magazine



'o commemorate the royal ·edding on July 29, *The Times* ill next Tuesday publish the rst colour magazine in its istory.

The Archbishop of Canterury contributes a personal eflection on the significance f the ceremony, and Lady ıntonia Fraser, Norman St ohn-Stevas, Charles Douglasome and Anthony Holden xamine the state of the onarchy, the place of a royal rincess in the life of the ıtion, and the social revolution hich has transformed Britain nce the marriage of the Queen 1947. In today's feature on e preparations Robin Young amines the cost of it all Page 4

US and allies clash on world economic strategy

From David Blake, Ottawa, July 21

Leaders of the world's seven leading industrial nations were ending two and a half days of talks on the world's economy tonight having agreed on a 30-paragraph communique under five main headings but little else concrete.

Mrs Thatcher hailed the meeting as a success and she said: "This has been a very valuable summit, although it has been overshadowed by the deepening crisis in the Middle East". She said that discussions, particularly on East-West relations, the world economy and north-south issues, had taken place in "an excellent and constructive atmosphere. All of us know each other's minds much better on a very wide range of issues". She was particularly pleased that the West was determined to negotiate on armaments from a position of strength.

Mrs Thatcher's pleasure is clearly shared by other world leaders, who are to meet in France next year at the invitation of the French President. The same group of seven countries will take part as those attending this year's summit. They are France, Canada, Britain, Italy, Germany, Japan and the United States. In addition the EEC Commission is allowed to attend.

Sharp disagreements between the United States and its most important European partners remain on the handling of the world economy. Mrs Thatcher has given unswerving support to President Reagan right through the meeting, including during the discussion of interest rates, which have been the subject of the most intense debate.

There have been some tough warnings of what American interest rates are doing to the rest of the world. German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that interest rates in Germany were "now at their highest level since the birth of Christ" in real terms. France's President Francois Mitterand warned that unemployment in France and Germany and other countries was coming close to a flash point" something which the French Foreign minister Claud Cheyson specifically linked to riots in Britain in recent weeks. The Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini said that his country was failing to meet its inflation targets because of American interest rates.

European leaders are now reconciled to the fact that American interest rates will remain high for months to come. They are likely to make another push to get interest rates down in the autumn. There will also be a new impetus given to attempts to smooth out currency fluctuation.

The meeting seems to have made some genuine progress on the problems of relations with developing countries. The communiqué is expetced to contain a statement of the West's willingness to take part in "global negotiations" linking together all main issues. The decision by the United States to allow this is thought by Europeans to be a worthwhile concession from President Reagan. The United States has been a hard-liner on talks with developing countries in the past, but has come under intense pressure from its partners in recent weeks

However, so far only words have been agreed, which are just the first step in a very long journey. There is no guarantee that the United States will take a soft line if such talks ever got off the ground. Europeans also hope that they have achieved something in persuading the United States to soften its attitude to plans to set up a special affiliate of the World Bank to finance energy development in poor countries. No expected in the communiqué, however. The French Government made it plain this afternoon that it would like firmer promises on the North-South issue.

The western nations will also press oil producing countries to give more aid to poor nations. On trade, the meeting has called for a special session of Gatt and the EEC is pressing for all the participants here to hold informal meetings to discuss trade problems. This would effectively provide the EEC with a discreet way of putting pressure on the Japanese.

European countries are angry about two main aspects of Japan's trade policy. One is that it is so hard for European goods to break through non-tariff barriers to get into the Japanese market. The other is that Japan concentrates its export efforts on a few products aimed at a few countries.

The Americans are trying to get agreement to tighten the rules on Western sales to the Soviet block. The Europeans point out that President Reagan removed restrictions on American sales of grain to the Soviet Union in order to please his farmers, and they question why European goods should not be sold to the Russians, which American wheat is.

☐ Elaborate efforts have been made by the Canadian Government to ensure that disagreements over policy do not spoil the personal relationships between the leaders. Until this afternoon they have been secluded at a luxury resort hotel 40 miles east of Ottawa which is proudly billed as the largest log cabin in the world. There have, however, been some setbacks to the social side of the meeting: a barbecue planned for last night had to be scrapped because of bad weather, which also interfered with the helicopter flights shuttling people from the conference centre into town.

Benn back with a challenge to Healey

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Wedgwood Benn, making his return to active politics yesterday, soon found himself in opposition to Mr Denis Healey, his main opponent in Labour's deputy leadership contest, and Mr Michael Foot, the party leader.

Looking suntanned and fit, although admitting to being "still wonky" on his legs, Mr Benn attended a special meeting of Labour's national executive committee almost seven weeks after Mr Foot's dramatic challenge to him to fight him for the party leadership, and his admission to hospital the following day suffering from polyneuritis.

He succeeded in getting through the NEC a proposal, described later by Mr John Golding, Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme and a right-wing member of the executive, as "crackers", to give youngsters taking part in the Government's youth opportunities programme statutory trade union rights including that to negotiate over pay.

Mr Benn's proposal, seconded by Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, was carried by 12 votes to five, with both Mr Foot and Mr Healey voting against.

It arose after several members had expressed concern at the way the youth opportunities programme was being run. Mr Benn, among others, argued that some employers were taking advantage of the scheme to avoid having to employ full-time staff at rates of pay agreed with the unions. Some youngsters were not being given work experience, as the scheme envisaged, but were being used as cheap labour.

Members who argued against Mr Benn's move said that the YOP was a form of training paid for by the Government. Mr Golding said: "No Labour government could posibly agree to pay whatever employers and unions agree should be paid in a particular workplace. Working people will not accept a situation whereby youngsters are paid by the state to do ordinary work, thus forcing adults out of work and keeping the long-term unemployed out of work."

Mr Benn, who impressed his colleagues with his grasp of the usual multitude of documents which comes before the NEC as the annual conference approaches, crossed voting swords with Mr Healey again as the executive, as expected, approved a report from a party study group committing the next Labour government to withdrawal from the EEC.

Mr Healey seconded a motion proposed by Mr Golding that the decision should be subject to the holding of a referendum, but this was voted down by 16 votes to three.

Mr Benn, despite his advocacy of the 1975 referendum, was against holding another one. It was argued by opponents of the motion that by making withdrawal a manifesto commitment, the electorate would be able, in voting Labour, to vote to come out of the EEC.

The NEC also endorsed a policy statement, The Socialist Alternative, setting out a programme for achieving economic expansion backed by a strategy of import controls and a powerful new system of industrial planning and intervention. It proposes a massive public works programme, investment in industry and the restoration of Tory public spending cuts.

The NEC also agreed that the party should campaign for a 35-hour week with no loss of living standards although the paper does not go into any great detail on how that objective should be achieved.

After the meeting Mr Benn, who described it as a good morning's work, went to the Commons to see Mr Douglas Hoyle, a fellow NEC member and the Labour victor at Warrington, take his seat.

Text of the timetable—Page 2



Bob Willis, England's hero, leaps with delight as one of eight Australians falls victim to his fast bowling.

'Bottom of the barrel' England win

Stoddart caught out after 87 years

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

England won one of their greatest and most exciting victories when they beat Australia by 18 runs in the Third Test at Headingley yesterday afternoon. It is only the second time in Test history that a side has won after being made to follow on, as England did last Saturday afternoon. The other was at Sydney in 1894-95 when England were also the victors.

The captain then was A. E. Stoddart and England won by 10 runs after following on.

Yesterday's hero was the Warwickshire captain, Bob Willis, whose eight wickets for 43 runs in 15.1 overs completed the recovery which Ian Botham had begun with his memorable innings of 149 not out. Having soon taken England's one remaining wicket yesterday morning, Australia were left with only 130 to win and in not much more than an hour they reached 56 for 1.

Seventy minutes later they were 75—8. A dangerous partnership of 35 in only four overs between Bright and Lillee followed, before Willis finished off the match.

Until, in the penultimate over, Australia's last man, Alderman, was dropped twice in an over, England for the first time in the series caught all their catches. Their victory ends a run of 12 Tests which they have lost or drawn and brings the fight for the Ashes very much alive. With three Tests to go the series stands now at one match all.

England's chances of winning at Headingley were shown in the odds available in the Ladbroke's tent at Headingley at tea-time on Saturday. They were laying 500-1 against an English victory. Those prescient enough to take the chance staked £52 between them.

Willis's figures are the best ever achieved by an Englishman at Headingley

After yesterday's match had ended Brearley, triumphant on his return as captain, Botham and Willis all had some uncomplimentary things to say about the jeremiahs who had written England off at the weekend. "Bottom of the barrel England or something, wasn't it?" said Botham. But even Botham himself had signed out of the team's hotel. That is how improbable their recovery was.

Leading article, page 13
Report and other close finishes, page 16

Jobless figures soar again but stay below three million

By Melvyn Westlake

Unemployment has soared again this month but not past the three million mark, as had been widely feared both in Whitehall and elsewhere.

The total registered jobless in the United Kingdom on July 9 was 2,852,000, including school-leavers and before making any adjustment for seasonal factors. The total is 171,000 higher than in June.

But there are increasing signs that the underlying rate of increase is continuing to slow down. The figures, seasonally adjusted and excluding school-leavers, rose by only 30,000, the smallest increase for 19 months. On this narrow definition, unemployment now stands at 2,582,000 or 10.7 per cent of the labour force.

If the overall figure rises next month by the same amount as it has in July, unemployment will have passed the politically sensitive three million mark. However, the bulk of this summer's unemployed school-leavers are now probably included in the figures, and this could mean a rather smaller increase in August. That would probably postpone a three-million total until the early winter.

Only in a handful of months at the depths of the Depression, in 1931 and 1932, has the number of jobless recorded in this country been higher than it is today, and never has it risen above three million.

The latest rise in the number without work was bitterly condemned yesterday by trade union leaders and members of the Opposition.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said Britain was now seeing the devastating consequences of the Government's "no hope" policies, which were based on the "economics of the ice age".

For some months there had been 25 per cent unemployment among young people, he said, and it was now heading towards 50 per cent. Urban unemployment among the young, particularly in ethnic minority communities, was a recipe for continuing strife in the inner cities, Mr Murray said.

Mr Eric Varley, the Shadow Employment Secretary, said the unemployment figures marked a further ruinous stage in the collapse of the Government's economic policy.

One reason why the July increase proved to be less than expected is that fewer school-leavers are registering than seemed likely. There were 285,000 school-leavers without work in July, some 69,000 up on June. But this is 60,000 less than projections suggested, and may reflect the fact that jobless school-leavers can no longer draw benefits until the end of the holidays after the term in which they leave.

Although ministers can hold out little hope that the three million mark will not be passed by early 1982 at the latest, they can draw some comfort from yesterday's figures.

The underlying rate of increase on the narrow definition of unemployment has fallen steadily since early last winter. In addition, there is now the first sign for some months of an upturn in the number of vacancies notified to employment offices. But at best this suggests that the situation will worsen more slowly.

☐ Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, is to force another full debate in Parliament on unemployment (our Political Staff writes).

He told Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, who was answering Commons questions in the absence of the Prime Minister, that the Opposition would table a censure motion over the "terrible unemployment figures".

By convention the Government must give a full day for such a motion to be debated. This may mean that Parliament will have to sit into August, instead of rising for the summer recess on Friday week.

Leading article, page 13
Long-term jobless, page 19

A boy who wept—the agony behind the grim statistics

By Frances Gibb

As unemployment yesterday soared to new levels in England and Wales, careers officers are predicting that by the end of the summer there will be about one million teenagers in the market for permanent jobs.

They are already hard pressed to cope. In a two-part inquiry starting today, *The Times* highlights some of those worst hit: the "big strapping lad" who burst into tears when his temporary work scheme had to be withdrawn; the youngster who described himself as "honest and reliable" and offered £1,000 for an apprenticeship in welding or as an electrician.

There is the boy who would love to do up the local church, but no one will pay him to do it and the sixth former who mistakenly thought A levels would improve his chances but found: "I'm just the same as everyone else."

These are some of the youngsters in Cleveland, one of the top areas of the country for high unemployment. Jobless youngsters are nothing new in Cleveland; the problem has been there for 20 years. Its careers officers are struggling (for the most part successfully) to keep up morale among some 7,000 unemployed teenagers competing for seven jobs.

Yesterday's figures include a total of 269,000 school leavers without jobs. But that does not take into account all those leavers who are over 18; those who have not registered because they are not eligible for supplementary benefit until September or those 440,000 now on Youth Opportunities schemes who in a few months will be back on the job market.

Frances Gibb's first report, on the plight of jobless youngsters in Cleveland, is on the back page today. Tomorrow she examines the position in Surrey where parents and children are reacting with shock to what to them is a new situation.

Middle East ceasefire rejected by Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 21

During an emergency five-hour Cabinet meeting today, the Israeli Government flatly ruled out the possibility of any immediate ceasefire in the Middle East.

The new war of attrition with the Palestinians has caused chaos along Irael's northern border and the deaths of hundreds of Arabs inside Lebanon.

The terms of the uncompromising Cabinet decision were relayed to Washington tonight during a meeting between Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Philip Habib, America's Middle East envoy.

Although the Cabinet's decision was kept a close secret for several hours, it had been widely expected.

Israeli military and political leaders are known to fear that any limited ceasefire would merely give the Palestinians the opportunity to reorganize and renew their attacks against Israeli civilian targets at a later date.

Mr Begin said his Government had rejected the possibility of any negotiations—direct or indirect—with the Palestinian guerrillas. Throughout yesterday the Palestinians kept up their rocket attacks into northern Israel.

In the attacks on the Mediterranean resort of Nahariya, one Israeli civilian was injured when a school was hit.

In rejecting the possibility of any negotiations with Palestinian groups to end the present fierce round of fighting, Mr Begin stated that the declared aim of the Palestinian terrorist organizations was "the destruction of Israel and its people".

During the Cabinet session—one of the longest in recent months—ministers agreed only to authorize Mr Habib to embark on contacts with the Lebanese President and Government.

Mr Begin said that these would have the aim of establishing peaceful relations between Israel and Lebanon from where terrorist organizations incessantly attack the territory of Israel and murder and maim its citizens".

Diplomatic observers pointed out that no indication was given how such contacts with the weak Lebanese Government were expected to lead to any restraint on the latest wave of Palestinian rocket and artillery attacks into Israel. In recent days these have killed five Israeli citizens and injured nearly 100.

Mr Begin's statement made no reference to America's decision yesterday to continue to suspend the delivery of 14 F-16 jet aircraft to Israel, although it is known that the suspension was discussed during the Cabinet meeting.

Many ministers are known to have been angered by the continued suspension but there is still optimism here that it will only prove temporary.

Because of the continuing violence along Israel's northern border, and the dire living conditions of the Jewish civilians still remaining there, the decision to again postpone delivery of the F-16s has provoked less attention than might otherwise be the case.

But tonight Mr Abba Eban, the Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, accused the Government of giving misleading evaluations of relations between Israel and America.

He said that the Government's policies in Lebanon and the occupied West Bank had caused sharp reservations about Israel in Washington and personal criticism of Mr Begin.

Earlier Mr Mordechai Zipori, the Deputy Defence Minister, attempted to play down the estrangement between Israel and America over security policy—publicly denying that there was any crisis in relations between the two countries.

His view is not shared by Western observers here, who now talk frequently of President Reagan's growing irritation with Mr Begin.

Middle East crisis, page 7

Staff at British embassies reduced to sign language

By Kenneth Gosling

A report highly critical of the ability of British diplomats abroad to use the languages of the countries to which they are posted was published yesterday by the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee.

It expresses "a sense of disquiet" about the failure of staff to use, in particular, French, German and Spanish. At the embassy in Paris it found that only half the Diplomatic Service staff could use French adequately while in Bonn only a third had a similar competence in German.

Action was needed, the report says, to correct the situation as regards the main European languages, and that this should be done fairly quickly.

"The Diplomatic Service has, in something like the present form, been in existence for 35 years, so presumably efforts made over that period to obtain a high level of linguistic ability in the service should have borne fruit," it says.

The committee is also critical of the failure of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to provide information about planned Government reductions in the BBC's External Services and it queries the cost (£783,000 a year) of VIP facilities at Heathrow and Gatwick airports.

Accepting that it was right and proper that the United Kingdom should extend every courtesy to important visitors, the committee nevertheless believes costs should be scrutinized.

On languages, the committee recommends an oral test in one foreign language for all candidates whether entering at Grades 10, 9 or 8. It did not believe such a test, possibly up to A-level standard, would be subject to the criticism that it would allow entry only to an expensively educated elite.

It also recommended the appointment of an expert from outside the Foreign Office to examine the teaching methods used at its Diplomatic Service language centre.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, committee chairman, was asked at a press conference yesterday how the committee had discovered the shortcomings.

The Foreign Office, he said, had a table of language ability, with three categories, "very good", "OK" and "frankly rotten". It was once, he said, a *sine qua non* that entrants had at least one language, usually French. But this was found to preclude any but the better off from joining the Foreign Office.

"Chinese, and the more difficult languages, we are quite satisfied about, but we found it rather odd that the languages of Europe were not so well spoken", Sir Anthony said.

Spain snubs royal wedding

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 21

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain have decided not to attend the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer.

According to palace sources the King cancelled plans to attend the royal wedding after it was learnt here that Prince Charles and his bride will begin their honeymoon in Gibraltar.

Although the Spanish monarch's trip to Britain had not been announced officially, well-informed sources assured *The Times* last week that the King, his Greek-born Queen, and their three children would attend the royal wedding. Both King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia are descendants of Queen Victoria.

Since their plans were never officially confirmed, no public official explanation of the change is expected.

The state-run radio announced the cancellation of the Spanish royal visit tonight quoting "sources close to the palace". The report linked the decision to Prince Charles' plans to start his honeymoon in Gibraltar.

☐ Buckingham Palace confirmed that the Spanish royal couple had decided not to attend the wedding. Prince Charles had been informed, a spokesman said.

National strike urged by union in Civil Service

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of a second Civil Service union last night decided to urge their members to reject the Government's final offer, which it hoped would settle the 20-week long pay dispute.

An executive meeting of the 45,000-strong Civil Service Union, which represents low-grade staff, including cleaners, messengers and doorkeepers, decided that the Government's offer of a £30 lump payment on top of the original 7 per cent was "woefully inadequate".

It will recommend meetings of its section executives next week to reject the offer and acknowledge that the consequence would be an all-out strike.

The executive of the 100,000-strong Society of Civil and Public Servants recommended rejection last week. Leaders of the other seven unions are putting the offer to their members with no recommendation and with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Left-wingers, particularly in the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, will be campaigning over the next week to get the offer rejected and embark on the first all-out national strike.

A meeting of 800 members of the CPSA at the big Department of Health and Social Security complex at Newcastle upon Tyne voted last night overwhelmingly to reject the offer. The meeting also called for the resignation of the union executive.

Mr Leslie Moody, the CSU general secretary, said after the meeting last night: "We are not prepared to deceive our members. If we are talking about increasing pressure on the Government, that has got to lead to all-out strike action. That is a drastic decision to take but we must face the fact that we cannot look forward to another 20 weeks of selective action".

All the unions will be making clear to their members that the alternative to accepting the offer is all-out action, because they do not have the funds to sustain selective disruption beyond the beginning of next month.

From tomorrow civil servants around the country will be meeting to discuss the offer. Despite the decisions of the two union executives to recommend rejection, union leaders still believe that the offer will get the acceptance of most of the country's 530,000 white-collar government staff.

□ Ambulancemen's leaders are to meet again on August 3 for further talks on which form of the Government's pay offer to accept. The National Union of Public Employees prefers the flat six per cent over 12 months.

Bow Group urges Prior to tackle closed shops

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The Government's second Bill on the trade unions, expected next session, must touch on the immunity of unions and their funds, and also tackle the obnoxious features of the closed shop, Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate, says in a Conservative Bow Group pamphlet published today.

Its publication coincides with an application being made in the Commons by another Conservative, Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, MP for Burton, for leave to introduce a Bill dealing with the closed shop.

If it is put to the vote, it should provide Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, with a guide to the strength of feeling on the Tory backbenches for a more thorough-going Bill dealing with the closed shop and union immunities.

Mr Gardiner says that an analysis of the published submissions from the most significant employers and management bodies in response to Mr Prior's Green Paper on trade union immunities shows an extraordinary degree of unanimity.

That, with the clearly expressed view of Tory backbenchers, he says, gives Mr Prior a splendid opportunity to present a Bill that would get united backing from the Conservative Party in Parliament as well as from industrial and commercial opinion outside.

To win that united backing the bill must contain two essential ingredients. They are:

Further measures to curb the closed shop, including higher compensation for workers losing their jobs in consequence, prohibition of union labour only clauses in contracts, and a procedure enabling workers already in closed shops to decide whether they should continue, and restriction of present trade union immunity in some clearly defined circumstances, selected on the basis of which would have the most beneficial effect on Britain's economic performance.

He says there is no doubt that public expectation that a Conservative Government would curtail the abuse of trade union power and create a better legal framework within which industrial relations could be practised played a big part in the Conservatives winning the general election.

The Next Employment Bill: Agenda for Action (Bow Group, 240 High Holborn, London WC1, £2.50).

Big budget rises in Ireland

From a Correspondent, Dublin

The Irish Government seemed certain last night to squeeze through its deflationary budget proposals for big increases on drink, cigarettes, petrol and VAT.

There were fears that the five independent members on whom the future of the coalition depends would vote against the Government and precipitate a general election. Dr Garret FitzGerald had given a warning earlier that the proposals were a matter of confidence.

The first of a series of votes on measures designed to deal with the "financial emergency" produced an 82-79 verdict in the government's favour.

Mr John Bruton, the Minister for Finance, said the measures were the first stage in a campaign to reconstruct the nation's finances on a secure basis. "They mark a positive and determined effort to return to the principle of living within our means."

Motorists, smokers and drinkers will all be hit, and everyone will be affected by the decision to increase VAT from 10 per cent to 15 per cent from September 1.

Beer will go up immediately by 2p a pint and in September with increased VAT by 6p a pint. Wines and spirits will be similarly affected. Cigarettes will cost an extra 4p from today and 8p more for a packet of 20 from September.

Petrol will cost an extra 4p to give an average price of £IR 2.7p a gallon, and that will also increase by a further 11.4p in September. Motorists have been further hit by the decision to reintroduce road tax on cars.

Public transport and household electricity will also cost more.

FitzGerald speaks out on Irish unification

By Tim Jones and Richard Ford

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, claimed yesterday that Britsh politicians were secretly in favour of a United Ireland.

He told the Dail, the Irish Parliament, that the British Government had a crucial role in helping to unite the island. "That role should be played in a positive manner by indicating publicly what many British political leaders say in private; that they wish to see the unity of the people of Ireland and that they will support everything that promotes the achievement of that objective with the consent of the people of Northern Ireland."

His statement is bound to fuel the fears of the "loyalist" majority in Northern Ireland, who have been deeply suspicious of the continuing talks between Dublin and Westminster. It is that dialogue which led Mr Ian Paisley to launch his "Carson trail" rallies alleging that Britain was preparing to sell out Northern Ireland to the Republic.

Dr FitzGerald said yesterday that talks concerning the hunger-strike crisis were continuing at senior Civil Service level but no plans had been made for a meeting at ministerial level.

Senior Irish Government ministers believe privately that the hunger-strikers have hardened their attitude to the point of intransigence.

Ministers in Dublin are particularly dismayed that the prisoners are now insisting on direct negotiations with a member of the British Government in the presence of Mr Brendan McFarlane, whom the republican prisoners describe as their officer commanding.

Meanwhile, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday blamed the collapse of the latest move to end the Maze crisis on the hunger strikers.

He said in a BBC Radio 2 interview that a message had been received from a priest that one of the men wanted to talk to the prison governor and a Northern Ireland Office official to clarify the position.

But the version of the events which led to the early morning visit by two officials to the prison was immediately disputed by the father of Kieran Doherty, aged 25, who entered the sixty-second day of his fast today. He claimed they had no knowledge of the invitation.

During yesterday's 30-minute visit, two officials met the families of Mr Doherty and Mr Kevin Lynch, another hunger striker, and the other hunger strikers in the prison hospital. However, Mr Atkins said, it became clear that the prisoners wanted to negotiate, which he said "we will not do. We are not prepared to negotiate with convicted prisoners who are, after all, convicted of the most hideous crimes".

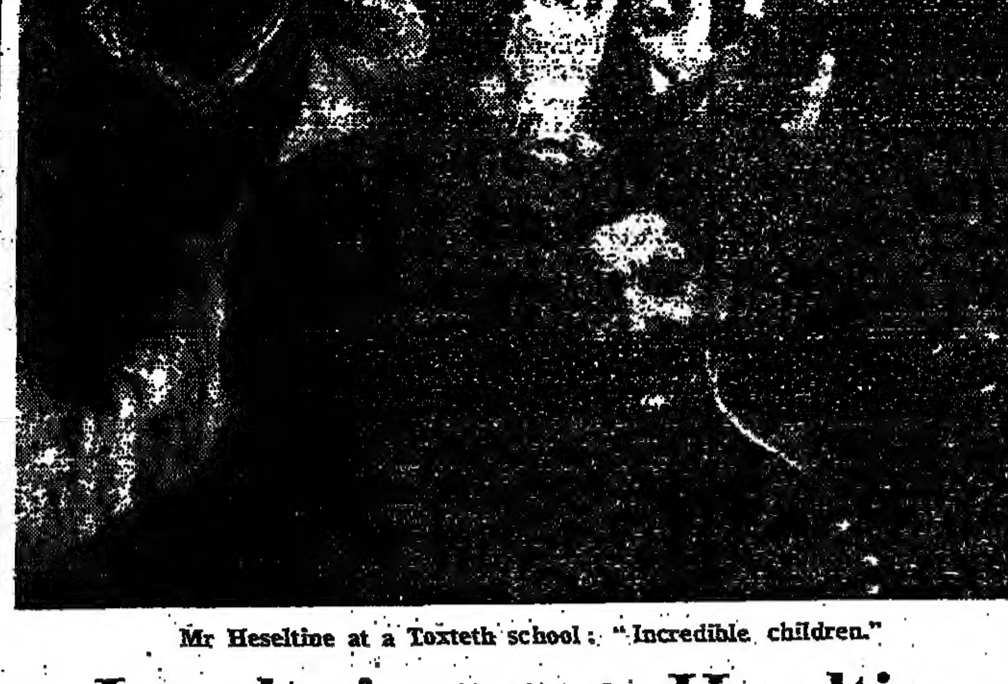
□ Mrs Thatcher last night reaffirmed the Government's determination not to concede political status to IRA prisoners (the Press Association reports).

In a letter, made public yesterday, to members of the Parliamentary Labour Party's Northern Ireland Group, she wrote: "There are certain principles which we are not prepared to break. We will not concede political status and we will not hand over control of the prisons for which we are responsible."

□ The mother of H-block hunger striker Thomas McElwee was welcomed to County Hall yesterday by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, who said that "people fighting for their freedom" had his suport".

Mr McElwee, who yesterday was completing the fortyfourth day of his fast in the Maze, is serving a 20 year sentence for manslaughter.

His mother's visit was condemned by Sir Horace Cutler, Conservative opposition leader, who said: "This is nothing to do with the GLC. It is a self-seeking publicity move by Livingstone to embarrass the Government at London's expense".



Mr Heseltine at a Toxteth school: "Incredible children."

Loyalty impresses Heseltine

From John Young, Liverpool

Mr Michael Heseltine's second day of his fortnight on Merseyside ranged from inspecting derelict and vandalized flats in Croxteth to speaking at a transatlantic press conference conducted by telephone with journalists in the United States.

In the hope of reassuring potential American investors, the Secretary of State for the Environment said it would be wrong to suppose that here was a great city in turmoil. He had visited some of the areas with the highest unemployment and had been impressed by the people's spirit and by "the high degree of loyalty to the society in which we live".

The Croxteth visit was at the request of Mrs Pat Rigby, secretary of the Croxteth and Gilmoss Community Association. She claimed that the area had higher youth unemployment and a higher crime rate than Liverpool 8, the scene of the riots, but conceded that it escaped police "harassment".

As Mr Heseltine walked past several semi-derelict blocks of three-storey "walk-up" flats, many with their windows boarded up, residents called out to him to come and see their conditions.

Brian and Catherine Kennedy, who pay £22 a week for their three-bedroom flat, complained that sewage from a blocked pipe was welling up through the floor of an empty flat next door. "I had to nail up the door to keep the smell out", Mr Kennedy said.

Their block has had 20 fires in two years. Another was flooded four weeks ago and Alan and Marian Nolan have been without gas, electricity or water ever since. Last week their flat was broken into by vandals who smashed everything in sight.

Earlier, after talks with trade unions, Mr Heseltine visited Paddington Comprehensive School on the edge of Toxteth which yesterday had its proposed closure put on ice.

There are only about 250 pupils out of a quota of 2,000, but as he prepared to leave he was suddenly surrounded by a group of laughing, shouting children who appeared to see him as a means of getting their faces on television.

Later he said that what had impressed him almost more than anything else was their warmth and spontaneity. "I do not think you can escape from the incredible impact of the children who are so alert, so friendly, so witty and so aware of what's going on."

□ The unofficial amnesty declared yesterday to encourage the return of goods looted in the Toxteth riots began disappointingly. In the first two hours the only thing to be brought in to St James's Hall, in Windsor Street, was a box of sweets.

The amnesty was the idea of the Rev Colin Bedford, Rector of Toxteth Team Ministry.

At St Clement's Church, Beaumont Street, close to the main area of looting, the Rev David Thompson said he was not disappointed at the response so far. "The week is young."

Councils shackled by MPs

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities in Scotland and soon perhaps in England and Wales could face the future as mere agents of central government as the result of a vote in the House of Commons last night.

By giving the Secretary of State for Scotland the power to withhold £47m grant from Lothian Regional Council and small amounts from Dundee and Stirling District Councils, the House placed local authorities in a straitjacket.

They are not allowed to raise a supplementary rate or to borrow to make good the loss. Either they must make the cuts in spending or end in bankruptcy.

At present English and Welsh authorities are empowered to raise supplementary rates but Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is considering legislation which could similarly restrict them if this year's potential £800m overspending is not reduced.

Lothian's penalty of £47m compares with £53m which Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, originally announced he would withhold.

The council now has a few days in which to submit a revised budget or to make representations to Mr Younger before he announces the final penalty.

It is possible that he will reduce the penalty to a level the council may be able to achieve.

Mr John Crichton, convener of Lothian, said as he arrived in London to lead a delegation in opposition to the penalty that the witholding of £47m would mean redundancy for some 15,000 staff of the council, doubling unemployment in Lothian. That would be the only way to reduce spending this year by the amount required.

If the council refuses to make cuts, the proposed loss of government grant out of its £350m revenue budget could leave the council in difficulty in paying its bills.

The council, conscious that the situation has created sensitivity in the money market, will be eager to maintain its loans repayments.

In the unlikely event that it did not, lenders could go to the High Court to ask for the appointment of a receiver, who would have the power to leby a rate to recover the money, a measure as yet untested in practice.

Most senior local government members and officials believe th tawhat is happening in Scotland now could happen in England next year.

For some time council leaders have complained that increasing government controls will spell the end of democratic local government. Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, at a recent conference agreed that unless councils achieve the Government's target "yes it will be the end of local government as we know it".

Parliamentary report, page 9

Group launched to keep Labour in the EEC

By Our Political Staff

A movement to keep a future Labour government in the European Community was launched at Westminster yesterday.

It has the short title of The Red Rose, the red rose being the symbol of the French and Spanish Socialist parties, and the long title of The Labour Movement for a Socialist Europe.

Its intention, declared on the day Labour's National Executive Committee approved a strategy for withdrawal from the Community, is to pick up the standard dropped by the disbanded Labour Committee for Europe, the body affiliated to the European Movement which coordinated the efforts of Labour pro-Marketeers before and after Britain's accession to the Community in 1973, and at the time of the referendum on membership in 1975.

The Red Rose's chairman, Mr Arthur Palmer, MP for Bristol North-East, said yesterday that the NEC should reconsider its plans for withdrawal, because the election of a Socialist Government in France had profoundly altered the situation.

The NEC claimed that Community rules would prevent a Labour government from taking the steps needed to bring about industrial growth. But the French Government planned to introduce the same kind of economic measures which Labour was promising.

Timetable for withdrawal

The timetable for Labour's withdrawal from the EEC, which was approved yesterday by the national executive committee will be published with the full 23-page document by the party on Monday.

Extracts follow:

Given the right framework, a sensible timetable and a degree of clear political commitment, we believe that the process can be carried out effectively, and above all, amicably . . .

The kind of timetable we have in mind includes the following:

1 Prior to the general election, we would seek to undertake some *preliminary discussions*, at whatever level is thought to be appropriate, in order to discuss the broad outline of our proposals. It would be clearly understood, however, that the negotiations themselves could only take place after the election.

2 Shortly after our return to power, we will open *preliminary negotiations* to establish the necessary timetable. This timetable would be published as a White Paper, within weeks of our taking office.

3 As soon as possible after the House assembles, we will introduce a Bill to *amend the 1972 European Communities Act*, the Act which gives authority in the United Kingdom to the Treaty of Accession. This will end completely the power of the Community to make and implement law in the United Kingdom and abolish the powers of the European Court over British Courts. In this Bill we will also make provision for the repeal, possibly by statutory instrument, of those sections of Community law which have been imposed on the United Kingdom and which we do not find acceptable; and we will take all the powers we need to carry through the agreed timetable.

4 *The main negotiations* should begin immediately after the publication of the White Paper. In particular, they will include the negotiation of new agreements on trade; and they will involve negotiations both with our EEC partners and with non-EEC countries. We may not, at this stage, withdraw from the Council of Ministers or other institutions. But our representatives on these bodies would be there solely to discuss matters relating to our withdrawal.

5. *A period of transition*: will clearly be necessary, in order to minimize any possible disruption, both in terms of our own internal legislative needs, and in order to "run-in" the new trading and other arrangements. During this period, we will disentangle Britain from the mass of EEC regulations, directives and decisions, and from the complex administrative arrangements involved, for example, in running the CAP in Britain. At the same time we will, of course, be phasing in alternative domestic arrangements.

Equally, as the various sets of negotiations come to fruition, we would wish to phase in the new arrangements. It will be necessary, for example, to allow other countries time to adjust to the fact that we are outside the Community. (If we are to purchase more food from Australia or New Zealand then these countries will need time to gear up their industries to exploit the new market). This could take considerable time and in some areas therefore, the process of transition might extend beyond the time for our final withdrawal from the EEC.

6 As the *final stage in withdrawal*, we would repeal the 1972 European Communities Act, thus breaking all of our formal membership links with the Community, and withdraw from all of the EEC institutions, including the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers. As we have noted, up to this point we would have maintained a formal "representation" on the various institutions. This would now end.

It is not clear at this stage how long, from the time of the election, it would take before we could complete this process. However, our aim is to complete it within twelve months although the various transitional arrangements, and the process of clearing up the various bits of legislation, might go well beyond this date.

The NEC says that as part of the process of withdrawal it will be necessary to repeal or amend a considerable amount of Community legislation which has been enacted as a result of membership. Furthermore, it will be necessary to reenact those pieces of Community legislation which it is hoped to retain but whose legal force is based on primary legislation which will be repealed as part of the process of withdrawals.

It is possible that all of this could be rapped in one huge Repeal Bill. But this is unlikely to be the best procedure, since it would almost certainly mean providing to the Government (in practice, Whitehall) a mass of delegated powers.

In conclusion, the NEC says membership of the EEC was presented in 1975 as the "miracle cure" which would solve political, industrial and economic difficulties. Instead, the cure has turned out to be worse than the disease.

Brutality allegations

Manchester police to investigate claims

By Peter Evans and Lucy Hodges

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, yesterday announced the appointment of a senior officer from the force to investigate allegations of police brutality there during the riots, as reported in *The Times*. The inquiry will be conducted by Mr John Stalker, Assistant Chief Constable.

The Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn, Mrs Gabriella Cox, vice-chairman of the Police Committee, and Dr Donald Bodey, the Manchester general practitioner, who gave to *The Times* details of injuries to his patients, said they would help the investigation.

Although they are anxious to protect their sources, they will suggest to witnesses that evidence be given to the inquiry in order that allegations can be properly investigated.

Dr Bodey said that there is not much confidence in the community at Moss Side in police inquiries into allegations against them.

Mrs Cox said yesterday that she had mentioned the allegations to Mr Desmond O'Brien, an assistant chief constable, and to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, during his visit to Manchester.

The policy committee of the Labour-controlled Greater Manchester Council decided yesterday to recommend to the full council that a team should be appointed to conduct an independent inquiry into the circumstances which led up to the riots, how the riots were handled by the police and leaders of the minority communities and what could be done to prevent a recurrence.

A proposal for Manchester City Council to hold an independent inquiry into the riots was defeated yesterday.

Dr Richard Clutterbuck, a politics lecturer at Exeter University and an expert on political violence, criticized yesterday's report in *The Times*.

Speaking on the BBC Radio Wales programme, *Meet for Lunch*, he said the report had no accounts of injuries to policemen. "When you get that kind of reporting in the press it is grossly unbalanced and in my opinion irresponsible", he said.

"What you need is balance, and the balance is that in these 10 days of rioting not a single person was killed and to the best of my knowledge not a single rioter was seriously injured. "I know of no police force in the world that would have a record like that, bearing in mind the intensity of some of these riots."

Dr Clutterbuck, who is the author of a recent book, *The Media and Political Violence*, said that the detailed account of injuries to four people given by a doctor suggested that the police used violence.

Anyone who had seen people arrested by the police would know it's even money that they would fight like hell.

Replying to him on the programme, Mr Fred Emery, home editor of *The Times*, said that reports of mistreatment by the police had to be investigated. "These were allegations by doctors and other people in the community who had been eyewitnesses to what had happened.

"We were very careful in putting our reporters to talk to the police about what happened and even to put at the same time a long interview with the Chief Constable of Manchester alongside these allegations (in later editions). He did not deny them."

□ Mr Anderton issued the following statement yesterday. *The Times* newspaper has today disclosed details of cases in which police are said to have assaulted members ofthe public during the recent riots in Manchester. Preliminary enquiries suggest that none of the cases mentioned is included among the eight complaints of alleged assault by police already under police investigation. Three other complaints of a very general nature quite unconnected with assault have also been made to police.

Following my meeting last night at my office with Mr Peter Evans *The Times*, I have appointed ofassistant chief constable John Stalker, of the Greater Manchester police, to investigate all the reports. Each of the persons named, including the Bishop of Manchester and Mrs Gabrielle Cox, the deputy chairman of the Greater Manchester police committee, will be interviewed by the investigating officers and invited to m ake statements of evidence to substantiate their comments to the press.

Any other persons who wish to bring complaints or grievances to my notice will be given a similar opportunity to produce evidence upon which further police and legal action can be considered.

I wish to dispell forthwith any inference that senior and supervisory officers in the Greater Manchester police force, would condone the use of any unwarranted violence by police and that the police are in any way complacent in such matters.

"I must emphasize that broad and generalised complaints of police malpractice, unsupported by any direct evidence, are calculated to leave in the minds of the public a feeling of considerable unease. For this reason, especially, I invite anyone with something specific to tell us to come forward and make their feelings known.

"I think it is timely to remind the general public of the extreme gravity of the recent riotous behaviour. During the critical three hour period in the middle of each successive nightly disturbance the Greater Manchester police control room received an average of 1,600 999-calls requiring immediate attention by police. The public were crying desperately for help.

"A total of 424 police arrests were made for disorderly behaviour, and other related offences 186 of them in Moss Side, 121 premises, mostly in Moss Side have been searched by police with warrants. Looted property worth £4,500 has so far been recovered and 72 people have been arrested for theft, criminal damage and arson.

MPs press plan to stem rise in racialist attacks

By Lucy Hodges

A seven-point plan of action urging the Government to take immediate action to stem the increase in racialist attacks on Asians has been presented to the Home Secretary by the all-party Joint Committee Against Racialism.

It calls for specialized police units to monitor and investigate racialist attacks, for racialist agitators from abroad to be refused entry to Britain and for local authorities to be told not to allow public buildings to be used by racialist organizations.

The report contains a confidential section listing arson attacks and vicious assaults by organized gangs which, the committee says, shows that a substantial number of such attacks are planned and premeditated and that many form part of a pattern of organized terror.

"Speedy action on the items listed is uregntly required if the problems posed by racialist attacks are to be dealt with," the committee says.

The report has gone to the Home Office as supplementary evidence for Mr William Whitelaw's own inqtiry into racialist attacks set up earlier this year. This official inquiry was a direct response to the committee's concern and Home Office civil servants have been visiting 13 areas to establish the facts for themselves.

The committee's new report contains details of the arson attack on a Pakistani family in Walthamstow this month which killed a mother and her three children. It also presses the Government to look at the possible use of arms by fascist organizations.

It asks ministers to hasten a review of the Public Order Act, to give more priority to creating jobs and leisure activities

Man in the news

Don who sparked off rail pay crisis

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

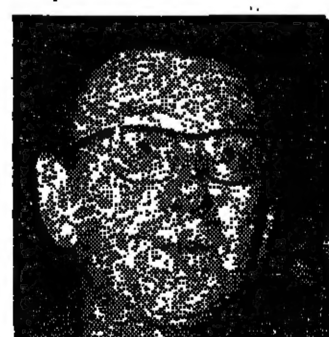
As the British Rail pay talks began at Euston yesterday the man whose tribunal findings sparked off the current wages crisis was back at his desk at Nuffield College refusing interviews and trying to complete his standard work on strikes since the war.

If there is an industrial relations establishment, then Lord McCarthy, the small, bespectacled and unobtrusive Oxford don who has headed the Railway Staff National Tribunal since 1974, is part of it.

A Wilson peer, who headed research for the Donovan commission on trade unions and for Mrs Barbara Castle's Employment Department, Lord McCarthy has kept intact his reputation as one of the country's most experienced mediators since he first started sorting out disputes in 1968.

His formidable pedigree did not stop one exasperated senior BR man last week from sounding off against the three-man tribunal and calling into question the future credibility of McCarthy as an arbitrator.

Lord McCarthy has never made any secret that he is a Labour man. He left school at 14, worked first in a men's outfitters, and then after the Army as a clerk.



Lord McCarthy: High reputation as a mediator.

It was his union, the old Clerical and Administrative Workers', in which he was an active and promising branch official that sent him to Ruskin College. After winning a first in PPE at Merton College in the late fifties, he has stayed in Oxford, off and on, ever since.

It was there that he produced *The Closed Shop in Britain*, probably his most famous book, which started as a thesis.

The book went close to setting aside the normal union argument for the closed shop—that it was unfair for non-union employees to benefit from union gains—but it concluded that 100 per cent membership was a justfiable weapon in the trade union armoury.

When he worked for the Donovan commission he was the first academic to sit down and assess what shop stewards actually did in British industry, finding in a now often quoted phrase that they were more of a "lubricant" than an "irritant".

Although he has never publicly admitted it, he is known to have refused a job offered by Mr Heath on the commission for Industrial Relations, not so much because he himself was opposed to the commission but because the unions were against it and Lord McCarthy believed that it was doomed without the support of one side of industry.

All of which, coupled with the generosity from the board's point of view of his current recommendation of 10.5 per cent increases, might suggest that Lord McCarthy has a strong bias in favour of the Labour movement.

The other two members of the tribunal are Mr George Doughty, the former TASS general secretary, and Mr Ted Choppen, a former senior oil company executive, and the tribunal's decisions have always, since Lord McCarthy took over, been unanimous. It is an essential part of the machinery that the decisions are not binding on the parties.

Fire bomb attack on Asians

An Asian family were treated for the effects of smoke inhalation yesterday after a fire bomb attack on their home in Middlesbrough.

The house, in Aire Street, South Bank, was occupied by Mr Nurez Zaman, aged 21, his wife and his parents, aged 52 and 55, and Mr Zaman's 10-week-old son, Abu. Only the baby was detained in hospital, where his condition was satisfactory.

The baby was later allowed home.

The incident happened shortly after 2 am and the family were able to flee the terrace house quickly because, owing to the daylight fast of Ramadan, they were cooking and eating their meals at night.

Police want to trace a white youth in his late teens who was seen running away. He was described at 5ft 10in tall, with short, dark curly hair and wearing a dirty denim jacket, dirty blue jeans and black boots.

Detective Chief Inspector Michael Birch, who is leading the inquiry, said the police were approaching the inquiry with an entirely open mind, but it was being treated very seriously because of the possible consequences.

Mr. Zaman said: "Our relations with young white people in this area have worsened in recent months, but we never expected this."

Riot courts

LOOTER IS JAILED FOR 3 MONTHS

Robin Patrick Baker, aged 26, unemployed, of Gopsall Street, Leicester, was sent to jail for three months by Leicester magistrates yesterday after admitting burglary and having an offensive weapon.

Three bars of soap and two toilet fresheners looted from a shop were found on him after he was arrested during rioting in the city.

Robert Hazell, aged 22, a Queens Park Rangers' footballer, chose to go for trial at a crown court when charged at Birmingham with going equipped to steal petrol early on July 11 in the Kingstanding area of the city.

He is jointly charged with Peter Hazell, aged 17, his brother and a youth aged 17.

Andrew Martin, aged 19, and Anthony Morton, aged 24, both unemployed, were jailed for six months by Maidstone Magistrates possessing petrol bombs.

Gerald O'Brien, aged 27, a BBC employee, of Bassett Road, north Kensington, who armed himself with an iron bar for protection against rioters in the Notting Hill disturbances recently, was given an absolute discharge at Marylebone Court.

At the same court, Maxie Price, alias Rasta Nymbin, aged 18, unemployed, of Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, denied having kneed a policeman in the groin and punched him in the stomach. He was acquitted.

Teacher training courses may be cut by a quarter

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

A proposal to cut by a quarter next year's intake into postgraduate teacher training courses is expected to be approved by the Government's Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers when it meets today.

The proposal is in a draft paper of advice to the Government on the future of the teacher training system in England and Wales. Earlier drafts have already been approved by the committee's teacher training and school staffing subcommittees.

No change is recommended in next year's intake into the three- and four-year Bachelor of Education courses, partly because enrolments last year were 40 per cent below the planned target and are expected to remain low, but mostly because an immediate reduction in the number of newly trained teachers is required and cutting the 1982 BEd intake would not affect output numbers until 1985 or 1986.

The committee believes that the planned supply of newly trained teachers will substantially exceed the projected demand throughout the 1980s, though it questions some of the Department of Education and Science's more pessimistic fiures, particularly those relating to the number of former teachers that are expected to return to the *profession*.

But even according to the committee's more optimistic projections, the total number *of job vacancies for teachers is* expected to fall from nearly 35,000 last year to 9,000-11,000 in 1981-82, and is expected to remain at below 25,000 for the rest of the decade.

The jobs available for newly trained teachers (as opposed to qualified teachers returning) are expected to fall from about 20,000 last year to about 5,500 in 1981-82, rising on the committee's best estimates to no more than 14,000 by 1989-90. Yet the present system is geared to produce about 17,000 newly trained teachers each year.

The committee recommends that in the long term the planned output should be lowered by about 10 per cent to 15,500. Allowing for the fact that about one in nine newly trained teachers do not seek teaching posts, that would yield about 13,500 a year

It recommends that the cuts be made on a selective basis having regard to the needs of schools in terms of specialized subjects and phases (infant, primary, secondary), the quality of courses, the size of institutions and a reasonable geographical spread of provision.

The 25 per cent cut in the intake into the one-year Postgraduate Certificate of Education courses is intended as an emergency short-term measure.

Doctors 'can cure 500,000 smokers a year'

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

More than 500,000 people a year would stop smoking if all family doctors advised their patients to give it up and provided a leaflet about how to manage it, recent research shows.

A study carried out at the Maudsley Hospital, south London, has shown that five per cent of smokers stopped the habit when told by their doctors how and why to give up. They were still non-smokers a year later.

The Health Education Council, which published the findings in its annual report yesterday, said that at first sight the cessation rate seemed slight compared to the 20-30 per cent achieved by smoking withdrawal clinics, but on closer examination it was encouraging.

"At clinics the smokers are a small, self-selected, highly motivated group led by a trained health professional. In this study the smokers were unselected

"The important implication of this work is that a GP with an average list who adopts the routine of giving unsolicited advice and a leaflet to all smoking patients can expect 25 long-term successes each year", the report says.

On a national basis success of that kind would amount to 500,000 people giving up smoking a year.

Health Education Council: Annual Report 1980-81 (HEC, 78 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1AH, free).

Whitehall's 'chief thinker' stays silent

The highbrow with a low profile

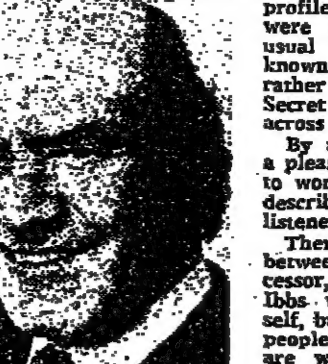
By Peter Hennessy

Today should have been a red letter day for Whitehall watchers. For the first time since leaving ICI and joining the Central Policy Review Staff as its director, Mr Robin Ibbs looked like being obliged to make a public appearance to *explain before a Commons* select committee what the "think tank" has been up to in the past 16 months.

Sadly, he will now retain his status as the invisible man of Whitehall at least until November, as the Treasury and Civil Service Committee, running out of time to prepare its interim report on nationalized industries' finance, has asked would he mind forgoing his appointment this afternoon to talk about efficiency and value for money in the Civil Service.

By all accounts he was glad to accommodate the request, being very busy with his own study of the relationship between Whitehall and the public sector. Nor, it seems, was he enthusiastic about breaking the policy of silence that had led him to refuse all press interviews and invitations to give public lectures.

There is a double irony about this afternoon's non-event. For apart from keeping in touch, chiefly through the medium of Mr Richard Prescott, a principal on his staff, with the work of his Cabinet Office neighbour, Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of waste, Mr Ibbs and his team have taken little or no interest in the questions preoccupying the committee in its efficiency inquiry.


Mr Robin Ibbs: A ready Smile.

Few people, by contrast, would be better placed to tell the committee's members about the condition of nationalized industry finance. But he was not asked to help with that investigation.

Up to now, Mr Ibbs's public appearances have been confined to the odd glimpse as he waits on the steps of 70 Whitehall for his car looking uncannily like Mr Rhodes Boyson, the Under Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, with his Dickensian mutton-chop whiskers and ready smile, plus the occasional sighting at Covent Garden where he indulges his passion for opera.

What kind of man is this self-effacing corporate planner who, to the near despair of think tank supporters in Whitehall, has added a new dimension to the phrase "low-profile" by behaving as if he were that other, slightly unusual permanent secretary, known as "C" who heads a rather different think tank, the Secret Intelligence Service, just across Westminster Bridge?

By all accounts, Mr Ibbs is a pleasant and convivial person to work with. One of his staff described him as "the best listener I have ever met".

There are several diferences between him and his predecessor, Sir Kenneth Berrill. Mr Ibbs writes few papers himself, but will intervene in other people's drafts if he thinks they are wrong.

He is well regarded as an adviser on industrial and economic matters by ministers, particularly the Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment. He has made a favourable impression at the Cabinet committees he attends.

One insider who has kept a close watch on the product of the tank under Mr Ibbs said: "On industrial matters it's a matter of 'Call for Robin'. You name the industry and they have been involved in it.

"In terms of individual industries; in both the public and private sector, he has been pretty good at trying to get ministers to look rather more at the long term."

The nationalized industries study, which Mr Ibbs is completing at some speed with the assistance of the well-regarded Mr Paul Vaight, seconded to the think tank from BP, is keenly awaited in Whitehall. It is expected to be influential but there are no plans to publish it.

£15m flight simulator to speed retraining

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Pilots will learn to fly airliners in a new simulator centre costing £15m which was opened near Gatwick airport yesterday.

Captain P. A. Mackenzie, managing director of American Airlines Training Corporation, which has established the centre, said that by the end of this year pilots transferring from one type of jet airliner to another would be able to do so with "zero flight time training".

By using simulators, an airline could save up to £15,000 on teaching pilots to fly different aircraft.

Two airlines, based at Gatwick, British Caledonian and Laker Airways, have 10 year training agreements with the new centre. Other airlines which are to send pilots there are Finnair, of Finland, and Olympic, of Greece. Qantas, the Australian airline, is also very interested in using the facility.

The new centre has four bays, one with a Boeing 747 simulator, one with a McDonnell Douglas DC 10 simulator, one to be fitted with a Boeing 737 simulator, and one at present vacant.

The simulators are replicas of airliner flight decks which can reproduce, through hydraulic jacks, the movements of an aircraft. The aircrew under training can see through the cockpit windows sky and landscape images generated by a computer.

Government not to fight clamp on jury room

By Marcel Berlins

A decision by the Government not to try to reverse a House of Lords amendment to the Contempt of Court Bill means that the secrets of the *juryroom will be almost totally* protected from disclosure.

The Bill reaches its last stage today when the Commons debates amendments made to it by the House of Lords. The most significant was one which the Government lost in spite of a stirring speech by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor.

The amendment, proposed by Lord Hutchinson, QC, goes much farther than the Bill's original provisions. It will make it a contempt of court "to obtain, disclose or solicit any particulars of statements made, opinions expressed, arguments advanced, or votes cast by members of a jury in the course of their deliberations."

The Government's version would have made it a contempt of court to publish juryroom secrets, or obtain the information with a view to publishing it. Even then there would have been an exception if the publication did not identify the case or jurors.

The Lords amendment bans all disclosure whether or not publication is intended and whether or not the case can be identified. Supporters of the amendment pointed out that the Government's version would allow jurors to be questioned by members of the defendant's family for instance, or by researchers.

British is best for satellite

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has acted as marriage broker in bringing together two British companies to build a new communications satellite for the Armed Forces.

The companies, British Aerospace and Marconi Space and Defence Systems (MSDS), have until now been rivals for a £100m contract, each teamed up with an American partner.

They were persuaded to come together to offer an all-British solution after the intervention of Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, and Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence.

Mr Nott said yesterday: "We very much hope that cooperation between the firms will continue in future and that this will enable the United Kingdom to maintain a leading technological capability in space satellites."

The first of two satellites will be put into orbit in 1985, probably via the economical American shuttle. The other will act as a reserve. Defence sources say the first satellite will be the most advanced yet developed and will have a built-in defence against anti-satellite weapons.

The forces' last all-British satellite was Skynet-2, which was launched in 1974 and still in use during the run-up to the elections in Zimbabwe last year.

The use of Skynet declined after the ministry decided to use a common Nato facility. Last year the chiefs of staff concluded that they needed an exclusively British system after all, and the BAes/MSDS solution is the answer.

Although all the services will use the satellite, the Royal Navy is most in need of it. Vital forces, like the four submarines which carry Britain's Polaris missiles, will have a back-up system in case of emergency.

The British Aerospace Dynamics Division will make the satellite and will be the prime contractor, and Marconi will design the communications equipment inside.

Space watchers say there is a £500m satellite market to be fought over in the next few years, involving similar systems for Nato and the Third World, and an additional chance of meeting the demands of civil customers.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Defence has still to decide on names for its two next satellites. "Charles" and "Diana" were loyally offered by reporters

Choir quits after master is dismissed

From Our Correspondent
Bradford

The principal choir of Bradford cathedral has resigned as a protest against the dismissal of Mr Keith Rhodes, their organist and choirmaster. He had held the posts for 17 years.

He was dismissed last week by the Provost of Bradford, the Very Rev Brandon Jackson. He complained to Mr Rhodes of alleged lack of organization and of leniency

There were three choirs and an orchestra at the cathedral. All the members of the Coates Choir, which has broadcast several times, made two recordings and toured abroad, have resigned.

Mr John Eastwood, a bass singer in the Coates Choir, said yesterday: "Mr Rhodes has established a tradition of fine choral music at the cathedral and had done his best to cooperate with the provost."

Mr Eastwood said the provost seemed to prefer the congregation to do most of the singing in the cathedral. He said: "It is a clash of personalities and Mr Rhodes is prepared to stick up for what he thinks is best."

There are 24 boys and eight men in the Coates Choir.

Mr Rhodes, of Briarwood Grove, Bradford, declined to comment in detail about his dismissal. He said: "They are domestic matters."

PROBATION FOR THE 'BOY' GIRL

A girl aged 17 who spent a night at an all-male detention centre after fooling police, lawyers and a court into thinking she was a boy was placed on probation for two years yesterday.

She appeared at Bradford Crown Court last Friday, under the name Sammy Maddocks, and pleaded guilty to five charges of burglary. Judge Bennett sentenced her to three months at a detention centre and it was only when she reached there that a medical examination revealed that she was a girl. She returned to court yesterday to receive a new sentence.

Mr Andrew Woolman, who appeared for the Crown at yesterday's hearing, said that probation officers had had difficulty tracing the girl before her trial, and had only seen her the night before the hearing, without her parents.

Former top civil servant wins libel damages

Mr Alan Blackshaw, the author and former top civil servant, received a public apology yesterday from a newspaper which named him in reports of an alleged "scandal" over North Sea oil grants.

Mr Blackshaw also accepted substantial undisclosed damages and legal costs in settlement of his High Court *libel action* against the *Daily Mail* and Mr Anthony Bevins, the political correspondent.

Mr Blackshaw's counsel, Mr David Eady, told Mr Justice Russell in London that the *Daily Mail's* allegations of a "£52m scandal" related to evidence given to the Public *Accounts Committee* about a grants scheme administered by the Department of Energy.

The scheme was to assist North Sea oil development companies who bought British goods and services.

Sir Jack Rampton, the department's Permanent Under-Secretary, had given evidence that a number of civil servants, including an under-secretary, had been reprimanded over breaches of the time-limit guidelines for payment of grants to oil companies.

In fact, counsel said, the breaches occurred without the knowledge of *senior officers* in the department, including Mr Blackshaw, who was Director General of the Offshore Supplies Office in Glasgow from January, 1977, to September, 1978.

Sir Jack Rampton subsequently apologized for his error in stating that an under-secretary *in Glasgow* had been reprimanded.

It had since been publicly acknowledged that no public money was lost.

"Unfortunately, the article in the *Daily Mail* gave the impression that Mr Blackshaw's transfer from the Offshore Supplies Division to the *Coal Division was in some* way linked with the loss of large sums of public money."

As soon as the error in Sir Jack Rampton's evidence was made public, the newspaper published a front page article by Mr Bevins making clear that Mr Blackshaw was innocent of any blame.

In February Mr Blackshaw, aged 47, of Friarsbrae House, Linlithgow, West Lothian, was awarded £45,000 damages by a libel jury against *The Daily Telegraph* over similar allegations.

Japan faces trade war over sperm whale hunt curb

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

The International Whaling Commission was heading yesterday towards a crisis over a worldwide ban on hunting sperm whales that could lead to Japanese fishing fleets being kept out of United States waters and an embargo on lucrative Japanese fish exports there.

Such a step would come at a time when Japan and the United States are involved in delicate negotiations over Japanese exports of cars, electronics and other goods.

The crisis arose after the commission's technical committee passed by 17 votes to five, with five abstentions, a proposal, supported by the United Kingdom, which would halt the commercial hunting of sperm whales.

After the vote Mr Kunio Yonizawa, the Japanese commissioner, said that if the proposal was passed at the commission's plenary session later this week he would recommend to his Government that Japan exercise its right to object to the decision and carry on its sperm whale hunt.

The statement, however, brought replies from two United States Congressmen attending the commission's meeting in Brighton, who said that they would press for United States legislation limiting the access of Japanese fishing fleets to United States waters to be brought into effect.

They would also also press for the implementation of the Pelly amendment, which empowers the United States to embargo fishery exports from any country whose whaling operations interfere with international conservation programmes.

Yesterday both the Japanese and conservationist countries were involved in intensive lobbying of the five countries who abstained in the technical committee vote.

The latter were trying to ensure that the vote survives intact in the plenary session. The former were trying to persuade one of the five countries, Spain, Chile, Norway, China and Brazil, to vote against the proposal, which needs a three-quarters majority to be passed.

The commission is also to examine the existing quotas set for sperm whales before it votes on the proposal to set zero quotas for all sperm whale stock and therefore to halt the sperm whale hunt.

The Japanese believe they can demonstrate that their take of sperm whales in the North Pacific can continue safely, but the scientific committee was unable to agree a quota for this year.

Mr Yonizawa said yesterday: "There are no scientific grounds to justify a ban on hunting these whales. There are 210,000 sperm whales in our region, all over 30 feet, and we take only 890. Such a catch would not put the population at risk in any way".

The Japanese believe that the scientific evidence showed that their catch "is well within the safety range".

If the proposal was passed, he said, it would be for his Government to decide whether to exercise its right under the IWC's constitution to lodge an objection within 90 days, which would allow the hunt to continue.

He said: "I would certainly recommend that we should go to an objection".

Such a move would stop any international control over the Japenese hunt, all of which takes place within its 200-mile economic coastal zone.

Whether the United States would adopt the sanctions open to it will depend on whether the issue is seen as serious enough to start a trade war with Japan. Opposition to whaling in the Congress is strong and on Monday the Senate unanimously passed a resolution calling for an indefinite moratorium on all commercial whaling.

The clash over the sperm whale hunt came as the commission failed to pass a whole series of other proposals to impose moratoria on whaling. A move to ban all commercial whaling failed to achieve the necessary 75 per cent majority, as did a proposed ban on all commercial whaling in the North Atlantic.

Tenerife air crash claims being settled

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Dan-Air, the British independent airline whose Boeing 727 airliner crashed into a mountainside in Tenerife in April last year, has so far settled 17 claims for compensation from relatives of the 146 people on board who died.

The airline said yesterday that it was negotiating settlement of a number of others.

"Where claims have been received in respect of passengers in this accident, we have indicated through our solicitors that we are prepared on a no prejudice basis to settle any claims, subject to the provisions and limitations of the amended Warsaw Convention."

Britain and practically every foreign state subscribe to the rules of the Warsaw Convention, drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations aviation body, and so named because it was completed in the Polish city.

The convention was amended by the Hague protocol of 1955 and today provides for an upper limit of about £9,600 for individual compensation, a small sum by today's standards.

For that reason, some governments write higher sums of compensation into the operating licences of their airlines. The figure demanded of British airlines by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Department of Trade is £55,000.

At the time of the Dan-Air accident the upper limit for international flights was £30,000.

The amount of compensation for the families of accident victims is generally negotiated between solicitors representing them and the airline insurers.

It will depend on a number of factors, including the potential earning capacity of a victim. In the case of dispute the courts are asked to adjudicate.

Because governments write their own limits, rates for compensation after air accidents vary widely around the world. In a few cases they are as high as the British figure, but most countries still apply the £9,600 limit.

It is open to dependents to sue for reckless misconduct in an effort to obtain higher compensation, but such actions can be expensive in legal fees, with no certainty of success.

Some countries have no fixed compensation rates for internal flights. The United States is among them, which is why after domestic air accidents there, suits claiming millions of dollars are filed in individual cases against airlines and aircraft manufacturers.

Sign of the times: Mrs Vi Lee, pub landlady, dusts her contribution for July 29, which is also her own birthday.

How the Queen's purse will suffer

The royal wedding

By Robin Young

It is doubtful if even the Queen knows precisely how large a hole this royal wedding next Wednesday will make in her privy purse, which will bear much of the expense. The total costs for all parties must exceed £500,000.

The Department of the Environment is spending £50,000 on decorating the ceremonial route down the Mall and on floral decorations outside St Paul's Cathedral.

The department's contribution also includes 697 ft of red carpet to go down the cathedral aisle and into the side chapel where the royal couple will sign the register.

The City of London has allowed £13,000 for crowd barriers and for 60 loudspeakers to relay the service to the crowds lining the route within the city boundaries.

The expense will be recouped, however, from fees charged to cameramen and film crews using the City's Juxon House, which overlooks the steps of St Paul's.

The City of Westminster is budgeting £30,000 for decorations, sanding its portion of the route, cleaning up afterwards and paying wages of staff on duty.

The cost of security is the largest item in the bill. Up to 4,000 policemen will be on duty. If the royal family were paying the special duty rate charged to football clubs and so on, of £9.90 an hour, the bill would be £316,800, but royal weddings are normal duties to policemen, so the bill, not precisely quantifiable, will be considerably less.

The Queen's personal expenditure includes about £800 for cathedral, £2,000 on flowers, the music and fanfares at the printing bills of more than £5,000, perhaps £6,500 on the private reception at Buckingham Palace, and as much as £10,000 for the wedding cake.

The wedding party's clothes, including bridesmaids' dresses and pageboys' costumes, would account for another £5,000.

The Prince of Wales will be paying for posies for the bridesmaids, buttonholes for his brothers and ushers, and about £1,000 for the ring. There are also likely to be gifts for the five bridesmaids and two pageboys at about £100 each.

There will be 2,228 officers and Servicemen lining the processional routes. If their pay is added into the account the bill would be £45,000. As with the police, though, most would be paid the same rate in any case, so the bill really involves transporting and feeding them for the day.

The cost of a honeymoon on the royal yacht Britannia is also difficult to quantify, but as the vessel's running costs are £2.7m a year, £100,000 seems a reasonable estimate for the fortnight.

None of that is of great concern to Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife Central, who is well known for his criticism of regal expenses. "The overtime for police, the cost of bunting and stands are quite marginal," he said yesterday.

"The real cost to the nation is the loss of perhaps £800m worth of production on the wedding day, at a time when we are *supposed to be on our* beam ends producing everything we possibly can at the most competitive prices."

The final cost to the nation will depend on individual companies' arrangements on whether they grant their staff a paid holiday or pay overtime.

Companies which have decided there is little hope of keeping people away from the television sets appear, from reports sent to the Confederation of British Industry, to face an average bill of little less than £40 an employee in salaries, wages and unrecoverable expenses.

Unless a good number of the working population decide to ignore the wedding, that could bring the national bill for the event to £1,000m.

☐ British Airways has sent 40 security officers to overseas airports as part of a worldwide operation to tighten security in preparation for the royal wedding (John Witherow writes).

The unarmed officers, who form most of BA's security team, will check security arrangements at about 200 airports but will concentrate on countries sending heads of state to the wedding.

They include EEC countries and members of Nato and the Commonwealth. Mrs Nancy Reagan, the United States President's wife will arrive tomorrow and there will be a steady stream of VIPs arriving over the weekend.

The security men who will liaise with local Special Branch officers have been supplied with a list of known or suspected terrorists.

A BA spokesman said: "If Jim Smith, whom we suspect of being involved in terrorist attacks, suddenly disappears from his homestead in Kentucky then we would want to know why.

"We have altered our staff around the world to have extra vigilance at this time. We are aware that any act of terrorism would get extra publicity because of the wedding."

Additional security measures will include vetting all passengers flying to London from abroad and a check of baggage.

Although two foreign airlines said yesterday there had been no apparent changes in security, it is likely that most airlines will maintain tight measures for the gathering of dozens of heads of state and with the eyes of the world focused on London.

Science report

Flycatcher can get away with bigamy

By the Staff of "Nature"

Pied flycatchers are bigamous, a group of Swedish ornithologists has discovered.

The female pied flycatcher keeps herself and her offspring secure by nesting in a hole in a tree—but the result is that her mate has no need to defend a territory, and is free to leave her behind in the hole and go off in search of other females. A recent study around Uppsala, Sweden, shows that more than a quarter of the male pied flycatchers succeed in keeping one mate in a hole in one part of the wood and a second in another hole a safe distance away.

Most species of bird are monogamous, so exceptions are of great interest to biologists attempting to explain the evolution of social systems.

The case of the pied flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*) is particularly puzzling because no sooner has the bigamous male deceived a second female and instaleld her in a nest hole than he almost totally abandons her.

He fetches and carries food for his first mate and helps feeds the nestlings, but rarely visits the second mate who has to feed herself as well as raise the young.

Why does the second female tolerate such an apparently disadvantageous situation when, on finding herself abandoned, she could give up her nest hole and go and look for a new monogamous mate who would help her? Is there actually some hidden benefit to being a second mate?

There are two ways in which females might gain some advantage—in evolutionary terms that simply means leaving more descendants—by mating with a bigamous male. Bigamous males may actually be "supermales", of such high quality that even being their second mate is preferable, in terms of receiving food or a good quality nest site, to being the mate of an ordinary male.

However, the Swedish researchers showed that although bigamous males are bigger and older than monogamous males, they provide no direct benefit for the second female. She lays fewer eggs and her young are more likely to die of starvation than those of females paired with a monogamous male.

A second possibility is that the second female receives a much more indirect benefit. Her own sons might inherit their father's propensity to bigamy and in turn mate with with more than one female. The second female's lack of offspring will then be compensated for by a greater number of offspring in later generations, so that she eventually does have more descendants than a female mated to a monogamous male.

A simple calculation shows, however, that any advantage the female does gain from having bigamous sons could only outweigh the disadvantage of producing few offspring herself if virtually every one of her sons goes on to be a successful bigamist. That is clearly impossible because there are simply not enough females for every bird to practise bigamy.

The explanation for the second female's fidelity to her bigamous mate seems instead to lie in the shortness of the Swedish summer.

The scientists measured the number of offspring left behind by females who begin laying eggs on different dates, and found that each day's delay drastically reduced the chances of successfully rearing the young.

The second female simply has no choice once she has been deceived. If she abandons her eggs and searches for another male the season will be too advanced for her and her new partner to rear the young, and she will be even worse off than if she stayed with her original bigamist. The pressure to mate as quickly as possible no doubt also prevents the long courtship usual in birds and further increases the bigamist's chances of deceiving a second mate about his true status.

The group of scientists may well have discovered a unique set of circumstances in which the female bird can be successfully deceived. They are now going to go on and look at other Swedish birds that nest in holes to see if their males succeed in getting away with bigamy too.

Source: *The American Naturalist*, vol 117, p 738 (1981).

Forum plan on abuse of alcohol

By Our Health Services Correspondent

People in the drinks industry and those concerned with the misuse of alcohol should join together and form a forum to curb abuse, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

A drunk was not a good advertisement for the product, so the industry was keen to stamp out abuse, he told the annual meeting in London of the National Council on Alcoholism.

The industry was already paying for the post of development director of the Alcohol Education Centre and part of the research fund of the Medical Council of Alcoholism. Its concern had been demonstrated, Mr Jenkin said.

"What we now need is agreement by all concerned to carry these initiatives forward and to build on the common ground. To continue as if there were open warfare no longer makes sense."

One idea was to establish a national alcohol affairs commission. That has been proposed by the National Council of Women and supported by the Magistrates' Association. But it was government policy to reduce the number of public bodies

He preferred the idea of a body, perhaps called The Alcohol Forum, whose initiative and momentum would come from the industry and those concerned with the dangers of alcoholism, rather than the Government.

Mr Jenkin said that between 15 and 30 per cent of men admitted to general medical, surgical and casualty departments in hospitals had serious drinking problems.

The Brewer's Society yesterday welcomed Mr Jenkin's initiative and said it had already convened such a group concerned with drinking among the young.

"While problem drinking in the United Kingdom is much less than in almost every other comparable country, it is a serious matter for a minority

£35m tank deal nears signing

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Britain expects to complete a deal to sell 35 Chieftain tanks to Oman, on the Gulf, before the end of this year. Unofficial estimates say that the contract should be worth about £35m.

Twelve Chieftains are about to be leased to Sultan Qaboos—Oman's young ruler, in time for a show of strength on the country's national day next November.

Ministry of Defence sources in London yesterday refused to confirm any negotiations between the British Government and the Omanis. Unofficial reports suggest that the deal is more or less complete.

The Sultan, who overthrew his father in a bloodless coup more than a decade ago, originally asked Britain for a number of Chieftains in time for last year's national day. But they could not be delivered in time, so he was forced to go to the Americans instead for a number of M-60s. His close tie with Britain has eventually led him towards the Chieftain as his permanent solution.

Britain will have to raid its own War Maintenance Reserve for the 35 tanks required by the Sultan to lay the foundations of a new Omani armoured corps. Sources say the effect on the reserve will not be serious and can easily be made good, perhaps when the new Challenger tank comes into service with the British Army of the Rhine.

British ties with Oman have been close throughout Sultan Qaboo's rule, and several hundred British officers and NCOs, including members of the Special Air Service Regiment, led his forces in their 10-year war against incursions from South Yemen.

A number of British personnel, either retired soldiers on contract or serving members of Britain's forces on secondment, are still there.

Oman's position overlooking the Straits of Hormuz and the important oil routes to the West give it a unique strategic value.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Moving house: Monty, London Zoo's 11ft two-year-old giraffe, leaving Regent's Park yesterday for a new life at Whipsnade.

VC at veterans' reunion

From Our Correspondent, Sunderland

Thirty old soldiers from the First World War met yesterday at an unofficial reunion. They were invited to Sunderland polytechnic by Mr Peter Liddle, the college's senior lecturer in history.

He started in 1964 collecting material relating to the war and his archives now include documents and taped recollections from more than 4,000 veterans.

One of those, Mr Frank Mullens, aged 85, of Honiton, Devon, visited Mr Liddle to study his own documents and the idea of a reunion was born.

"The day has been a great success, and we are going to do it again", Mr Liddle said.

One of the visitors was Major Edward Cooper, VC, aged 85, of Stockton-on-Tees. He won the Victoria Cross while serving with The King's Royal Rifle Corps in Ypres in 1917.

"There were 45 men and seven machine-guns holed up in a pill box", he said. "I managed to get round the back and with the persuasion of my revolver I captured all 45. I suppose they were more surprised than me when they came out."

Also there was Mr Bob Tate, aged 87, of Sunderland, who was one of the drivers of the first batch of tanks used in warfare. "They were first used at 4.45 pm on September 15, 1916, on the Somme. What I remember about them was that they were so heavy to drive," he said.

The veteran spent the afternoon poring over documents, handling rifles, uniforms, shells, grenades and other items used in the war.

"The archives are a personal experience of all aspects of the war, from the conscientious objector to the Royal Flying Corps bombing pilot," Mr Liddle said. "The collection is a slice of our heritage

The archives are housed in the polytechnic's St Mary's building and are used by researchers and authors throughout the world.

MP GETS LIBEL DAMAGES

Sir Frederic Bennett, Conservative MP for Torbay, yesterday accepted "large" undisclosed damages and his legal costs in settlement of a High Court libel action against Express Newspapers.

Sir Frederic, of Cwmllecoediog, Aberangell, Powys, had complained of remarks about him in the *Sunday Express* Crossbencher column on December 28, 1980.

Mr Charles Gray, his counsel, told Mr Justice Russell that no useful purpose would be served in repeating the gratuitously offensive imputations, based on a poll supposedly conducted among MPs.

Express Newspapers accepted that no such poll as that described in the Crossbencher article in fact took place.

Mr Desmond Browne, for Express Newspapers, apologized to Sir Frederic.

Sale advice to tenants

Tenants who believe they have been wrongly denied the right to buy their council houses should take legal advice to see if they can challenge the decision in the courts, Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, said yesterday in a Commons written reply.

It was ultimately for the county courts to decide a tenant's right to buy under the Housing Act, 1980, he said.

The Act confers that right on most local authority and new tenants and some housing association tenants; exceptions are few. Since it became law last October about a quarter of a million tenants have applied to buy.

The Government has warned 39 local authorities about their poor rate of progress on sales, but only Greenwich council, in south-east London, is under threat of intervention.

IN BRIEF

Ton of cannabis seized in 10 raids

Customs investors and police have seived more than a ton of cannabis resin valued at £1,250,000. They raided 10 houses in London, Surrey and Hampshire.

Ten people were being questioned by Customs men yesterday. A spokesman said that investigations had been made for 14 months and were continuing.

Trawler taken

Anthony Hugman, of Avon Green, Fleetwood, Lancashire, was ordered yesterday to pay a trawler owner £925 compensation after pleading guilty to taking the 301-ton fishing vessel, Glen Carron, without consent.

Heavy reading

Lincolnshire County Council is to streamline its administration after a check disclosed that a set of committee documents for a year was almost three feet high and weighed more than half a hundredweight. The number of committees is to be cut from 54 to 29.

Pilgrim bell

The American descendants of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, John Howland, have paid for a new bell which was hung yesterday in the parish church in Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, where he was born. The bell, cast at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, London, cost nearly £3,000.

Farm mishap

Mrs Hilary Etheridge, aged 31, was caught up in a cord trailing from a farm baler in Thaxted, Essex, yesterday and dragged 30 feet along the ground. Mrs Etheridge, of Dunmow Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, was said to be "fairly comfortable" in hospital last night.

Train death

Mr John Wood, aged 53, of Charles Close, Newmarket, was killed yesterday when he was struck by a train at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. He had been missing from the psychiatric unit at West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds.

Conductor taken ill

Rafael Kubelik, who was to have conducted the European Community Youth Orchestra at the Albert Hall, in London, on Sunday, has been taken ill and his place will be filled by Claudio Abbado, the orchestra's musical director.

Children's games

The world's international disabled children's games will take place at Gateshead stadium, near Newcastle upon Tyne, between August 5 and 9. Children from 19 countries will compete. The National Westminster Bank has given £40,000 towards the costs.

1,000 firms asked to give disabled a better chance

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

On the eve of the Manpower Services Commission report recommending abolition of the quota for disabled workers, both sides of industry and ethe Government are stepping up action to persuade more employers to take on disabled staff.

At a conference convened by the Trades Union Congress in London yesterday more than 200 delegates from trade unions and disability organizations were told that a booklet is being prepared to help shop stewards to promote better employment opportunities for disabled people.

Today the top 1,000 companies in Britain will be urged in a joint letter from Government and industry to have boardroom discussions on how they can contribute more to the independence and integration of the disabled.

The signatories are: Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment; Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry; Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the MSC; and Lord Snowdon, president of the International Year of Disabled People, England.

The letter includes a discussion brief asking, inter alia, whether companies are fulfilling the quota which requires them to employ 3 per cent disabled workers if their workforce exceeds 19.

They are also asked to discuss four main points from the brief: a more positive approach to give disabled people the same chance as able-bodied people in employment; a review of products and services to make them usuable by physically handicapped people; a drive to ensure that disabled employees and customers can have better access to offices, factories and showrooms; and more use of existing facilities, including grants of up to £6,000 to adapt premises, machinery and equipment.

The TUC is to draw up a policy statement based on yesterday's conference discussions and a background paper outlining possible areas of action. Its booklet on promoting equality of job opportunities for disabled people is being prepared in conjunction with the MSC.

The TUC is also to extend its monitoring of public spending cuts to focus on local authority services for the disabled. A special edition of the TUC cuts checklist papers is intended to publicize the effects of government policies on services for the handicapper.

Dossing jail law stays

By Tony Samstag

The Government has decided to retain the option of prison sentences for persons convicted of begging or sleeping rough. The decision was published yesterday as a reply to the third report from the Home Affairs Committee on Vagrancy Offences.

That report, published in May, attracted strong bipartisan criticism for recommending no changes in the 1824 law on dossing and begging, although it did recommend that the offences cease to be imprisonable.

In what amounted to a minority report, Mr Robert Kilroy Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, had proposed repeal of the two offences and suggested that a third offence of being found in an empty house be replaced by specific amendments to the Theft Act. He was supported by three out of his four Labour colleagues on the committee.

In its reply the Government says it is "greatly concerned to ensure that the use of imprisonment generally is kept to a minimum; but believes that, in relation to the two offences in question, removal of the power to imprison would be of very limited beneficial effect.

The maximum penalty for begging is one month in prison or a £200 fine and for sleeping rough three months or a £200 fine.

LIFE FOR 'BESTIAL' RAPIST

John Mc Granaghan, aged 38, of Gaskarth Road, Tooting, south London, who terrorized and raped women in Surrey, was jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court.

Judge Lawson told him that he hoped he would not be released until he had lost his sexual urges. The crimes, he said, were bestial and the case was one of the most horrific he had heard.

Miss Ann Curnow, for the prosecution, had said that Mr McGranaghan raided homes in Wimbledon, Ewell and Kingston. He chose houses next to golf courses to rob, and during the woman's ordeal always talked of the length of sentence he could get for the attack.

Mr McGranaghan had denied charges of raping two women, indecently assaulting another, burglary and theft.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the defence, said there was no dispute that the rapes and robberies had taken place and that they were horrifying, but Mr McGranaghan was not responsible.

Rail services saved

British Rail has decided to maintain peak-hour commuter trains on the Cotswold line from Worcester to Oxford at least until next year. It had threatened to end Inter-City services on the line.

BURGLAR IS CLEARED OF RAPE

A man who had sexual intercourse with a girl student after breaking into a flat armed with a length of copper piping was jailed for three years at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday.

Neil Clarke, aged 24, an unemployed miner, of Thoresby Road, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, was convicted of aggravated burglary and possessing an offensive weapon.

He was acquitted of rape but Mr Justice Peter Pain ruled that his identity could be published in the public interest.

The girl, aged 17, said she submitted to sex after Clarke threatened to break her boy friend's knee caps.

Commonwealth changes venue in rugby protest

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain gave reluctant support yesterday to the Commonwealth decision to move the Commonwealth Finance Ministers meeting from New Zealand to the Bahamas next September in protest against the South African rugby tour of New Zealand.

But the British made it clear yesterday that they regretted the decision to change the venue, which was not felt to be justified.

The decision was confirmed —as expected—at the meeting of the Commonwealth Southern Africa Committee, held in London. The committee noted with regret that the Springboks had arrived in New Zealand to begin their tour and the strong feelings that this had aroused.

The committee agreed that the venue of the finance ministers' meeting should be changed, and accepted the offer of the Bahamas Government to host the meeting in Nassau.

Mr Leslie Gandar, the New Zealand representative at the High Commission, dissented from yesterday's decision. He said it was damaging to the most important tradition of the Commonwealth to overrule the strongly held views of a country whose record on human rights was second to none.

New Zealand remained opposed to apartheid and the meeting was missing its target in South Africa by half the globe, he said.

The British Government also made it clear that it accepted the consensus view reluctantly. A statement by the Foreign Office said that in the interests of Commonwealth harmony, Britain had accepted the overwhelming consensus of the meeting that the venue of the finance ministers' meeting should be changed.

The row looks like surfacing again more seriously at the coming Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Melbourne at the end of September. Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will be under strong pressure from African and Caribbean countries to bar sporting contacts with South Africa.

□ Wellington: Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said last night he would boycott the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting now that it had been moved from Auckland to the Bahamas (Reuter reports).

He said: "The result of the decision in London is that there is now a new element in the Commonwealth association,

"The decision disappoints me because this kind of action has come into the Commonwealth for the first time."

Wave of arrests before first Springboks match

Gisborne, New Zealand, Wednesday morning.—Police arrested 38 demonstrators early today outside a hotel where the South African Springboks rugby team was staying on the eve of its opening match in New Zealand.

A senior police spokesman said the arrests had been made without violence and that 27 men and 11 women were being detained for causing a breach of the peace.

The demonstrators were all members of the Halt All Racial Tours group, one of the leading organizations opposing the tour in protest against apartheid in South Africa.

The arrests nearly doubled the number of anti-tour demonstrators who have been picked up since the Springboks landed at Auckland on Sunday. Seventy-two people have been detained at demonstrations in yisborne and Auckland, but many of them have been released without being charged.

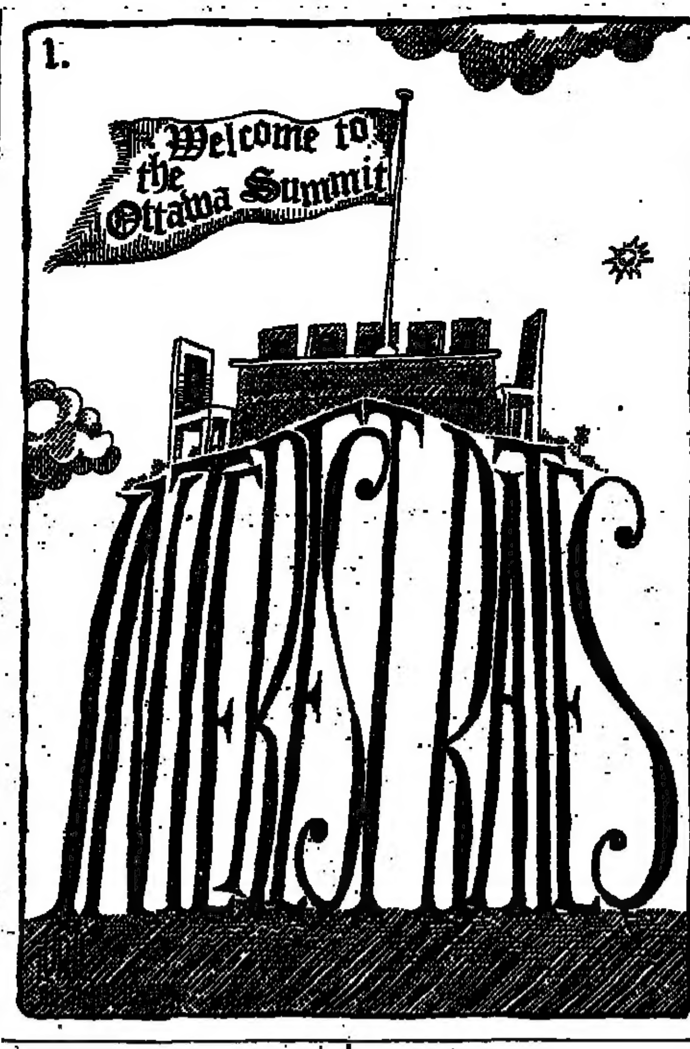
□ The 15,000 fans expected to attend the opening match of the tour in Gisborne today have been warned that they may be bombed by tear gas from a helicopter (Our Correspondent writees).

Gisborne police issued the warning after receiving a statementthat demonstrators were intending to drop gas on the players and spectators from an unmarked helicopter.

The level of protest in iGsborne was stepped up yesterday when four people in a Land-Rover crashed through the barriers of the match venue at Rugby Park and scattered broken glass across the plyaing area.

Until then it had been a quiet day in Gisborne with the Springboks undergoing their final training run under the usual police guard.

There is no doubt that the first game of the tour will be played in front of the largest police force ever assembled for crowd control at a New Zealand sports match.





BOMB IN LAUSANNE STORE

From Ian McGregor
Geneva, July 21

Fifteen people were taken to hospital in Lausanne today after a bomb exploded in the ladieswear section of a departmental store—the third such incident in Switzerland in as many days. Responsibility was claimed by the June 6 Organization, believed to be an underground Armenian group.

Most of the injured sustained leg-wounds caused by flying debris. Their condition is said to be "generally satisfactory." Other persons were treated at doctors' surgeries.

The management also received an anonymous phone call indicating that other bombs might be hidden elsewhere in the building, which was searched by a police anti-bomb squad brought from Zurich by helicopter. Damage was described as considerable.

The explosion yesterday was at Kloten airport, Zurich, where five persons sustained minor injuries and damage was put at £75,000.

In telephone calls to the Geneva office of Agence France Presse, the June 6 Organization said all three explosions were its work. A young Armenian was arrested on June 9 after the murder of a member of the Turkish consulate staff here.

Agca refuses to appear in court

From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 21

Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk accused of attempting to murder the Pope, refused to appear in court today and missed hearing himself described by the public prosecutor as a seeker after the role of the negative hero, "drawing a sinister glory from the greatness of his victim".

Dr Nicolo Amato, the public prosecutor, asked for life imprisonment. This was the second day of the trial and Mr Agca's gesture not to attend proceedings was consistent with his refusal yesterday to accept the court's jurisdiction.

He argued then that he was not an Italian and had committed the offence on Vatican territory and should therefore be tried by the Vatican, not by the Italians. He said that he would begin a hunger strike on December 20 if his demands had not been met by then.

The prosecutor spoke of the "shocking obscenity" of the crime, confessing that even he did not feel the same man after the attempt on the Pope's life on May 13.

"Terrorism has arrived in St Peter's", he said, "in the cathedral of Catholicism and this is a fact which must make one think". In a brief sketch of the accused, he said that at the age of 17 (Mr Agca is now 23) he was already a terrorist, trained in the use of firearms

In February, 1979, he killed the editor of the Turkish newspaper *Milliyet* for which he ws arrested and sentenced to death. He escaped from the military prison of Istabul in November 1979 with "a lot of strange complicity". Before leaving the country he killed a young man of 19.

Confirmation of his lust for blood and violence, the prosecutor said, came from the projects to kill leading figures in international political life, such as the Queen of England, Mme Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament, and Mr Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister.

Dr Amato said that these projects had been confirfed by police inquiries.

He said he saw the attack on the Pope as deriving from an Oedipus complex—"a symbolic patricide, through which, by killing the father, one tries to cancel one's own past which is empty. There is a sinister tendency towards the need to be protagonist, a narcisistic urge which does not stop for anything or anybody."

Mr Agca wanted to become a personality, in history, the negative hero. He appeared a quiet man, cold, indifferent, self-controlled. He was convinced after his bloody act, that the Pope was dead or would die.

Even in front of his judges he did not conceal his true nature, saying in fact: "I am an internatonal terrorist and I have bad contacts with the terrorists of half of Europe and the Middle East."

The prosecutor was emotional rather than juridical. This is partly in Dr Amato's somewhat extrovert character but at the same time he was basing his case on the enormity of an attack on the Pope's life.

Indirectly he was answering Mr Agca's own strictly juridical plea that he had attacked a foreign head of state outside Italy and so the court did not have competence to try the case.

The prosecutor's apostrophizing of the Pope was on equally passionate lines.

"Like Gandhi, like John Fitzgerald and Robert Kennedy, like Martin Luther King, likje Aldo Moro, like Paul VI—you are a man of peace, of hope and of life, paladin of justice, the ideal knight, you belong to the whole world and to all men, you belong to history and to the expectations of the entire humanity, you struggle for universal and eternal truth."

If this is what is at stake at the trial, the implication goes, what do a few juridical doubts matter?

Police swoop again on Cape shanty dwellers

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, July 21

For the fourth day in less than a week South African police today smashed the flimsy shelters of corrugated iron, wood and plastic sheeting erected by homeless blacks evicted from Langa township outside Cape Town, and made dozens of arrests.

Police and officials of the Western Cape Administration Board not actually involved in the arrest and demolitions, watched as blacks, many of them women with babies, were herded into police vans and driven off.

Raids by police and adminlstration board officials on blacks who have no official passes to live in the Cape Town area, began last week when nearly 1,000 arrests were made.

The victims were mainly the wives and children of men from Transkei. Many of the men are legally in Cape Town, and the crackdown is aimed at dependants who have illegally joined them.

The Western Cape is officially designated a Coloured (mixed race) labour preference area. No additional black housing has been built for a decade in the expectation that the drift of work-seekers from the black homelands would be reversed. The opposite, in fact, has happened, and the accommodation problem in the Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu black townships outside Cape Town is acute.

Since police and officials began raids last week on "illegal" squatters in Nyanga township, scores of blacks have moved into the adjoining Langa township and thrown up temporary shacks with whatever material they can find to shelter from bitter midwinter weather.

As fast as they have built their shelters the police and officials have torn them down.

Meanwhile, the row continues over racialist remarks attributed to two magistrates appointed to handle some of the hundreds of cases of people arrested and charged with being illegally in the area.

Mr Jasper Fourie, normally a senior prosecutor who was appointed a temporary magistrate in Langa township, is reported to have told one woman charge with illegal residence: "I suppose you sleep with a different man every night."

Six killed in terror feud

Paris, July 21

M Jacques Massie, aged 41, a police inspector, four members of his family and a friend, who disappeared in mysterious circumstances on Sunday from a villa near Aubagne, in the Marseilles area, appear to have all been victims of a political mass murder, according to police sources.

The crime was carried out by a group of five in a particularly gruesome manner, with knives and iron bars. M Massie had his throat cut and another person was strangled.

A man detained for questioning is reported to have confessed to his part in it, and given the police details of how it happened. He was identified as a teacher, born in Buenos Aires and resident in Marseilles.

The crime seems to be a settlement of old scores between rival members of the notorious Service d'Action Civique (SAC), a strong-arm group set up in 1958 to "support the action of General de Gaulle".

Its mission was to thwart the activities of both the Algerian National Front and the Secret Army Organisation, OAS. In the early 1960s it was a force some 12,000-strong, well armed, and ready to carry out any tough job that was required.

In 1969 President Pompidou ordered a thorough purge of the SAC. and 6,000 of its members were expelled. But its unsavoury

JAILHOUSE ROCK

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, July 21

Dr Astolfo di Amato, an Orvieto judge, has told the police to arrest people who wear earphones while they are driving. He prescribes a month's imprisonment and a fine of between 15,000 and 50,000 lire (£6.50 to £22) for the offence.

He claims that the popular habit of listening to taped music through earphones deflects concentration and gives a false sense of security to the driver.

FOUND ALIVE

Oslo.—Two West Germans who parachuted from the 5,600ft Mount Trollyegen were found alive—one clinging to a ledge, the other in a crevasse. They had minor injuries.

France bars boycott clauses in contracts

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 21

The Socialist Government's determination to bring French policy in tune with principle, both in home and foreign affairs, has already ivolved it in contradictions and complications over such matters as arms sales, the extradition of terrorists, and the application of the amnesty to press offences. It has just taken another step in that direction by a ministerial circular cancelling all exemptions to the anti-boycott law of 1977, which forbade discriminatory clauses against Israel in commercial agreements signed with the Arab countries.

The law was at the time voted unanimously by Parliament. It was designed to bring French legislation in tune with international practice, and in particular with the United Nations convention of 1966 on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and with the practice of the European Community.

But in response to the fears expressed by French business circles at the time that the anti-boycott law would prove damaging to trade with the Arab countries, M Raymond Barre, who was then Prime Minister, issued a directive exempting from the scope of the anti-boycott law contracts by French firms signed with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and developing countries which included such discriminatory clauses.

M François Mitterrand when he was a candidate for the presidency, undertook to abolish this exemption, but M Michel Jobert, the Minister for overseas trade, about a month ago attempted by a subtle distinction between the boycott of a state, which was a fact, and the boycott inspired by racial or racialist motives, to limit the scope of the undertaking and its repercussions on business with the Arab countries.

He seems to have been overruled as the circular just published proclaims the Government's desire to brand as intolerable "racialist practices in our society".

It has, however, left itself a loophole. The circular stipulates that the penalties provided for by the law can be suspended when the discrimination involved arises from official directives concerning the application of the Government's international commitments.

In other words, it reserves the right to apply the law on a case-by-case basis. The representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France has, however, expressed satisfaction with the abolition of the previous Government's directive, which, it claimed, emptied the anti-boycott law of all content.

The Foreign Ministry last night stated the French Government's position on the possible reconstruction of the Tanmuz nuclear research centre in Iraq. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq at a press conference on Sunday insisted that France should adopt a "clearer and less cautious approach", but made it clear, however, that the subject had not yet been raised officially.

The Foreign Ministry said that France defended the right of access to nuclear technology of developing countries, and was ready to assist them in the matter, provided it received the necessary guarantees of the peaceful uses of this technology in order to guard against the risks of proliferation.

Warning to Peronists

From Andrew McLeod
Buenos Aires, July 21

The Argentine Government said last night that it would not tolerate a general strike called by the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) for tomorrow.

In a statement, the Interior Ministry said the strike would violate the National Security Law and strike instigators could face prison sentences of between three and 10 years.

The strike was called by the Peronist-dominated CGT to protest at low wages and soaring unemployment. If it takes place it will be the first major show of strength by trade unions since the armed forces toppled the government of Presoident Maria Estela Peron in March, 1976. But today, leaders of various transport unions said they would not back the strike.

The Government said it would take all necessary measures to "ensure domestic peace, guarantee the freedom to work and provide security for transport systems".

CORRECTION

The caption on yesterday's Lurie cartoon, depicting President Reagan and Mr Menachem Begin, was inadvertently left out of the first edition. It read: "Mind signing the release for my new planes?"

Rasputin film fascinates Moscow

From Michael Binyon,
Moscow, July 21

A powerful and controversial film about the monk Rasputin, whose sinister role in the fall of the Russian monarchy has long fascinated Russians and Westerners alike, was shown for the first time to a Moscow audience last night. The film had been lying on the censors' shelf for eight years while the authorities argued over it.

The film, *Agony*, breaks all Soviet traditions in dealing with the most sensitive period of Russian history, and news of its release has already caused a sensation in Moscow. A huge crowd beseiged the cinema where it was shown, uncut, on the closing day of the otherwise very dull Moscow film festival.

Not only are the acting and photography outstanding, but the film includes remarkable footage from Soviet archives showing the dying days of the doomed regime: wounded soldiers being fitted with artificial limbs, bishops blessing the troops before battle, the elegance and the poverty in St Petersburg.

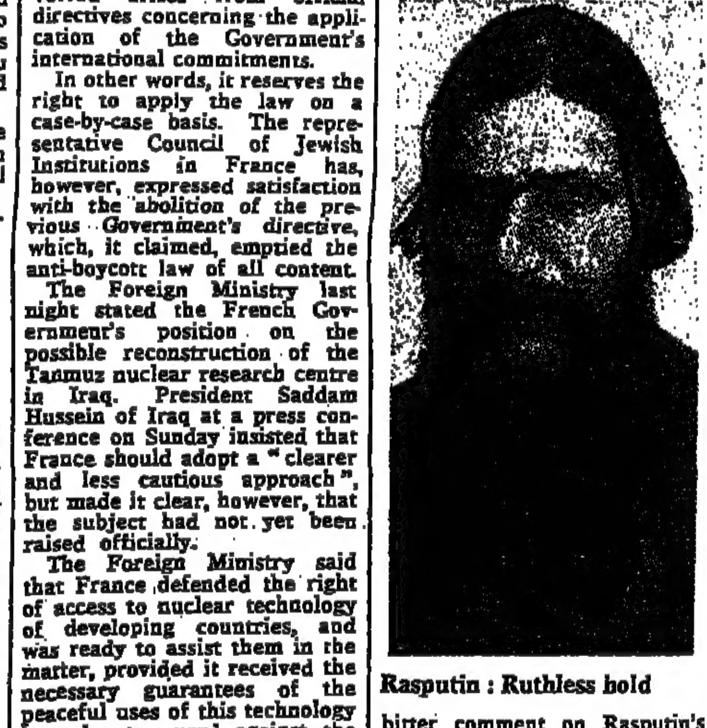
For the first time the turbulent events of 1916 are interpreted without cloying glorification of the workers, and with barely any reference to the Bolsheviks and the revolutionaries.

Tsar Nicholas II, played with striking verisimilitude by Ivaltra Linie, is portrayed in human and almost sympathetic terms as a proud and weak man unable to comprehend the crisis around him.

Scheming and corruption in his court is pervasive, but the film shows — unusually — *that* there were honourable men in the Duma, the Russian Parliament, and in the ruling class, who tried to save Russia from the coming catastrophe.

Rasputin is played by Alexei Peterenko with ferocious intensity. His depravity, cunning, rages, self-deception and ruthless hold over the royal family are powerfully drawn. But he is no caricature: his links to Russian peasantry and his exploitation of the Orthodox Church are detailed with almost documentary precision.

Elem Klimov, the director, uses the black-and-white film of the carnage on the battlefields, and the strikes and poverty in St Petersburg, as a



Rasputin: Ruthless hold

bitter comment on Rasputin's influence, and on the ditherings at court, and the gulf between the rulers and ruled. But symbolism replaces propaganda, cinema replaces the usual preaching on the subject.

The orthodox interpretation of the end of the empire is still so mired in taboo that few Russians really know how to represent it except in clichés. Few books or films have attempted to show the grandeur, as well as the folly, the burgeoning industrial might as well as the strikes.

The official Soviet view is that individuals such as Rasputin had little more than marginal influence standing against the "tide of history". His central role in the film makes good cinema but is not a class-oriented view of history.

But nowadays there is a fascination with the break-up of the Tsarist empire, a nostalgia for a world now so remote which yet still existed when most of the members of the present Politburo were boys.

Two years ago, a controversial novel, *At the Final Frontiers*, serialized in a literary journal, represented Rasputin as a weapon in the hands of Zionists and a confidant of the royal family. It was bitterly attacked not only for its anti-semitism and the sensationalist treatment of sex, but because it failed also to give a class view of history.

The Soviet authorities have said the film will be shown—probably with heavy cuts—in Soviet cinemas in the autumn. But so touchy is the subject that if public curiosity is too great the film, highly praised by Russians and Westerners in the audience alike last night, might well return to the censors' shelf.

Mass suicide cult member on trial

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 21

A former disciple of Jim Jones, the People's Temple cult leader, today goes on trial in San Francisco charged with conspiring to murder Mr Leo Ryan, a United States congressman, and Mr Richard Dwyer, an American diplomat, in an airfield ambush in Guyana in November, 1978.

Larry Layton, a 35-year-old college graduate, is the only survivor of the suicide massacre of 912 cult members to stand trial. Mr Jones shot himself after ordering hundreds of his followers to drink a poisoned soft drink.

Jury selection is expected to take up to two weeks. Hearings of witnesses are not due to begin until August 17.

One of Mr Layton's lawyers, Mr Anthony Tamburello, claims that the United States Government is making a scapegoat of hisclient an dthat Mr Layton is a victim of State Department negligence. He says that a full year before the mass suicides took place, the State Department knew that something like that might happen but did nothing to prevent it.

Mr Layton was acquitted by a Guyana court 14 months ago, of attempting to murder two defecting cult members.

Judge Robert Peckham has overruled defence objections that Mr Layton cannot be tried twice in connexion with the same incident. The judge said that Guyanese law was separate from United States law and that Mr Layton was being tried under a special United States statute

The crisis in the Middle East

Diary of 11 violent days on the border

By Our Foreign Staff

Tension across the Israel-Lebanon border is endemic. The present crisis is the latest in a long series of military exchanges and other incidents, going back to 1970-71 when the Palestinian forces established themselves in southern Lebanon after being driven out of Jordan.

While it is practically impossible to identify a single cause for the trouble, there is a pattern to the current series of armed clashes which appears to have started shortly after the Israeli general election.

Tension was already high after the clash over the Syrian Sam 6 missiles and the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

July 7: A pilotless aircraft crashed in Lebanese territory. Israeli sources said it was on a routine reconnaisance flight and a mechanical failure caused the crash. There was also a minor artillery skirmish between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Christian militia in southern Lebanon.

July 10: The first serious incident—four strikes by the Israeli Air Force in the vicinity of Nabatiyeh during the day and that night six Israeli civilians were wounded when several Katyusha rockets fired from the Palestinian bases in southern Lebanon hit the town of Kiryat Shimona.

The Israeli air attacks were the eleventh of this kind this year and the rocket attacks were assumed to have been carried out in retaliation.

July 11: An Israeli raid was launched on Palestinian targets in two coastal villages.

July 12: The Israelis and Christian militia started to bombard targets north of the Litani River including Beaufort Castle. The Palestinians returned the fire.

July 14: Israeli forces attacked three targets in the Nabatiyeh area for an hour and shot down a Syrian aircraft which attempted to intervene.

During that night Israeli aircraft flew over southern Lebanon dropping flares. This was followed by the shelling of Beaufort Castle. The Palestinians returned the fire.

July 15: About 1,000 rounds of artillery, mortar and tank fire were exchanged between the Palestinians and the Lebanese National Movement on one side, and the Israeli forces and the Christian militia on the other.

Dozens of Katyusha rockets were fired into western and upper Galilee. At Nahariya three civilians were killed and 26 injured.

July 16: Israeli jets bombed targets in the Kawakaba Hasbaya area, attacking five bridges. The Israeli chief of staff said the aim was "to prevent or interfere with the ability of the terrorists to transport forces or change their deployment."

July 17: Hostilities increased. In the morning the Palestinians fired Katyusha rockets into Galilee. In the afternoon the Israelis bombed the command centres of the Fatah organization and the Democratic Front in the centre of Beirut. More than 100 were reported killed and 300 wounded.

The Israelis also bombed and shelled Beaufort Castle and attacked Tyre from the sea and destroyed Kasmieh Bridge, over the Litani River.

There was also a heavy exchange of rockets, artillery and mortar fire in Galilee and southern Lebanon.

July 18: Katyusha rockets hit Galilee during the night. In the morning the Israelis fired 80 rounds at Palestinian targets. The Palestinians hit Nahariyeh and its beach with 12 rounds, wounding six civilians.

July 19: Israeli jets attacked Beaufort Castle and the Nabatiyeu and Tyre areas. The Palestinians launched new rocket attacks.

According to the Israelis, rockets were also launched from Syrian territory. Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, rejected President Reagan's call for a ceasefire.

July 20: From late morning until far into the night rocket and artillery fire was exchanged on Israel's northern border.

Seven Israeli soldiers were wounded and an officer was killed during a night raid on Palestinian positions in the Zaharani estuary. Several Palestinians were reported killed.

MOSCOW HITS AT AMERICA

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, July 21

The Russians today accused the United States of supporting and encouraging what Tass called barbarous and piratical Israeli attacks on Lebanese towns and Palestinian refugee camps.

An official government statement said Israel was defying world opinion, ignoring international law and was being supplied with a continuous stream of deadly weapons by the United States.

Tass said America was trying to shield Israel and it also accused the Egyptian leadership of being a partner in an anti-Arab collusion and furthering Israel's aggressive aims.

Tass also accused the western leaders, meeting at Ottawa, of ignoring Israel's "terrorist air raids" on housing areas of Beirut and the killing of civilians.

The agency said the seven western countries were reviving the cold war, and following Washington's "adventuristic anti-soviet strategy."



A child is carried from the rubble of Friday's Israeli air raid on Beirut.

Begin vulnerable in flow of dollar aid

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 21

During 1981, the United States Government will supply Israel with loans and grants up to a total of $2.185m (£1,100m). On top of that are contributions from private sources that are estimated to provide about half as much again.

For the past few years the American taxpayer has provided each Israeli with between $400 and $600 annually to finance Israel's military and development programmes.

If the Government aid were to be cut off, reduced, or the private contributions frozen as a result of sanctions imposed by the United Nations as retribution for Israel's continued attacks on Lebanon, the damage to the Israeli economy would be severe.

As yet there is no sign of that happening. The pro-Israeli lobby in the United States is strong, and support for Israel in both the Administration and the legislature remains, but the continued aggression in Lebanon is beginning to raise doubts.

Israel's image as the brave, battling small guy taking on the big battalions is being eaten away daily, nd not all American Jews are happy with the raids on Lebanon.

The position favouring Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, was put by Mr David Geller, director of special projects in the Foreign Affairs Department of the American Jewish Committee, one of the oldest established Jewish organiations in the United States:

"The Israelis are just not in a position to allow the Palestinian Liberation Organization to operate from Lebanon. Everyone wants peace, but Israel cannot allow PLO rockets to come into northern villages and there be no response."

Continued shelling of Lebanon has, however, caused more doubts over American support for Israel than anything before. The Administration's decision to delay indefinitely delivery of F16 fighters is a very significant one for President Reagan to make, and indiesfes as clearly as anything could the growing frustration with the way Israel has ignored America's need to remain on good terms with Arab states and promote peace in the area.

The question now is whether Congressmen will seek to alter the aid being planned for Israel for next year.

Aid planned for 1982 is exactly the same as is going this year. With aid to Egypt of almost the same size it amounts to two-thirds of Washington's total foreign aid budget.

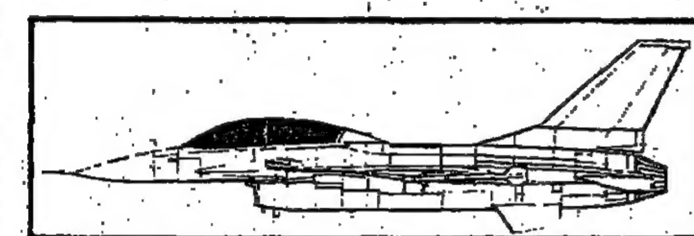
Of the total aid to Israel, $2.400m is under the heading, "Foreign military sales". Israel gets $500m of this as a grant, the only nation to do so. The rest is at interest rates reflecting the cost of money to the United States Government, but which are cheaper than commercial terms.

On top of that is $785m of economic support, which in 1981 and 1982 is also planned as a grant, as a similar amount is to Egypt.

If Congress wanted to it could attach conditions to this aid, or even reduce it. With the military support there might be more problems as Israel receives at least $1,000m a year in loans under specially written legislation.

There is an unwillingness to take any such action yet, but the fear of the political damage that would be done to a Congressman or Senator by cutting funds to Israel is receding as sympathy declines.

If their postbags begin to build up with anti-Israel sentiment, if the PLO keeps away from obvious atrocities, the feeling will continue to change. At the moment nobody wants to be the first to cut Israel's wings, but it is still possible.



The F16B, from "Jane's All the World's Aircraft".

American pressure

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Withholding F16 deliveries to the Israeli Air Force represents psychological pressure on Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, rather than the kind of military constraint which could seriously jeopardize his country's security.

But this is not to belittle the F16's reputation as the most cost-effective fighter in the West. Its combination of simplicity and sophistication have earned it the sobriquet of "the modern Spitfire" from more than one commentator.

The F15, sometimes dubbed the best fighter in the world, is by contrast all sophistication—with a price tag to match. But the histories of both aircraft are intertwined apart from their dual involvement in the Middle East.

The United States Air Force decided to procure the F16 in 1974-5 because it wanted quantity as well as quality to keep pace with the growing Soviet squadrons. The F15 air superiority aircraft was so expensive that to have bought the required number would have exceeded the Air Force budget. So it resolved on a mix of F15s and a new light combat fighter, the F16, instead.

Since then its most famous sale was to the four Nato countries, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Holland, who decided on a joint purchase to replace their aging Starfighters. Pakistan is also expected to take delivery of a consignment before the end of this year.

Along with the F15, the United States Air Force is using the F16 to replace the F4 Phantom squadrons. It has only half the weight of the Phantom, but has twice the combat radius and a turning circle which is half as good again.

Like the Phantom it can also be used as a ground attack aircraft, and can carry a comparable weapons load twice as far. Again like the Phantom, it is dual-capable, meaning that it can deliver nuclear as well as conventional munitions, but can also promise far greater accuracy than the aircraft it is replacing.

With a speed of more than twice that of sound, a multi-barrel 20mm cannon, air-to-air missiles on the wingtips and either extra fuel tanks or more missiles slung underdeath the wings themselves, the F16 has obvious attractions for an air force like Israel's, with its high spending on defence.

The F15 has a maximum speed of about two and a half times that of sound. Its four Sparrow and four Sidewinder air-to-air missiles are backed up by a rotating cannon in the fuselage.

☐ Ottawa: There is no crisis in American-Israeli relations arising from Monday night's decision by President Reagan to continue withholding the delivery of a batch of F16 aircraft to Israel, a seni or Administration official said today (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The decision on the aircraft was taken shortly after the eight Western leaders meeting in Ottawa had issued a joint statement calling for an end to the violence in the Middle East and it appeared to be part of a coordinated effort to discourage the Israelis from carrying out further raids into southern Lebanon.

However, the Americans have been anxious to avoid the impression that they are trying to twist the arm of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr Edwin Meese, counsellor to President Reagan, said yesterday morning that there was no link between the decision to hold back deliveries of the F16s and American attempts to negotiate a ceasefire in southern Lebanon.

Asked what Israel would now have to do in order to obtain the aircraft he said: "It's not a matter of Israel doing something, although in a quite separate action, of course, we're hoping there will be a ceasefire in the whole area. But it's more a matter that this would be just the wrong time to send in the F16s."

Despite official disclaimers, there is no doubt that the President and his advisers are extremely vexed with Mr Begin over Israel's actions during the past few days.

Western leaders were satisfied that they had been able to produce a joint statement on the Middle East, although the French complained that the statement should have been stronger in its condemnation of Israel.

In a joint statement on political issues they gave a warning that the Soviet Union must not be allowed to achieve strategic or military superiority over the West.

Jets raid market town

Beirut, July 21.—Israeli jet aircraft struck against southern Lebanon today in spite of ceasefire calls from the United States and the United Nations, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported.

It quoted a Palestinian military communiqué as saying that the inland market town of Nabatiyah was attacked at 3 pm GMT, drawing ground fire from Palestinian guerrilla positions. One aircraft was hit and seen trailing flames as it flew home.

The 30-minute raid came after artillery and rocket exchanges between Israel and Southern Lebanon, with Israeli gunners battering the coastal town of Tyre and the stronghold of Beaufort Castle, Wafa went on.

Lebanon's Supreme Defence Council today met to discuss the Israeli attacks. Defence ministers of the Arab League are to meet in Tunis on Thursday.

☐ More than 60 Conservative and Labour MPs yesterday tabled a Commons motion condemning the "savage Israeli air attack on Beirut".

Few tears shed for civilians by Israelis

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, July 21

As the Israeli Cabinet met in emergency session this morning a small throng of left-wing demonstrators gathered outside, carrying posters and shouting slogans calling for an immediate halt to the bombing of Palestinian targets in Lebanon.

The poor attendance at the demonstration was a reflection of the lack of division among the great majority of the public about the morality of the latest decision to use Israeli jets against concentrated areas of Arab population.

Israelis from all levels of society remain convinced that civilians are being used as a deliberate screen by the Palestinian guerrillas.

Yesterday in the border town of Kiryat Shimone, a resident angrily voiced an opinion often heard in all parts of the country. "The Palestinians are the people causing the trouble. If the Lebanese are prepared to risk living near their murder bases, that is their business, but it cannot affect our tactics."

Apart from a handful of left-wing deputies who described the Beirut raid as military adventurism one of the few outspoken public reactions came in a telegram to Mr Begin from kibbutz Hatsor-Ashdod which concluded: "We will not be reconciled to a policy of shelling civilian populations as a modus operandi in the war against terrorists."

The criticism was flatly rejected by Mr Begin, who claimed that under previous Labour administrations, cities and villages had been shelled directly by Israel and civilian populations had been attacked in response to terrorist actions.

He distinguished this from his policy of attacking terrorist bases irrespective of their position in relation to civilian areas.

EEC farm ministers ban two hormones

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 21

EEC agriculture ministers today banned the use of two synthetic hormones in rearing animals for human consumption. But they agreed here to allow the continued use of five other substances—subject to a scientific investigation and that the Commission would produce a report within nine months.

The decision was received coolly by consumer representatives who have been campaigning for a total ban on the use of hormones in fattening animals.

Mr Tony Venables, the director of the Brussels-based Bureau of European Consumer Organizations said: "It looks as if they are hiding behind the scientific committee before taking a clear decision."

The banned substances are stilbenes and thyrostatics, which are suspected of causing cancer. Most EEC states have already prohibited their use.

It was the discovery of stilbenes in baby food in Italy last autumn which precipitated the hormone scare and provoked consumer groups, backed by the French and Italian governments, to call for a total ban

Today, largely because of resistance from Britain and Ireland to a total hormone ban, the agriculture ministers agreed that three natural hormones—ostradiol, progesterone and testasterone—could continue in use, as could two synthetic substances—trenbelone and zeranol.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, a Minister of State for Agriculture, said Britain had opposed a total ban because "nobody has proven that all substances are harmful". Financial considerations have played a part in determining the British approach. According to agriculture officials banning all hormones in fattening would cost the British food industry an estimated £20m a year.

The British stand has been reinforced by the American and Australian food industries, which both use hormones

Solidarity strike averted

From Dessa Trevisan and Denis Taylor, Warsaw, July 21

Warsaw, July 21.—Leaders of the Solidarity union workers at the Polish national airline LOT have agreed to suspend a strike threatened for Friday, a union spokesman said.

The decision came after negotiations all day with the Government, seeking to halt the threatened LOT strike and a dockers' protest as the Communist Party urged all Poles to help save their homeland.

The Solidarity spokesman at the airline said that the union suspended its strike threat after receiving a letter from General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, which it viewed as a sign that negotiations would continue.

He added that Solidarity at LOT had not won its main demand—which was that the Government agreed to having a director chosen by the workers at an election in June. This, he said, would to be the subject of further talks.—AP.

☐ The dockers are seeking a charter guaranteeing longer leave and pay increases after 15 years of work, and after every subsequent five years. The Government says the demand is unrealistic (Our correspondents report).

Steelworkers, miners and shipyard workers have already won similar charters, and the dockers claim that they only want equality with other heavy industry workers.

General Jaruzelski told the extraordinary congress of the Polish Communist Party which ended here yesterday that pressing for new wage increases through strikes would get Poland nowhere.

With the congress over, all the questions of this past turbulent year are still open and labour unrest remains a latent threat. Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, heartened by his rousing vote of confidence, said at the close of the congress that the time had come for action.

Blasts cut power supplies in S Africa

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, July 21

Limpet mines, believed to have been planted by black nationalist guerrillas, damaged two power stations in the eastern Transvaal and an electrical transformer near Pretoria early today. Nobody was injured but there was considerable damage.

The police said it would be speculation to assert that the explosions were connected but it appeared a well coordinated series of attacks bearing the hallmarks of the outlawed African National Congress. The explosions occurred within minutes of each other between 1.40 am and 2 am.

South African newspapers were warned today that power stations fall under the National Key Points Act and that no details of security measures in force could be published.

The first explosions at the Arnot power station, south-east of Witbank, destroyed three transformers. Ten minutes later two explosions destroyed two transformers and five generator couplings at the Camden power station and the town of Ermelo, 11 miles to the north-west was without electricity for four hours.

Near Pretoria, a mine explosion damaged a partly-built electrical transformer.

A spokesman for the Electric Power Supply Commission, Escom, refused to disclose how serious the damage was but said it did not appear that there would be any lasting effect on the power grid.

The mines used are thought to be similar to one found at an oil storage depot at Alberton, outside Johannesburg, on July 3. It was discovered in a driveway used by hundreds of petrol tankers.

In April, limpet mines wrecked an electricity sub-station near Durban, and there have been three mine explosions on railway lines in the Natal area this year.

Shortly before South Africa's Republic Festival at the end of May, which the ANC swore to disrupt, powerful explosions badly damaged an army recruiting office in Durban and the city's war memorial, in what were considered violent publicity stunts by the ANC to show its rejection of the celebrations.

Escom has warned consumers that its power "bank" is a dangerous 12 per cent below the internationally accepted margin between demand and supply.

There have been serious power cuts this winter and Escom has issued a warning that next winter the situation could be worse. This is partly because new orders for power stations were not placed in the mid-1970s when South Africa was undergoing an economic recession, and three power stations now being built will not come into commission before 1986.

The situation is being compounded by the unreliability of supplies from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric station in Mozambique because of guerrilla action by the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement.



Over the grey Danube: Improvised catwalks helped people to move around in Passau, West Germany, yesterday after the swollen river flooded the town. Four people died in the Bavarian floods including a British army officer. The authorities gave his name as Lieutenant A. Grant Carter, aged 21, from Glasgow.

CHANGE OF HEART BY HUNGARIAN

From Mario Modiano
Athens, July 21

Mr Kalman Szabo, a Hungarian academic who was granted political asylum in Greece after jumping from a second-floor balcony of the Hungarian embassy here, was flown to Budapest in a stretcher today after a Greek Foreign Ministry statement saying that he had changed his mind.

The episode embarrassed both governments. Mr Szabo, of the Greek literature department at Budapest University, was to have served as interpreter for Mr Gyorgy Lazar, the Hungarian Prime Minister, during his official visit to Athens last week.

Mr Szabo suffered multiple fractures and an internal haemorrhage from his fall. He told the police he had jumped after hearing embassy employees suggesting his forced repatriation or worse. The Hungarian embassy denied this, claiming his fall was due to dizziness. Asylum was granted within 24 hours.

When Mr Szabo's wife, who is of Greek origin, arrived from Budapest she claimed her husband had been half unconscious when his signature was obtained on a petition for asylum. Yesterday, in the hospital's intensive care unit, Mr Szabo signed a formal declaration of voluntary repatriation.

China may approach UN for help over flood aid

From David Bonavia, Hongkong, July 21

China is expected to ask the United Nations to help channel emergency relief aid from all countries willing to contribute after the floods, as was done at the time of last year's severe droughts in central and northern China.

The destruction of grain harvests over large areas of Sichuan will certainly mean food shortages for many of the province's 100 million people.

Soldiers and civilians there are gradually restoring order after the havoc wrought there by the past few days' flooding of the Yangtse river.

No official casualty figure has been released as final, but deaths from the floods are likely to run into the thousands, with perhaps hundreds of thousands of people temporarily homeless.

Fortunately the Yangtse acts as a natural channel of communication between Sichuan and the big ports of the east coast, especially Shanghai, where grain could be unloaded and sent upstream. Normally China's grain imports are consumed in the big coastal cities.

The biggest source of relief among Chinese officials in the stricken area is the proven staunchness of the new Gezhouba dam, upstream from the big city of Wuhan and the farmlands of Hubei province.

With flood water at one time moving through at only 5,000 cubic metres a second, less than the dam's projected capacity of 90,000 cubic metres a second (representing the worst inundation since 1906), the designers and engineers passed an anxious time but the dam held.

The damage to crops in Sichuan, combined with continued problems of drought in northern China, could inflate the country's grain imports to nearly 15 million tons in the 1981-82 crop year, mostly from the United States. Damage to the province's developed industrial sector will not be accurately assessed for some time.

Floods are also expected this year on the Yellow River to the north, and could cause damage to crops there, though the main problem in that part of China is still drought.

□ Peking: A flood control official said today that the floods killed between 700 and 800 people—far fewer than the earlier estimate of 4,000 (Reuter reports).

He reported by telephone from Sichuan that many of those originally feared drowned had managed to fight their way to high ground.

The health situation was now generally good after medical teams had reached most of the affected areas, he said.

CONCESSION WON BY DAUGHTER

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union has allowed the daughter of one of their important scientists to return to Moscow from Israel for the funeral of her mother.

"It is the first time the Russians gave someone permission to return in this way. It was arranged very quickly, probably at the top level. I still do not know why they did it". Mrs Sonia Levin told *The Times* in London yesterday.

Mr Levin is the daughter of Professor Alexander Lerner, an authority on cybernetics. The Lerner family has been waiting for exit visas to join her in Israel since 1971.

"Perhaps the Russians wanted to show my father respect, as an important scientist. Or perhaps they did not want to face the international protest in refusing me permission to attend my mother's funeral."

Mrs Levin, who spent a week in Moscow, found her father and brother living in difficult circumstances. "They are two lonely men, alone", she said. "Although my father is a scientist, he has to sit and do nothing. He is fond of drawing pictures. In the winter he conducts a seminar for other dismissed scientists.

"The only thing that keeps them going is the thought that they may get their emigration visas tomorrow."

Cost of libel insurance could close newspapers

From Our Corrspondent
Colombo, July 21

A Cabinet plan to compel newspapers to insure against defamation claims could jeopardize the freedom of opposition and independent newspapers in Sri Lanka, according to protests lodged with President J. R. Jayewardene.

The most dangerous feature of the proposed legislation, according to the Movement for the Defence of Democratic Rights, is that the Cabinet itself is to determine how much insurance, cash deposit or guarantee bond each newspaper must furnish. This provision was confirmed by a Cabinet spokesman at a press briefing.

The Government already controls the newspapers of two of the three large newspaper groups which publish daily newspapers in Sinhalese, English and Tamil. Radio and television are Government monopolies. In addition to direction of the Government Film Unit, the Government also regulates the cinema industry through the Film Corporation and the Public Performances Board which censors films and plays.

While the colourless Government-owned newspapers will have no difficulty in insuring with the two state insurance corporations (which also enjoy a monopoly) the investigative and lively opposition and independent newspapers, many of which operate on shoestring budgets, may be forced out of existence.

They receive little or no advertising from the Government and big business and as their revenue depends on sales they could be crippled if called to pay very high premiums. In effect, the ruling United National Party is to determine what other political parties or independent groups should pay by way of insurance.

Another group, the Civil Rights Movement, says in its protest letter to the President that for the Government "to treat every newspaper as a potential lethal object like a motor car which must be insured against third-party risks is a strange idea which is not, as far as CRM is aware, known elsewhere."

The reason given for the proposed legislation is that it is to enable persons who are defamed to collect damages awarded by the courts if the newspaper organizations concerned lack the financial resources to pay such damages. Such cases have been rare in the past and the Movement for the Defence of Democratic Rights has told President Jayewardene that what will be in question "will be the quantum of a hypothetical award which may be made by a court in respect of a hypothetical defamatory publication, and therefore there will be no definite basis for the assessment."

Provision already exists in the Press Council Law for individuals or institutions with grievances to appeal to the Press Council to order any publications concerned to publish clarifications, retractions or apologies. This procedure has been used frequently

End in sight to wind of change

Troubled nation with no material worries

Patrick Knight, in the second of two articles on Argentina, reports from Buenos Aires on the pressures bedevilling the Government. The first article, on the country's economic uncertainty, appeared yesterday.

Argentina's deep economic crisis, which has caused the peso to fall in value by 75 per cent this year, and resulted in industrial output being cut back by 40 per cent, is symptomatic of a deeper political crisis.

The incoming ministerial team has so far shown no sign of being able to overcome it, or even agree what to do. Industrialists are pressing the Government to bail them out by lending £8,000m on the softest possible terms, and also to raise tariffs on imports again.

This policy would increase inflation, already expected to reach 150 per cent this year, compared with 87 per cent last year, and effectively destroy all that the previous Finance Minister, Señor José Martinez de Hoz, achieved.

Unions offering to collaborate

Both the labour unions and the politicians, in theory banned from activity at the moment, are gaining courage from the lack of authority and are beginning to put pressure on the Government to accommodate them once again.

The still potentially powerful unions, who can argue that 400,000 people have been put out of work in the past six months, 10 per cent of the workforce, are also quietly offering to collaborate with the Government, in exchange for a better deal for the men they represent, and a return to protectionism.

Just as a reminder, there have been a few short stoppages in recent weeks, with the threat of an illegal general general strike towards the end of the month.

Even the turbulent generals have been shaken by the economic typhoon which has swept the country, partly as a result of their reluctance to back President Viola, and they are now loudly pledging allegiance.

The problem is that there are few forces in Argentina convinced of the value of continuing to make severe sacrifices in exchange for maintaining the limited advantages of Señor Martinez de Hoz's enforced opening to competition.

The benefits have included a breath of fresh air on an almost frozen society, and a sudden awareness that there is another world outside, something which until recently most of xenophobic and backward looking Argentina hardly allowed itself to admit.

But the cost has been very high; and the cost of persisting with it would certainly be higher still.

Powerful voices are being raised which imply Argentina returning to the economic and subsequently political isolationism from which it has so recently emerged. It is hard for the outsider to appreciate the extent to which Argentina remains cut off from major world currents.

The geographical situation explains a great deal. Momentous events in the Middle East or Europe hardly find an echo here, and certainly make no impact on policy.

Self-sufficient in oil, a big food exporter, and with a small population, Argentina does not have to worry, materially speaking, about what happens in the rest of the world, and more often than not does not do so.

There are strong voices pressing once again for most of the economic ties with the rest of the world to be cut, and even for a return to a military-led populism, on the semi-fascist model, which implies the emergence of another figure similar to General Juan Perón.

The military regional and other commanders have illustrated that the writ of the central Government does not always run in their provinces.

This analysis also implies the repetition in a few years time of the guerrilla rebellion, probably emerging from the same quarter, and involving the offspring of the materially pampered but intellectually starved middle class.

The progressive militarization of the country, which has experienced only brief intervals of civilian rule during the past 50 years, has resulted in a very deep cynicism by the young, and their total lack of commitment to, or participation in, political or public affairs.

Most of the Montoneros, and the ERP guerrillas, who caused such havoc in the mid-Seventies, came from privileged middle class families.

There seem to be few voices aware of the dangers of a regression, or at least with sufficient power to do anything about it.

Fatal decisions on the cards

Many Argentines, egged on by the soldiers, whose influence and dominance of public life seems to be almost total, seem to wish for no more than to go to war with Chile over the Beagle Channel dispute; an issue hard for anybody outside the claustrophobic Argentine atmosphere to comprehend, let alone take seriously, but which captures headlines in Buenos Aires.

Another vital issue is the fate of the Falkland Islands, whose inhabitants confound Argentines by not wishing to be incorporated into Argentina.

The state of affairs in this land of material plenty seems to illustrate that there is a point where an overabundance of resources can almost totally destroy moral strengths.

Argentina seems to be once again on the point of opting for an easy, but in the long term probably fatal way out of its present political and economic impasse, by turning to the heroes and ideals of the past, which have been discredited virtually everywhere else, but which in this rarified atmosphere, still seem to strike a chord.

Law Report Court of Appeal

Probation reports that cause harm through justices' sentences

Regina v James

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Thompson and Mrs Justice Heilbron

[Judgment delivered July 21]

Sensible recommendations made by probation officers were welcomed by the courts. If they were not sensible, they might do more harm than good by causing magistrates to pass sentences which the public found difficult to understand.

The Court of Appeal refused an application by Michael James for leave to appeal against a sentence of five years' imprisonment imposed on him on March 23, 1981 at Middlesex Crown Court (Judge Solomon) on his conviction of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm contrary to section 18 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861.

On May 22, 1979 the applicant, then aged 18, had armed himself with two broken milk bottles, rushed into the victim's electrical goods shop and had cut the victim badly close to the eyes.

Mr R. M. Jaffa for the applicant.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the offence was as bad a case of "glassing" as it was possible to imagine, and a severe sentence was the only way to show that society would not tolerate such behaviour.

Their Lordships wished to call attention to two social inquiry reports prepared by a senior probation officer. One was put before the crown court. Despite the fact that the applicant had been indicted for this terrible crime the report ended with the suggestion that he should be put on probation for a short period.

It had astonished the trial judge that such a recommendation should have been made, and he suggested that his comments should be brought to the attention of the probation officer. Whether or not they were, a further report was prepared by the same probation officer for the Court of Appeal, in which the same recommendation was repeated.

If the probation officer had bothered to look at the photographs she would have known what terrible damage the applicant had done, but still she thought a probation order was the proper order to make.

Many years ago the Streatfield committee had suggested that probation officers should make recommendations for the court. Before that time it had been regarded as unseemly, but since then the courts had welcomed recommendations provided they were sensible.

If they were not they tended to do more harm than good. Recommendations that were not sensible carried no weight whatever with experienced judges, but the danger was that they might carry weight with magistrates.

That might explain very often how it came about that sentences were passed in magistrates' courts which were difficult for the public to understand. The Probation Department of the Home Office should have its attention brought to these comments.

Solicitor: Marcus-Barnett.

Strict procedure for majority verdicts

Regina v Reynolds

Section 17(3) of the Juries Act, 1974, which provides that a crown court shall not accept a majority verdict unless the foreman of the jury has stated in open court the number of persons who agreed to and dissented from the verdict, was explicit and peremptory and had to be meticulously followed.

Accordingly, a statement by a foreman that 10 jurors agreed with a verdict, without specifying the number who dissented, did not satisfy the requirements of the section, and a verdict taken in such a way could not be accepted.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Shaw, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Sheldon) allowed an appeal against conviction for three offences of theft by Janice Elizabeth Reynolds at Cambridge Crown Court, on the basis that the conviction was based on majority verdicts which failed to comply with section 17(3) of the Juries Act, 1974, in that while stating how many jurors agreed with the majority verdicts of guilty, the foreman of the jury failed to specify how many dissented.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW, reading the judgment of the court, said that section 17 re-enacted section 13 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, which introduced the concept of the majority verdict. In so far as it made conviction possible by a verdict that was not unanimous it eroded to some extent one of the historical liberties of the subject. It was therefore not surprising that the operation of the innovation was subject to stringent conditions.

The requirement in section 17(3) that where there was a majority verdict the foreman of the jury should state in open court how many jurors dissented was neither more nor less imperative than stating, as was held in *R v Barry* ((1975) Cr App R 172), how many agreed.

The section was in peremptory and mandatory terms and had to be meticulously followed if a majority verdict was to be legitimately accepted. It was the duty of the presiding judge to see that they were followed.

The insistence on requiring a statement in open court by the foreman of how many jurors dissented was to preclude a verdict being accepted where 10 had agreed but one or both of the remaining jurors had not formed a final view.

On hearing the foreman say that two dissented, they would have the opportunity of demurring publicly to the foreman's assertion. Otherwise the verdict might operate against a defendant when only 10 of the jury had made up their minds.

No power to impose additional condition

Regina v Bentham

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Thompson and Mrs Justice Heilbron

[Judgment delivered July 20]

A circuit judge had no power, when granting an application to remove a period of disqualification from driving, to impose an additional condition.

The Court of Appeal, granting an application to appeal more than six years out of time, allowed an appeal by Mr William Bentham against an order made by the late Judge Polson at Exeter Crown Court on November 11, 1974, granting Mr Bentham's application by removing one period of disqualification and reducing another, subject to the condition that before obtaining his licence Mr Bentam must take and pass a driving test.

The Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, provides by section 9 that: "A person who has been convicted of an offence on indictment may appeal to the Court of Appeal against any sentence... passed on him for the offence, whether passed on his conviction or in subsequent proceedings."

In section 50 (1) "sentence" is defined as including any order made by a court when dealing with an offender.

Mr John Dowse for the appellant; Mr R. M. Meeke for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE THOMPSON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal depended on whether what was done in the Exeter Crown Court was the imposition of a sentence.

In *R v Wintour* (CA, May 19, 1978, unreported) a similar order was held to be a sentence. [In that case Lord Justice Bridge said that the jurisdiction of the court to entertain appeals against sentence was conferred by section 9 of the Criminal Appeals Act, 1968, into which must be read the definition of "sentence" from section 50(1); clearly the order had been made by a court when dealing with an offender, passed on him for the offence, albeit not on his conviction but in subsequent proceedings.] Their Lordships' jurisdiction to entertain the present appeal was therefore established.

In their Lordships' view the judge had exceeded his jurisdiction. He could have refused to vary the disqualification, or removed it entirely, but he was not entitled to introduce an additional requirement tacked on to such of the disqualification as he was ordering to survive.

Solicitors: John Spittle & Frank Howard, Warrington; Mr N. B. Jennings, Exeter.

Leave to stay revoked after taking corrupt advantage

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department ex parte Hassan and Others

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Griffiths.

[Judgment delivered July 20]

A man who knows that his permission to stay in this country has been corruptly obtained and has taken advantage of that permission is not entitled to be treated otherwise than as being in this country in breach of the immigration laws.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the applicants, Mr Shabeeh-ul-Hassan, of Wentworth Road, Golders Green, London, and his wife, mother and two children respectively, from the refusal of the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Forbes) on November 14, 1980, to grant an order of judicial review to quash the Immigration Officer's order of May 19, 1980, for their detention and removal from the United Kingdom.

Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr K. S. Nathan for the applicants; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Michael F. Harris for the Home Secretary.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that at the Immigration Office at Croydon, Mr Peter Kinnest had been in charge of issuing leave to people to come into this country from Pakistan and if need be to stay here. In March 1980 he was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, for taking bribes from people wishing to stay and issuing leaves to stay to which they were not entitled.

Speaking without further argument, his Lordship would have thought that all those documents which were issued giving leave which had been obtained by fraud were void and invalid in point of law.

The first case before the Divisional Court had been that of a Pakistani called Maqsood who came here as a visitor and stayed here as a student.

He had a brother who told him that he could obtain extensions for him; and did so. It was conceded that Maqsood had no knowledge of or complicity in any fraud and was entirely innocent.

Lord Justice Donaldson had said that "the starting point must be that the Kinnest leave and the subsequent leaves were wholly void" and that Maqsood's last validly obtained leave expired in 1976.

The Divisional Court had gone on to say that the Secretary of State in considering Maqsood's case should take into account the fact that Maqsood was quite innocent.

Extension

The Divisional Court also dealt with the case of the Hassan family. Mr Hassan had come here in 1974 to take up a very responsible position as a bank manager. His wife and children also came here and his mother came as a visitor.

In 1976 there was a question of the mother getting an extension. A friend came to the bank and told Mr Hassan that he was in close touch with Croydon and could get any leave. Subsequently indefinite leaves were given to the family through Mr Kinnest, and Mr Hassan on occasions left and returned to the United Kingdom.

In December 1976, a few days after an immigration officer had pointed out a difference in date upon his passport, Mr Hassan lost that passport. He got another Pakistani passport and had it stamped with indefinite leave to enter by Mr Kinnest.

In April 1978 questions were raised as to Mr Kinnest's position.

The police interviewed Mr Hassan who made a statement which he said had been obtained by duress or undue influence.

In the statement Mr Hassan said that his friend had told that it had cost a lot of money to do the passports, "£500 each and maybe more" and that being "in an embarrassed position" he had paid the friend £1,000 out of his own pocket.

The police had dropped any charge against Mr Hassan and Mr Kinnest had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Overstayer

On November 13, 1979, the Home Office refused Mr Hassan leave to enter the United Kingdom under section 3(1) of the Immigration Act, 1971, saying that "endorsements granting indefinite leave to enter were obtained irregularly", that "it was not in the public interest" that he should benefit from them and that his exclusion was "conducive to the public good".

The Home Office was ready to treat Mr Hassan as an overstayer so that he had an appeal to an adjudicator, but he said that he was not an illegal entrant and was really in the same position as Maqsood against whom there was no allegation of knowledge of corruption.

It was said against Mr Hassan that he was "in the know"; if not at first, that later he knew that leave to enter had been obtained by corruption: compare *Zamir's* case ([1980] A C 930).

The Divisional Court had been right in holding that "the case of the Hassan group is entirely different because in Hassan's case the father discovered the full facts at a relatively early stage and he knowingly used the unconditional leave which he had obtained from Kinnest for purposes of leaving the country and returning to it".

There had been no want of natural justice. The Divisional Court had been right. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Shaw agreed.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, also agreeing, said that the point in the appeal was whether a man who had knowledge that permission to stay had been corruptly obtained and thereafter took advantage of it was entitled to be treated otherwise than here in this country in contravention of our immigration laws

Solicitors: Maurice Nadeem & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

No bar on honest notice of default

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd v E. D. & F. Man (Sugar) Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Griffiths

[Judgment delivered July 17]

A seller on whose behalf a bank gave a performance bond to a buyer could not prevent the buyer obtaining payment under the bond by giving notice of default on the part of the seller, since the buyer honestly believed that there had been default.

The Court of Appeal, dismissing an interlocutory appeal by State Trading Corporation of India Ltd from an order of Mr Justice Staughton discharging an injunction obtained by them in their action against E. D. & F. Man (Sugar) Ltd ("Mans"), held that there was no implied term in the sale contract that the buyers, Mans, would not give notice of default without reasonable and just cause.

Mr Anthony Colman, QC and Mr Michael Collins for the corporation; Mr David Johnson, QC, and Mr Christopher C. Russell for Mans.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that performance bonds were part of the essential machinery of international trade. The bond in question arose out of an important contract for the sale of sugar.

As part of a deal between them, the corporation in July, 1980, sold to Mans 200,000 metric tons of sugar for delivery between January and June, 1981, with a maximum in each month of 60,000 metric tons.

It was provided by the contract that the sellers would "establish performance bond of 5 per cent through [a bank] in favour of buyers for maximum quantity under the contract immediately."

Force majeure

In accordance with the corporation's instructions, the State Bank of India, by a letter of guarantee dated June 25, 1980, gave a performance bond to Mans "to secure due and faithful performance by the seller of its obligations under the said contract. We irrevocably and unconditionally undertake to pay to [you] any sum claimed by [you] up to [£3,165,250] in proportion to the quantity in default. Should the seller fail for whatever reasons to carry out ... its obligations ... we shall make payment immediately upon [you] giving us notice of the default on the part of the seller, ..."

By a force majeure clause, incorporating rule 18 of contract rules of the Refined Sugar Association of London, it was provided: "Should the delivery in whole or in part within the delivery time specified be prevented or delayed directly or indirectly by goverment intervention, ... or any cause of force majeure ... beyond the seller's control, the seller shall immediately advise the buyer ... and the period of delivery shall be extended by 30 days ..."

The contract was not fully performed owing to a ban put on export of sugar from India by the Indian Government on February 21, 1981.

Some deliveries of the sugar had been made but none since the ban.

Performance bond

Before Mans could give a notice of default, the corporation issued a writ for an injunction to prevent them from giving it. On an ex parte application by the corporation, Mr Justice Bingham granted the injunction, which was discharged by Mr Justice Staughton, hearing the matter inter partes.

The order was suspended to allow for the appeal.

Mr Coleman sought to reimpose the injunction.

The case was different from any that had come before the courts previously. In the other cases, the notice of default or the demand for payment had already been made, and it was held that the performance bond was effective, so that the bank had to pay, except in the case of established fraud. In the present case, it was sought to prevent the buyer from giving the notice.

Mr Coleman said that the sellers had a complete answer to the alleged default — force majeure. Therefore he contended that the notice should not be given.

He said that a term must be implied in the contract of sale that Mans would not serve the notice unless they had reasonable and just cause.

His Lordship saw no justification for introducing such an implied term. It would strike at the efficacy and the purpose of performance bonds. It would prevent the bank from paying whenever there was a dispute between seller and buyer.

The only term to be imported into the sale contract was that the buyer honestly believed that there was default. If he did not so believe, then the giving of the notice would amount to fraud. If he had the belief, he was entitled to give the notice.

Lord Justice Shaw concurred and Lord Justice Griffiths agreed.

Solicitors: Stocken & Lambert; Simmons & Simmons.

PARLIAMENT July 21 1981

Unreasonable spending plans must be cut

SCOTLAND

In moving motions to cut Government rate support grants to Lothian Regional Council by £47m, to Dundee District Council by £2m and Stirling District Council by £1m, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, gave *an assurance that the grant reductions would not be applied automatically and immediately.*

He hoped that even at the eleventh hour, the authorities concerned would feel able to advance proposals for substantial reductions in expenditure and would seriously consider taking advantage of the provisions of the 1981 Act enabling them to pay out a rates reduction to all their ratepayers.

It will do no good to Stirling, Dundee or *Lothian (he declared)* if they have the best services in the world but all their industries have been ruined by crippling rate increases or have moved elsewhere.

Nor will it help their ratepayers to have the *promise* of better services if they face at the same time rate demands which they and their families literally cannot afford.

The reports before the House made an overwhelming case that these three authorities were proposing to embark on greatly increased expenditure which was both excessive and unreasonable. Mr Younger (Ayr, C) moving the three rate support grant reduction orders for the current financial year, said budget estimates for Scottish local authorities revealed they were planning to spend £180m than the rate support grant settlement had assumed.

He said there was nothing new about governments acting to reduce grant to local authorities to keep local spending at levels which the nation could afford.

It was clear that ministers in the last Labour Government were extremely concerned about the *situation, and in 1978 Mr Bruce* Millan, as Secretary of State for Scotland, urged all local authorities, including Lothian Regional Council, to exercise moderation in expenditure.

The present Government had concluded rapidly that substantial and progressive reductions in public expenditure were essential to economic recovery, and within two months of assuming office he had advised all local authorities that they would have to play their part. He had consistently urged them to exercise moderation in expenditure and staffing levels.

Many authorities were planning for expenditure in some measure above the levels commended by the Government, but what was far more significant was that a high proportion of the excess was attributable to a small number of authorities proposing expenditure levels quite out of line *with the Government's advice.*

Quite apart from the damage which *they are inflicting on the national economy (he said)*, the progressive increases in expenditure planned by these authorities have imposed intolerable burdens on the ratepayers.

A large department store in central Edinburgh had written to complain that Lothian had increased their rates from £181,000 in 1980-81 to £258,000 in 1981-82, *an increase of £77,000, and that* this would have serious consequences for the employment of their staff.

Industry and commerce and domestic ratepayers, also severely affected, had written in large numbers to the Government. The rates on a modest home in Linlithgow had suffered a savage imposition of 110 per cent, in just two years.

It is hardly surprising (he said) that I have received *an immense* volume of representations on these matters. From the domestic sector, one petition alone carried over 32,000 signatories. Other petitions and individual letters bring the total to more than 40,000.

If economies in spending were not taken, the dismal prospect for 1982 was that many firms would have to move their operations from Lothian. Already 11 companies had taken that decision.

It was in response to an avalanche of cries for help from ratepayers such as these, as well as the danger to the national economic interest, that he was forced to turn to the powers available to act against excessive and unreasonable spending.

He had been asked by Mr Millan, the chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, if he was prepared to accept further representations and proposals before implementing the grant reductions and if he would defer action for that purpose.

I am happy to assure him (he said) that consistent with the reasonable line which I have adopted throughout, I would be prepared to do so and I am glad to make the position again perfectly clear to all concerned.

I reject the suggestion (he said) that my proposals constitute a threat to local democracy. (Labour protests) The principle that the Government of the day had an undeniable interest in local authority expenditure levels had been established under successive Governments and Mr Millan when in office also adopted measures (albeit of a different kind) to influence spending levels.

Local authorities remained free to determine their own priorities and ultimately to reach their own decisions, but neither this Government nor their own ratepayers could afford to subsidize economic irresponsibility.

Labour MPs should try to avoid being too alarmist about this. Scare stories of half the employees being sacked were absurd and cruel to those concerned.

Most people would find it quite unbelievable that none of the authorities felt able to propose any expenditure reductions at all. He did not believe any organization of their size was so perfect that no savings could be found. Certainly no private business could work in such a way.

Government attacking local democracy

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab), said this was not just a local issue affecting Lothian and Dundee; it was a crisis affecting the whole of central and local government relationships.

It was a situation which was unprecedented and frightening in its implications—the breakdown of essential services in a few months *time in one of the major Scottish* local authorities, with no money left to spend on education, social work, the police force, and the rest. That was the reality of the situation they were facing.

The Government was coming forward, not with proposals to reduce unemployment, nor to reduce youth and school leaver unemployment in Scotland, but with proposals for local authorities which, if *implemented, would add thousands more to the Scottish dole queues.*

The Government had an interest in persuading local authorities to spend within the limits which it considered reasonable but local government also had an interest. It was democratically elected and had a far firmer mandate from local electors than the present Government had in Scotland.

While the Government had a right to determine its contribution to local authority finances, local government had a *right to determine* the level of its services and its contribution to local finances.

Local government had a far better record in controlling expenditure than had central government, in Scotland or south of the border.

If the local authority's right to determine the kind of local services needed for local communities was removed, together with its right to decide how the service should be paid for, it was reduced to being an agent for the wishes, demands and dictates of central government.

The Government *had dealt with* local authorities in a dishonest way and that had soured relations. The Secretary of State had not got the cooperation from Scottish local authorities that he might have got if he had dealt with them honestly *and decently over the past two* years.

The silly, inane and prejudiced attacks by Conservative MPs on Scottish local authorities had already done immense damage to relations between central and local government, and posed considerable difficulties for the Secretary of State.

The Scottish Office did not have the detailed knowledge of local circumstances to justify it going through the kind of exercise in which it was engaged with the three authorities, or any other local authority in Scotland. It was an example of centralism gone mad.

The £47m penalty on Lothian would have a considerable impact on employment. Local surveys had put the figure of job losses at 25,000 and without evidence of any other figure he was prepared to accept it.

The cuts being demanded could not be met in the current year without cutting essential services and they could not be justified in the light of the economic situation in Scotland. The cuts would add significantly to the dole queues.

There was no prospect, whatever happened in the current year, of £100m cuts being made in expenditure in the coming year. Why did the Secretary of State pretend it could be done when he knew it was impossible to get a reduction in the current year?

Lothian was faced with the prospects of the money to pay firemen and police running out and the Government being prepared to sit back and let it happen.

Even if the crisis was averted it would have done lasting damage to democracy. The provisions in the Act were symptomatic of the dictatorial approach of the Government and already immense damage had been done to local government.

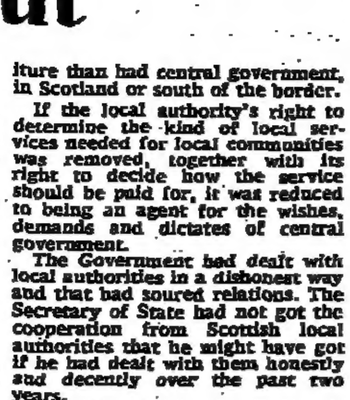
Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C) said he would have thought the Opposition would have wanted to put as much distance as possible between themselves and a spendthrift, unpopular local authority like Lothian.

It was only one of a small number of left wing local authorities which had misused ratepayers' money and driven out businesses by their high rates policies. They used their powers to engineer a political confrontation with central government and promote extremist left wing policies.

No doubt Lothian council would say it had not wasted ratepayers' money, but there were four councillors and three officials in London today from the Lothian region at a cost of £4,000 to the ratepayers, and although they were in London for three days they had refused to see the Secretary of State.

Most MPs knew of the infamous Jersey *junket* when a couple of Lothian councillors tacked themselves on to a school orchestra to get a free visit to Jersey. MPs got the *Lothian Clarion* which was distributed free but at a cost of £12,000 per issue. Those were a few examples of the waste that went on.

Mr Harry Ewing (Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, Lab) said the Government plans were an undisguised attack on local democracy. What it was trying to do was unrealistic. It was simply not on for a Conservative Government to impose a situation like this on Labour-controlled authorities.



Younger : Petitions received



Millan : Soured relations

In many cases jobs were being lost in industry in Scotland not because of an increase in rates, but as a direct result of Government policies.

This was a bad day for Scottish local government. The only consolation was that the Government did not have all that long to run. They would do a great amount of damage, but when a Labour Government was re-elected it would repair some of that damage.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C) said the discussion should be about finance and economies. It was on the *Conservative* side, but it was not for the Labour group on Lothian regional council.

From the start they had seen it as a party political argument, a political fight which, like some extra-parliamentary opposition, they sought to make up for what they perceived as the failings of their Labour MPs.

In this light they had been prepared from the start to put the ratepayers and electors of Lothian into the front line to take the *flak* regardless of the damage their stand was doing to those whom they were elected to serve.

Faced as Lothian council was with an inevitable cut in their *expenditure*, if they really had the interests of their electors at heart they should talk and negotiate now. If they did not and forced Mr Younger to make the full reductions, the responsibility for the consequences was theirs and theirs alone.

They were not talking about massive slashing of services, but about trying to get back from the *brink of the over-spending* and political confrontation which had been the source of all the problems in the Lothian region.

Mr Ernest Ross (Dundee, West, Lab) said the number of unemployed in Dundee had risen by 87 per cent in the short period the Government had been in power. The order the House was discussing would do nothing to help this situation.

Dundee District Council believed their *planned expenditure* was neither excessive nor unreasonable.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said the Government had decided to take powers to impose penalties arbitrarily on those who had exercised their democratic right to raise taxes as they wished. If there was a belief in local government and local democracy, what was being proposed was wrong in principle and should be *opposed.*

The proposed cuts could not be made in the time suggested without a devastating and unacceptable impact on services.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C) said if all local authorities had acted in the same manner as Lothian, Stirling and Dundee there would be cause for wide concern about the future of Scottish local government.

But many local authorities had gone a long way to meeting Mr Younger's requests and, as a result, ratepayers in those areas had not been penalized as severely as those in Lothian.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab) said if the independence of local authorities was extinguished, that would remove an independent check on government. The issue was the right of local communities to differ with the policy obsessions of government and to elect a local authority which represented their distinctive view.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said that the principle at stake was the most important one *of accountability to electors.* If authorities went mad and did daft things, overspent wildly or cut back drastically and closed old people's homes, they would have to be responsible to the electors.

The Government was *dangerously trying to recast the whole* of the local government structure to deal with an economic and monetary crisis of its own making.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C) said the savage increases in rates could deter firms from going to Dundee and destroy existing jobs.

It was essential for the local authority to reduce expenditure

Mr Hugh Brown (Glasgow, Provan, Lab) said the Government had *played into the hands of the people* in local government who wanted confrontation and was making it difficult to achieve a balance and reasonable relationship.

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh, East, Lab) said that far from Lothian regional council being in the dock, it should be commended for what it had achieved in local government service.

Mr Donald Deware, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, *Garscadden, Lab) said everyone* had a right to be alarmed at the situation because they were seeing a fundamental attack on local government by central government which would be regretted in years to come. It was due to the blind obstinacy of the Government.

Central government expenditure was growing at a faster rate than local government. On that, the whole foundation of the case for the orders crumbled away. The guidelines had become a farce.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under Secretary of State for Scotland (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C) said any government, whether Labour or Tory, had always accepted that the totality of public expenditure was a *legitimate part of a Government's* economic strategy.

When central government had requested local authorities to moderate their expenditure in the national interest the local authorities had responded. The authorities they were dealing with tonight were those which had deliberately chosen over successive years not simply not to reduce their expenditure enough but to go for a planned growth, year after year, irrespective of the effect not only on the ratepayers but on the national interest.

The motion to cut the Lothian grant was carried by 302 votes to 245—Government majority, 57.

The motion on Dundee was carried by 302 votes to 242—Government majority, 60.

The motion on Stirling was carried by 301 votes to 241—Government majority, 60.

Orders for Trident material already placed in US

DEFENCE

In its capacity to prevent war and maintain peace, no other form of expenditure could conceivably be *as effective as Trident*, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said during a Commons question.

Mr Nott said the Trident project was proceeding according to plan. Orders for long lead material had already been placed in the United States; planning proposals have been put to local authorities for a support base in Scotland, and a decision on the design of the Trident submarine would be made as soon as possible.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton North, C): How does he compare the deterrent effect of an independent British nuclear arm to a conventional force, and how does he compare the cost?

Mr Nott (St Ives, C): There is no doubt at all that from the cost-effective point of view, Trident had an immeasurably greater deterrent effect than spending the equivalent amount of money on conventional forces.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): The Government's preoccupation with Trident is leading to its wilful neglect of the defence of this country as well as making Britain open as a first target of any nuclear war.

Mr Nott: This Government is no *more preoccupied with Trident* than the previous Government was with Polaris and the modernization of Polaris with Chevaline.

We have had an independent strategic nuclear deterrent under all parties for many years and there *is* no change in policy in continuing with it.

Mr Archibald Hamilton (Epsom and Ewell, C): There are worries aboutthe cost of this, and the pressures it will bring to bear on other parts of defence expenditure. It is essential that it is kept within its original cost budget.

Mr Nott: I am aware of the concern expressed by various people about the impact of Trident on the equipment programme. But in terms of its capacity to prevent war and maintain peace, I cannot think of any other form of expenditure which could be conceivably as effective as Trident.

Mr Brynmor John, chief Opposition spokesman on defence (Pontypridd, Lab): *Projects like Chevaline have in Mr Nott's graphic* phrase "gone bananas". What steps does he intend to take to prevent this system from "going bananas?"

How is he going to finance it? Which type of Trident missile is this country going to acquire, the Mark 1 or the Mark 2?

Mr Nott: I made the comment on the cost of Chevaline which during the period of the Labour Government had an esccalating cost from the original estimate, although in the last three years the estimate has remained roughly the same at £1,000m.

I made the comment in trying to *explain the argument for buying* a known and proven system, namely Trident, rather than attempting to go into highly advanced technology weapons systems like Chevaline on our own.

Later, **Mr Cranley Onslow**, *(Woking, C) asked how many jobs* in defence-related industries occurred in constituencies of Labour MPs committed to unilateral disarmament.

Mr Nott: I do not believe that it would be possible to achieve the *defence savings which the Labour Party suggest* they would try to make.

It is impossible to achieve such savings in the timescale they suggest, but if they went anywhere towards cutting the defence programme, *contrary to our increasing* expenditure, it would have a devastating effect on jobs in every constituency.

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, should meet President Mitterrand of France soon as *an exchange of information about* the nuclear balance in Europe would be useful and interesting, **Mr John Nott**, Secretary of State for Defence, commented during other exchanges on Trident.

Mr Frank Allaum (Salford East, Lab) had asked Mr Nott to hold discussions with defence ministers of other countries regarding medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr Nott (St Ives, C): I am due to *meet other Nato defence ministers* at the autumn meeting of the nuclear planning group. This is the principle Nato forum for discussion of such matters, but no firm agenda for the meeting has yet been fixed.

Mr Allaum: The deployment of cruise and Trident missiles on British territory would make our country far more vulnerable, in fact a priority target, for retaliation.

The latest public opinion polls show the majority of the British people in favour of the view I am expressing.

Mr Nott: No. The deployment of cruise missiles in my opinion will make this country far less vulnerable. (Conservative cheers.)

On opinion polls, I have the *New Society* poll and the Marplan polls for November and April in front of me. I can see no evidence whatsoever in any recent poll to sustain Mr Allaun's opinion.

Mr David Trippier (Rossendale C): He should take this opportunity to remind the left wing members of the Labour Party that Soviet military literature is full of references to nuclear weapons being used as a primary agressive force, which is contrary to the principles of deterrence in the west.

It is therefore essential that we should do all we can to convince the Russians they could not possibly succeed by such an attempt, and to deter them from trying.

Mr Nott: The facts Mr Tripper has put forward are not of much interest to some members of the Labour Party, but I agree with what he says.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keithley, Lab): Cruise would make us more not less vulnerable. It would be entirely under United States control without any right of United *Kingdom* veto. *Under Presidential* directive 59, that could involve United States aggression.

Cruise missiles are not verifiable; therefore they represent a potential escalation in the nuclear arms race.

Mr Nott: I believe lthe word "rubbish" is not part of parliamentary language, therefore I cannot use it. I disagree totally with all his assertions and the answers to the questions about the cruise missiles are well-known to the House.

It would be a matter for joint decision by the British and American leaders before these cruise missiles could be used.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C): In view of what he has just said about American control, does he know *if* the Leader of the Opposition expressed solidarity at Socialist International for the Socialist government of France in its determination to maintain *independence in the military and* nuclear area.

Mr Nott: I hope the Leader of the Opposition will have the pleasure of meeting President Mitterrand fairly soon because I think an *exchange of information* between them about the balance in Europe would be useful and interesting.

Arms sales of £1,500m this year

DEFENCE

The Ministry of Defence had forecast that defence exports this year would probably be worth about £1,500m, an increase of 25 per cent on the previous year, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said during exchanges on defence contracts.

These sales provided about 140,000 direct or indirect job opportunities in British industry as well as giving economies of scale, *so that the United Kingdom could* better afford to buy equipment for its own armed forces.

Mr William McKelvey (Kilmarnock, Lab) asked how many contracts for overseas sales of military equipment were signed in 1980; how many were in excess of £1m and what were the figures for the four previous years.

Mr Nott: The number of contracts signed from 1976 to 1980 were 186, 150, 123, 195 and 287. Contracts *over £1m* were 79, 69, 71, 69 and 116.

Mr McKelvey: How many of these contracts were for para-military or police equipment and to which countries were they sent?

Mr Nott: I cannot answer that without knowing the specific point he is referring to. We look at every item of defence sales equipment on a case by case basis, and we do not sell defence equipment to countries where we think it could be used for internal repressive purposes.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): Have any of these armament contracts been to dictatorships such as in Chile, the Argentine and El Salvador?

Mr Nott: There are so many *dictatorships* in the world I regret to say that if we were only to sell defence equipment to countries *which have our own particular constitutional arrangements, our sales,* regretably, would be small.

In search of a brighter outlook

During the past year, the public *weather forecasts* issued by the Meteorological Office had achieved a mean accuracy nationally of 83 per cent, **Mr Philip Goodhart**, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said when questioned about the accuracy of weather forecasts.

He said that the forecasts issued on BBC Radio 4 at 5.55pm for 30 hours ahead had an 80 per cent accuracy, while those issued at *7.55am for the following 16 hours* had an 86 per cent accuracy.

Improved technology such as rainfall radars, satellite imagery and faster computers should contribute to an improvement in medium range forecasts next year.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): How does he know that these figures are right? The rain-soaked British public will not believe them this summer.

Can we have happier-looking chaps *telling us about* these depressions on television?

Goodhart : Next year may be better.

Mr Goodhart (Bromley, Beckenham, C): *The only people* nationally who are capable of checking the accuracy of the Meteorological Office forecasts are the Meterological Office themselves.

As *for people* looking brighter when giving the forecasts, it would be *inappropriate* if there were storms ahead for forecasters to look too happy.

They would appreciate rather more time on the BBC and the media as a whole so othat they had the possibility of giving more precise forecasts then they can at the moment.

Educational background of officers

A recent *survey of officer entrants* to the Services showed that the proportion of newly-commissioned officers from independent schools was about the same as the proportion of those in the last Labour cabinet who had attended fee-paying schools, **Mr Philip Goodhart**, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said.

He was replying to **Mr Gwilym Roberts** (Cannock, Lab) who had asked what proportion of commis*sioned officers had* been educated at public or private schools and if the Minister would take steps to make those commissioned more socially representative of the population as a whole.

Mr Roberts went on: As only 7 per cent of the population is educated in that sort of school and the proportion is higher among officers *in* all the armed forces, they are socially unrepresentative.

That creates a problem in that the officers are out of touch with ordinary people in the same way as the bulk of Tory MPs. (Laughter.)

Mr Goodhart: Recruiting and selection by all three Services does not favour any particular social group, *but selects the best possible* leaders.

Opposition censure announced

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, *announced at question* time that the Opposition is to table a censure motion attacking the Government over the latest unemployment figures.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, deputising for the Prime Minister who is attending the Ottawa summit conference, replied that the Government would res*pond in kind, but cautioned* Mr Foot *against* his intended course because of his poor show on the last similar occasion.

Mr Michael Foot asked: Has Mr Whitelaw had an opportunity to discuss with the Prime Minister the terrible unemployment figures published today?

Can he now explain to us why this country should suffer so much more in this respect—with all the human misery involved in those figures—than any other country represented at the Ottawa conference?

Does the Government now accept the suggestion by Mr Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, that we are heading for the *terrible* official figures of three million unemployed?

Mr Whitelaw: On the first point, no. On the second point, these figures are of course serious and our position in this country is very bad, but that is due to years *of problems under Socialist* governments.

Let no one imagine that our problems today in the competitive power of British industry do not lie very much at the door of Mr Foot and all he did as Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Foot: Mr Whitelaw has not studied the figures properly be*cause Mr Prior is roughly right.*

We were in some respects doing better than some other countries. The Government are doing worse now, and infinitely worse than all the other great industrial countries.

Mr Whitelaw has not replied to my charge that we are heading for three million unemployed. What does he say about that? We are saying that the matter must be debated and we shall be putting down a *motion of censure on the* Government.

Mr Whitelaw: If Mr Foot decides to put down a vote of censure, we shall respond to that in kind. If I may say so, the last time we had a *debate* on *that* subject, he made a *poor* show and did not put forward sensible proposals to deal with our problems so he should be careful before tabling that sort of motion.

On the question of three million unemployed, Mr Prior has made clear the risks of the present position.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): This Government has brought unemployment close to three million and parts of the country close to anarchy. Is it not time for the rest of the Cabinet to get rid of the biggest criminal and the biggest cause of our disaster before she gets back from Ottawa? (Conservative protests).

Mr Whitelaw: I do not think the level of that question deserves a serious reply. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): Is it appropriate for Mr Canavan to describe the Prime Minister as a criminal?

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): I thought the House was taking the attitude of Mr Whitelaw. It is entirely out of order to refer to any member as a *criminal.* Mr Canavan might now care to withdraw the remark.

Mr Canavan: I did not refer directly to the Prime Minister. I did not mean the Prime Minister was the head of a criminal government. . . .

The Speaker: That, the House will understand, is an apology. (Laughter.)

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): In view of the shameful unemployment figures, was not the Minister of Agriculture (Mr *Peter Walker) right* last Friday in his television broadcast to dissociate himself from Government policies on economic matters?

Why do not other Cabinet ministers who disagree strongly with the Prime Minister's economic policies have the courage to do so?

Mr Whitelaw: The Minister of Agriculture did not dissociate himself from Government policy.

GLC leader's remarks resented

London Labour Party leaders were criticized by a Conservative MP at question time for what he described as "vicious verbal *assaults on the Metropolitan* Police".

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said he deeply resented a remark by the GLC leader, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, that the police force was "prone to violence".

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) asked him: Would he draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the recent extraordinary remarks from certain leaders of the Labour Party in London in their vicious verbal assaults on the Metropolitan Police force?

Would he be assured that the overwhelming majority of citizens support the Metropolitan Police in the difficult and sometimes dangerous duties they have to perform? (Conservative cheers.)

Would he further agree that the recent assertion of the leader of the GLC that the police force is prone to violence is not only ill-founded but ill-timed in view of the fact that nearly 400 policemen were injured in the recent riots? (Renewed cheers.)

Mr Whitelaw: I am grateful for what Mr Chapman has said about support for the Metropolitan



Chapman : Verbal assaults criticized.

Police which I believe throughout *London is very strong. I recognize* many of the strong feelings that have been aroused in recent times and would not wish to add to them.

But I am bound to say I deeply resented the way in which the leader of the GLC made that particular remark. (Conservative cheers.)

All work to be completed at Chatham

DOCKYARDS

The phasing of the rundown of Chatham Dockyard had still to be fully assessed but the bulk of rundown in staff was likely to occur from April, 1982, to March, 1984, **Mr Peter Blaker**, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said during question time.

Mr John Wells (Maidstone, C), who asked for details of the proposed time scale, said: If the dockyard is to remain in our hands and not to be cast off to the Property Services Agency or some other *Government department, it still* may be able to provide employment in engineering and other industries which is of some concern to those people who are being cast off by the defence department.

It is the department's respon*sibility as present employers* to assist other employers to come in.

Mr Blaker: I accept it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence to do everything we can to ease the anxieties and problems of the people affected and their fam*ilies.* I am happy to confirm that we hope to complete work in hand at Chatham.

Mr Roger Moate (Faversham, C): One of the risks of closing Chatham Dockyard is that in the future it will not have the capacity to refit and refuel SSNs.

Mr Blaker: Any programme which involves cuts in the defence field must have some element of risk. All our nuclear missile submarines are built at Barrow and that must involve some risks but the alternatives have to be considered in terms of cost.

Housing survey in September

Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for Housing and Construction, said in a written reply that the next English national house condition survey would be conducted in two parts.

The physical survey would begin in September and last for six weeks using professional staff drawn from local authorities and the private sector.

This would be followed by an interview survey in November carried out by a market research company. The total cost was currently estimated at £650,000.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, who held Warrington for Labour at last week's by-election, took his seat.

More talks on criminal procedure

HOUSE OF LORDS

Urgent attention should be paid to implementing *particular parts of* the royal commission report on criminal procedure because of the state of public disorder and the crisis of confidence in the police in some parts of inner urban areas, **Lord Evans of Claughton** (L) said at question time.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, had told him during questions that the Government had been carefully studying the report.

We see (*he said*) a need to invite more specific comment on some of the issues raised by the report, and the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) is today announcing his intention of sending a consultative memorandum shortly to a wide range *of interested bodies.*

Lord Evans of Claughton said it was urgent to introduce a quite separate prosecuting solicitors' department for each police area. The same urgency needed to put on a statutory footing the coercive *powers of the police and treatment* of suspects in custody.

Lord Belstead said the likely effect of the recommendations of the report on police-community relations will be an important factor in our consideration of the commission's report. We hope for replies to the memorandum by the beginning of October.

Lord Melchett (Lab): There is considerable evidence in recent weeks of the breakdown in relations between police and local populations in some areas being caused by police use of existing powers to stop and search people in the street.

Will the Government reconsider the recommendations in this sphere in the light of anything that Lord Scarman says after his investigations?

Lord Belstead: Anything which emerges from that inquiry and has a bearing on matters covered in the report, including those Lord Melchett *mentions,* will be given close attention.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said many recommendations, such as that on the introduction of tape recordings for interviews of suspected persons, could be dealt with administratively. Some important recommendations did not need to wait for legislation.

Would some practical steps be taken before the end of the year?

Lord Belstead: We are following a timetable. There would be difficulties in considering tape recordings separately.

Amendment on children accepted

Commonwealth citizens settled in Britain before 1973 should be entitled to maintain for their lifetimes the right to register as full British citizens, **Lord Elwyn-Jones**, spokesman for the Opposition, said when the committee stage of the British Nationality Bill was *resumed.*

He unsuccessfully moved an amendment to establish such a right as he said the Bill would end the right to register five years after it became law.

The Bill, which has passed the Commons, *replaces citizenship of* the United Kingdom and Colonies with the three separate citizenships of British citizenship, citizenship of the British dependent territories, and British overseas citizenship.

Lord Elwyn-Jones said many of the Commonwealth citizens involved were black and already had the right permanently to stay in Britain, so no further immigration was involved.

This major change was necessary if ethnic minorities were to be assured that their rights were not being whittled away. It would help to reduce the suspicion that there was a racist element in the Bill and would relieve people of anxiety.

Lord Belstead, *Under Secretary of* State, Home Office, said it would be incompatible with the arrangements for naturalization if a significant group had an entitlement to British citizenship for ever.

The Government was anxious that change should not bring hard*ship and had given these Common*wealth citizens resident here since 1973 the right to exercise an entitlement for five years after the Act came in. This was enough.

The amendment was rejected by 102 votes to 93—Government majority, nine.

Lord Belstead later accepted an amendment to ensure that children ineligible to register during the five year period because of their age would be able to claim registration at the age 18.

The amendment was moved by **Lord Pitt of Hampstead** (Lab) who said Commonwealth parents or guardians might not take up the child's entitlement and claim the right to register it although they had registered themselves.

Lord Belstead said this would put the child in an impossible position. The amendment was desirable and the Government had no hesitation in accepting.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C), moving *an amendment to a clause ending* consular registration after a five-year transitional period, said the clause would end the well-established practice under which a British father abroad could register his child as a British citizen with *the local consular authorities.*

The purpose of the amendment was to explore *why* it was necessary to end a system which had proved a considerable facility for Britons abroad.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the *Lord Advocate, said the Govern*ment felt that five years was the maximum time for which the anomalous system of consular registration should be allowed to continue.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The committee stage was adjourned.

The Education (Scotland) Bill, which has passed the Commons, completed its committee stage. It gives parents new rights to choose *the school they wish their children* to attend.

Bill to protect BBC overseas services

BROADCASTING

The BBC spent £64 to send a taxi from London to Newcastle to pick up four spiders for a programme, Mr Arthur Lewis, (Newham, North-West, Lab) said when speaking against a Bill aimed against the proposed cuts in the corporation's external services.

He said that the overseas service wasted taxpayers' money and some of the programmes contained drivel. There was a gross waste of money at the BBC.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab) successfully sought leave to introduce the British Broadcasting Corporation (External Services) Bill under the 10-minute rule procedure.

He said the Bill would establish a royal commission on the BBC's external services. It sought to protect the BBC, through the establishment of the royal commission, against the sort of cuts which had been introduced by the Government and which were totally contrary to the wishes of the Commons.

The services which would disappear would be replaced by services now most willingly provided by the USSR and others only too willing to recognise that that was the most cost-effective and successful way of letting the voice of any country be heard abroad.

More than 160 MPs had signed a motion calling for the cuts to be revoked.

Mr Lewis said he wished MPs would admit that the BBC overseas services did waste money. (Shouts of "Rubbish".)

The overseas programmes which he had listened to during all night sittings in the Commons, rather than sit in the chamber, contained drivel. MPs took part in some programmes and got very well paid.

A little group of MPs not only got good fees but some got cars supplied.

Only last week the chairman of the BBC went on a flight to New York. He should have gone on an ordinary aircraft; but not him. He had had two seats on Concorde.

There was a gross waste of money at the BBC. Regular contributors to the *Any Questions* programme got £300 or £400, but they never revealed it.

There should be some honesty. There was a need to cut some of the services and money was being spent unnecessarily.

The Bill was read a first time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Foreign and Commonwealth. Debate on the Royal Navy. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, committee, fifth day.

Part three of **Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy** by Anne Edwards



Sonya and Tolstoy at Yasnaya Polyana: Home, but not a haven



Chertkov: Campaigned to undermine Sonya

Wrestling with 'the Devil'

In 1883 a new and sinister figure stepped into the tussle for Tolstoy's affections — Vladimir Chertkov. Specifically, he and Sonya became over the following years rivals for Tolstoy's notebooks, the record of his spiritual journey, and the rights to his literary works. Chertkov did not scruple to use the children as weapons. To Sonya it seemed that 'evil spirits have seized upon the man I love' . . .

In the autumn of 1883, a new friend entered Tolstoy's life: the thirty-year-old Vladimir Grigorevich Chertkov, whom Sonya would come to regard as the devil incarnate. Like Socrates's devoted disciple Alcibiades, the young, strikingly attractive Chertkov was rich and aristocratic — the only son of a regal, domineering mother, who had been a close friend of the Empress Maria Alexandrovna [the Tsar's mother], and a military father who had served as an adjutant general under Alexander II. He was tall and slim and wore his clothes in a graceful, almost foppish fashion. His deep-set black eyes — so dark that there seemed to be no distinction between iris and pupil — had a rather cynical cast. His nose was aquiline; his expression suggested that he was an intense and wilful man, and in fact these traits had shaped his life. At an early age he had resigned his commission in the Horse Guards and had set out on a licentious life.

As Tolstoy had once done, he gave himself over to drinking, gambling, and dissipation. Several years later, under the threat of disinheritance, Chertkov took a sharp turn toward more useful activities. However, he had no clear idea of what he wanted to do, and he floundered about accomplishing little and wasting his financial resources. Within a relatively short time he worked, to little effect, in local government and also founded an unsuccessful trade school, an underequipped clinic, and a financially insecure credit and savings company. He then threw himself (and a good part of the income from his estates) into charitable works inspired by what he had read and heard about Tolstoy's philosophy. He was now determined to assist the master *himself*.

In the beginning Sonya was disarmed by Chertkov, who aroused a certain pity in her. He spoke in a curiously high and drawling voice, a mannerism that he obviously hoped would disguise his slight stutter but that instead drew attention to it. Wearing knickerbockers and a Norfolk jacket, he cut a ludicrous figure as he walked with the peasant-garbed Tolstoy in Yasnaya Polyana's fields; and his inept attempts to help with the harvesting made him an object of fun. Sonya's amused compassion turned into a more reserved caution, however, when he began to display a frightening moodiness; he was gloomy and irritable one moment, fiercely animated and restless the next. Tolstoy did not share his wife's growing coolness toward Chertkov. He was delighted by his new disciple and confidant, and within six months of their first meeting, he wrote in his diary, "he and I are amazingly as one".

His intimacy with Chertkov appeared to ease the painful feeling of solitariness which had dogged Tolstoy during the years since his brother Nikolai's death. In his eyes Chertkov may have been the brother who should have lived, the son who was old and experienced enough to understand him, the companion in purpose and thought that Sonya was no longer. Tolstoy may have seen himself in his young protégé; and they shared many of the same traits — contempt of public opinion, an audacious independence and fearlessness in their dealings with those in authority, and a readiness to suffer for their convictions. And Chertkov had broken with St. Petersburg society as he had done, and thus relinquished the privileges of an aristocratic and pampered life which were his by birth. Tolstoy valued this renunciation highly.

Firm hold on affections

By early 1884 Chertkov had gained a firm hold on Tolstoy's affections and an important place in his daily life. Over the next decade he mounted a campaign to undermine Sonya by discrediting her to her children.

Chertkov was determined to exercise control over every scrap of paper on which Tolstoy had written. Most importantly, he wanted to gain possession of his notebooks. Although his motives remain obscure, he claimed to be driven by a desire to protect Tolstoy. He constantly urged Tolstoy and his children to regard these private papers as documents of a uniquely valuable import which must not be sullied by commercial publication. He further suggested that it would be an outrage for anyone (that is, Sonya) to profit from this record of Tolstoy's spiritual journey.

The diaries, notebooks, and letters had not been among the works whose copyrights Tolstoy had renounced, and under the terms of his will they were to go to Tanya and Masha. Chertkov began to bombard Tanya with letters of advice, suggesting that these papers must remain out of her mother's hands. Tanya finally asked Tolstoy what he wanted done with these writings after his death. He replied that while he had no objection to their being read by Tanya, Masha, and the other children, he did not want them to be published. Tanya then said that she believed his will left the decision about publication to Masha and her. "And to Chertkov," he added, saying that no one understood him as Chertkov did.

But was Chertkov, in fact, the ardent and faithful follower he claimed to be? While he did practise vegetarianism and lived in a fairly simple manner, he never gave away his own inherited wealth. He kept a good home with servants and seemed to be in no financial need throughout his life. And while he maintained that he did not profit from the publication of Tolstoy's works, it has never been satisfactorily established how the money derived from this venture was dispensed. Sonya, her censure of Chertkov's actions silenced by her husband, had little doubt that this money fell into Chertkov's hands. "The evil spirits have seized upon the man I love," she wrote in her diary on November 5, 1893. "If only I can maintain the strength of my prayer! If not all is lost, may God shield us from any influence but his own!"

But Chertkov's power and intimacy with Tolstoy grew as Sonya's declined. In June 1908, he bought a farm close to Yasnaya Polyana and began construction of a house to accommodate his growing staff and entourage. Tolstoyism was now a vast international business, and Chertkov, who saw himself as "heir apparent," had his own court to assist him in this enterprise. He paid his workers high wages, which were drawn from the profits of Tolstoy's writings; dedicated, selfless Tolstoyans had become a disappearing breed.

Sonya knew that she represented the only threat to Chertkov's eventual accession to the "throne," and this knowledge filled her with great foreboding. It seemed clear that Chertkov was bent on winning control over the master's writings, personal papers, translations, letters, and diaries upon Tolstoy's death. His retinue grew quickly and soon included over thirty people — from farm workers and domestics, to typists and secretaries — "who were always mysteriously busy with copying Tolstoy's manuscripts and working on the seemingly endless 'Vault' of his thoughts."

All of these people ate together at a long table, helping themselves directly from the vessels in which the food had been prepared. Tolstoyan brotherhood seemed to stop at that point, however, for according to Sasha, "Chertkov sat at the head of the table flanked by his semi-invalid wife and F. A. Strakhov, a devoted follower and director under Chertkov of the compilation of the Vault. The middle section of the table was occupied by the skilled assistants, and the lower end by the common labourers." This division of the table into three distinct classes was emphasized by the higher quality and greater variety of foods served at the head of the table.

On her first visit to the Chertkovs, Sasha was shocked to hear members of the entourage refer to these three groups as "first, second, and third class." She also overheard an exchange between two of Chertkov's stable boys. After the first remarked, "Look, look, Alyosha is trying to squeeze into the first class," the second answered, "Well, he likes rice cakes and jam and stewed fruit! I guess he's tired of boiled potatoes and sunflower oil!"

Chertkov's proximity to Yasnaya Polyana was not all Sonya had to tolerate. He seldom left her alone with her husband during the day or evening. If he was not on hand himself, one of his secretaries or a trusted Tolstoyan was. He read every word Tolstoy wrote, sometimes demanding changes, to which Tolstoy almost always agreed. He followed him around with a notebook and took down any comment or conversation he deemed significant.

Sonya suddenly decided to travel to Stockholm. Age had dimmed her beauty, and Chertkov was undermining her position; she felt entirely exposed, unprotected, alone. Everyone around her — her husband, Sasha, even her secretary, who was now doing work for Chertkov and had been won over by him — was set in a conspiracy against her. Those who could have helped — her older daughter, her five sons, her sister Tanya — were never there when she needed them. At times she dressed with infinite care, coiffed her hair becomingly, and smiled indulgently as she made her way past the hated "dark ones," her back straight and her chin raised. She was often, however, seized by terror and hysteria. Strands of grey hair fluttered about her face, and her dark eyes were red and swollen from weeping. During these times she would take no interest in her clothing, and her hand would tremble as she raised it to her throat — a frequent gesture, for emotional stress gave her a choking sensation. Sonya's mental illness was certainly exacerbated by Tolstoy's refusal to confirm her rights to his works. He knew that she was not driven by greed but by pride. By denying her rights to his work, he denied her importance and denied her conviction that as his wife she held a position of special dignity and prestige.

Subject to his will

One evening Sonya made an entry in her diary under the heading "Memorandum Before Death." After listing all her symptoms — "spasm in the throat, sharp pains in [the] heart, a migraine headache, an inability to stop weeping" — she went on: "Is it hysteria? a nervous stroke, or the beginning of insanity? . . . let me confess the truth. I was wretched because of this long, unaccustomed separation from Lev Nikolaevich. He has a repulsive, senile love for Chertkov (in his youth he used to fall in love with men), and he is completely subject to his will and to his homosexual designs: [during 1908-10 she had frequently accused Chertkov of homosexuality.] I am insanely jealous of Lev Nikolaevich's intimacy with Chertkov; I feel that he has taken from me all that I have lived for during 48 years." Continuing in a less coherent fashion, she made complicated plans for poisoning herself; She described her coffin — "a rounded lid covered with rose-coloured or white brocade" — and remarked, "How enormous my nose will seem as it sticks up in death." The entry closes with a hysterical "Quicker! Quicker! It will be too late. . . . I have drunk the opium. . . . He is coming."

She had not taken a poisonous dose, but her delusions and mad dreams suggest that Sonya was indeed taking opium and that she was under its fearful effects quite frequently during this period. She even admitted to the pianist Alexander Goldenweiser that she feared that she was going out of her mind but that she could not control herself. She was obviously a seriously ill woman, but, except for Valentin Bulgakov, Tolstoy's secretary, everyone at Yasnaya Polyana persisted in regarding her as simply an unreasonable shrew. Her sons and Tanya recognized the gravity of her illness, but they were only visitors at Yasnaya Polyana, and none of her sons had any influence with their father or Sasha.

Finally, Sonya demanded that Chertkov return all of Tolstoy's diaries. Chertkov accused her of planning to delete any entry that was not flattering to her or her family. "Are you afraid that I will *expose* you by means of the diaries of Lev Nikolaevich?" he sneered. "I have had it in my power for a long time, and I have sufficient influence to *smirch* you and your family, and if I did not do this, it is only out of affection for Lev Nikolaevich." Sonya became distraught, and Chertkov turned and left her, saying disdainfully, "If I had such a wife, I should long ago have shot myself or run away to America."

After Chertkov's refusal, Sonya grew despondent. For two days she stayed in her room and refused to eat. Tolstoy for the first time had true concern for her and decided to make concessions to calm her. In a letter, which Varya gave her, he wrote:

(1) I will not give my current diary to anyone, but will keep it in my own possession.

(2) I will take my old diaries from Chertkov and keep them myself, probably in some bank.

(3) If you are troubled by the thought that those places in my diaries where I write under the impression of the moment concerning our disagreements and conflicts may be used by future biographers who are ill-disposed toward you, then, not to mention that such expressions of temporary feelings in both my diaries and yours cannot in any way give a true understanding of our real relations — if you fear this, I am glad of the opportunity to express in my diary, or, quite simply, even in this letter, my relationship to you and my evaluation of your life.

My attitude towards you and my estimation of you are this: just as I loved you in my youth, so I have never ceased loving you, and love you still, despite various reasons for coolness. The reasons for this coolness were, first, my withdrawing further and further from the interests of temporal life and my repugnance for them, whereas you neither would nor could relinquish them, not having in your soul those principles that led me to my convictions — which is very natural and for which I do not reproach you.

The second reason is that your disposition in recent years has become more and more irritable, despotic, and lacking in self-control. The manifestation of these traits of character could not but cool, not my feeling itself, but the expression of it. That is the second reason. The third and main reason was that fatal one for which neither of us is to blame — which is our absolutely contrary understanding of life has been completely antithetical: the way of life, relations to people, even the means of living — property — which I consider an evil and your consider a necessary condition of life. I have submitted to a way of life which was difficult for me in order not to part from you, while you have taken this as a concession to your views, and the misunderstanding between us has grown greater and greater. The point is that despite these misunderstandings, I have not ceased loving and esteeming you.

My estimation of your life is this: I, a debauched man, deeply depraved in the sexual sense and no longer in my first youth, married you, a pure, beautiful, clever eighteen-year-old girl, and, my vile, dissolute past notwithstanding, you have lived with me for almost fifty years, loving me, living a hard, industrious life, bearing children, nursing them, rearing them, caring for them and for me, and not succumbing to the temptations that might easily have enticed any other strong, healthy, beautiful woman in your position. You have lived in such a way that I have nothing to reproach you for. I do not, cannot, reproach you for failing to follow me in my unusual spiritual movement, for each man's spiritual life is a mystery between him and God, and no one can require anything different of him. And if I have made demands on you, then I was mistaken, and in this I am guilty.

So here you have a true description of my relation to you and my estimation of you. And as for what can be found in the diaries, I only know that nothing harsh, nothing that would be contrary to what I am now writing, will be found there.

. . . Stop torturing, not others, but yourself, my darling, for you are suffering one hundred times more than anyone else. That is all.

Lev Tolstoy

Morning, 14 July 1910

On Tolstoy's instructions, his daughters Sasha and Varya went to Chertkov's to repossess the diaries (there was a tall, heavy stack of them): Without her father's knowledge Sasha helped Chertkov, Sergeyenko [Chertkov's adviser], and Goldenweiser and his wife hastily copy any passages that Sasha thought he might destroy. Several hours later Chertkov, "standing on the porch . . . with mock solemnity, made the sign of the cross three times over [Sasha] with the packet of letters, and then handed them to her. It was not easy for him to part with them".

Sonya stood impatiently waiting on the veranda of Yasnaya Polyana as Sasha and Varya returned from their mission. She grabbed the large package with such vehemence that the diaries fell to the floor. She did not seem to understand all that was said to her and after a consultation with Tolstoy, it was agreed that two doctors, one the eminent psychiatrist G. I. Rossolimo, be asked to come from Moscow to examine her.

Final deed was done

After spending several hours with Sonya, the doctors stated that she was in a state of nervous collapse and was suffering from severe depression caused by menopause. Characteristically, Tolstoy did not agree; both he and Sasha continued to believe that she was simply "torturing herself and everyone else" by acting badly. The doctors left, having done nothing to improve Sonya's condition. Less than a week later Chertkov visited Yasnaya Polyana, and on seeing him Sonya became rude and antagonistic. The family and guests gathered on the terrace for tea. "The samovar boiled cheerily on the table, the bowl of raspberries stood out like a bright red patch on the white tablecloth, but those sitting around the table looked as if they were serving a prison sentence and hardly touched their tea."

Sonya felt that "something awful and irreparable had just happened," and this conviction proved true. That morning Chertkov had dispatched three emissaries with a new revised will for Tolstoy to sign. Sasha and Tolstoy met the three "witnesses" in the woods near the village of Grumond and there, sitting on the stump of a tree, Tostoy signed a will that placed all his works (including those written before 1881) in the public domain. He also signed a separate document, drawn up by Chertkov, which made Sasha the nominal executrix but Chertkov the actual administrator of his literary estate.

It had been done. The act which Sonya had so dreaded had been committed. The literary rights to Tolstoy's early works which she had so violently fought to keep for herself and her family had been lost.

From Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy, by Anne Edwards, which is published by Hodder and Stoughton at £8.50.



Apostle or leech? Chertkov sits on Tolstoy's right



Tolstoy with wife and daughters at Yasnaya Polyana

Tomorrow Tolstoy flees to his death

The British youth rebellion: often only skin deep

The brain beneath the bristle

John O'Leary, a local skinhead aged 18, sat sipping a lager outside The Walford in Stoke Newington High Street. His girlfriend Joan was at his elbow, demure with a Snowball. A stream of blacks sauntered by, in groups of two or three. Often enough, they would stop and chat to John and Joan: mates from work, or just neighbours.

"Going down the road?", asked John of most of them, and sometimes the handsome, cocky, athletic blacks would agree that, yes, they'd meet up later. Like going to the cinema, or to hear a band, or have a drink.

Actually, they were expecting to share a riot. This was Hackney in its summertime weekend cocktail hour. The world was promenading, out to see the fun and watch the shop-keepers putting up the last of the chipboard. A policeman on a horse and more affluent blacks in not-so-new BMWs and Cortinas were making their way to the scene of potential action: the Dalston Lane junction. A carnival air, with its undertone of misrule and upheaval was in the wind.

If John O'Leary seems well-adjusted to the world around him — well-known and well-liked by people in this intermittently cheerful community — this is almost as much an embarrassment to him as it is to the theorists who maintain that skins are necessarily — and by self-conscious definition — the most alienated of the urban underworld.

Certainly, he bears the marks — they amount to a kind of stigmata — of the breed: red braces hold up rolled-up jeans (his are not bleached though, many are), and he's in his stubby, para-military, bomb jacket. His boots have Doctor Marten's soles (so do many policemen's) and steel toe-caps. And, the crucial characteristic: his head is shaved, so that he resembles not merely the anti-hippie, the paradigmatic short-back-and-sides working man, but also bizarre, more desperate images. He looks like a beefed-up Dachau victim; a zek from *A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*; a renegade from *Beano* or *Buster*. No wonder sociologists from the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at Birmingham University have had such fun with the phenomenon (there are Open University set books onf Youth Subcultures): skinheads have devoted their lives to one of the most peculiar roles in our tribal theatre.

"I'm strong, all right", says John, not given to considering himself as a piece of sociology, and probably finding solace in the skinhead cult of inarticulacy and prejudice (in which he is — if you believe Roger Scruton's *The Meaning of Conservatism* — merely the arch-Tory, not troubling himself with liberal baloney about the sweetness and light of the human character). At the heart of the mode is the feeling that liberalism is something attained by well-educated, middleclass people. Skins are neither, and are in revolt against the privileged aspiration.

"I work as a labourer. I'm lifting and humping all day. I'm strong at arm-wrestling." It is said with pride, while he stares down at his big hands, feeling them for bumps and calouses. "I don't mind fighting, but I only fight mods. I hate those bastards. Can't stand them. I just see red, if they pick on me, and I have to sort them out."

The nastiness melts away

He smiles, and looks agreeable, and that special wasted nastiness that the shaven head and bovver boots is designed to create, melts away. He becomes just an amiable lad, if no Einstein, who is making his mark in the world as best he may. Vaguely disliking Asians, he gets on well with West Indians, though he would probably be surprised to learn that some of the skinhead style evolved from the "harder" mods in the mid-sixties, and that that style had itself been borrowed from younger Jamaicans, and the super cool they affected. (The perfect hard mods aare reemerging, as Rude Boys — a Jamaican term — in Leeds: multiracial groups dedicated to neat good looks, and racial integration.)

For as long as he restricts himself to ritual scuffles with mods, John O'Leary, whose mum is worried about him and whose pretty sisters mock and cosset him in a casual kind of way, is in the ordinary condition of strong growing youngsters anywhere and at all times: bedding an emerging masculinity down. True, and sadly, he's no great moralist: "If some of my mates want to join the NF, that's no business of mine, is it? There's good and bad skinheads", is as far as he will go. (His skinhead friend, Badger, tells a tale of chatting with the policewoman who liked skins because a pack of them once rescued her from a beating.)

The picture is complicated: there are black skins, and there are non-violent skins. There are also those who would happily kick a stranger to the ground. One of the oddest — Phil from Manor House — is a podgy, pouting 20-year-old with the remains of a Mohican hairdo he only abbreviated to impress the magistrate for an appearance in court. Hating nearly everbody in a petulant sort of way, he was particularly venomous about some passing Orthodox Jews, out taking the Sabbath air near the rockabilly mecca of north London. "I'm Reform, myself", he said. (Confused, but not ignorant or deprived: happily unemployed, he spends his days reading biographies and laying his hands on any drugs that are going.) "I just like being stared at: it gives me sexual thrill", says this Jewish skinhead.

Of course, the lone Asian walking in an unfrequented street anywhere east of St Paul's cannot tell the inner quality of the skinhead individual or pack advancing toward him. All are equally fearsome.

Certainly, many of the skins are thugs, and like all youngsters in the East End, are wooed by the National Front. John Lindsay, of the Tower Hamlets Anti Nazi League, who has the notorious Brick Lane on his patch, says that the Sunday morning gathering of National Fronters there usually attracts about a 20 per cent component of skinheads. And they play their part in the disruptions and worse by young thugs in Asian businesses and left wing bookshops. Certainly, some do their violent bit on the terraces of football stadia.



Chris Steele-Perkins

Yet they have no coherence of ritual, nor a definite network of command and contact. The National Front skins (red laces in their boots) and British Movement skins (white laces) are doubtless kept informed of events, but otherwise skinheads meet casually or hardly at all. Superintendent David Webb of Handsworth police says that skinheads did not play much of a part in his area's disturbances ("We would have lifted them if they had. Besides, the local community would have topped them"). The story is the same at Walthamstow.

Mass skinhead invasions of several towns have been rumoured but have not happened, as at Ipswich where police stopped vehicles on the A12 on Friday night because of scares. A tour of known London National Front pubs shows no skinhead presence, and skins say that when they do start using a pub, the police often come and clear them out. They are most likely to hang out at street corners, or at a regular rendezvous in shopping centres.

Or they go to hear bands, each of which attracts a different audience according to the fad of the day. It was the Oi music promoted by Garry Bushell of *Sounds* magazine which became the centre of a reaction by young Asians in Southall a few weeks back when the provoking presence of skins from East London became too obviously threatening to bear. Rock fans who drifted into Oi gigs reported weeks ago that they were an unpleasant experience. In rock music it is always hard to see where rhetoric will suddenly be matched by action: but it seems that in this case rock writers were at least dangerously naive. There should have been counter publicity.

Whatever the truth about Oi, one of its nerve centres, and a rallying point for its supporters, is the Last Resort, in Goulston Street, near Petticoat Lane. There, Micky French, a 35-year-old ex-barrow boy, runs a skinhead fashion shop. He organized the coaches taking East End skins to Southall: an act it is hard to put down to even brutal innocence. "I'm not interested in their politics", says this chubby, soft-voiced fellow who talks as though the Last Resort were a youth club and be a social worker. "I don't allow paraphernalia in the shop", he says. "We've had a lot of PR", he adds (as though this ,was showbusiness), "And it's not been very good."

"These kids have got mums and dads", says Micky French. "The media have glorified the skinheads", says a police spokesman "They're just the ordinary football hooligan-type. Not necessarily National Front at all". "Why should the police pick on John?", asks his mum. "Tough?", she asks. "I could thump the daylights out of any of them, and me a woman".

Yet clearly the skinhead image attracts youngsters, and — the not so young — who are violent and nasty, whether politically organized or not. Perhaps we should say that kids should not dress in a cliché style if they do not want to be treated as the worst of their kind.

Richard North

The author is Editor of Vole.

I was the father of a teenage werewolf

by Louis Heren

One of the organizers of the recent People's March for Jobs was embarrassed when three punks joined the march. With their brightly dyed hair and leather jackets, they did not look like respectable trade unionists groaning under the Thatcher monetarist yoke, and he obviously thought they would give me,*The Times* man, the wrong idea of the march and its purpose.

He need not have worried. One of the punks, a Geordie with a Mohican haircut who described himself as a disorganized anarchist, was quickly accepted by the older men as a helpful and humorous colleague. I was not misled because one of my daughters, Elizabeth, had been punk, and looking back I had enjoyed the experience.

Not that I was amused when she first came home with her hair spiked and dyed a silver grey. One neighbour seemed to regard her as a teenage werewolf, and I inwardly groaned. Earlier anxieties were recalled when my older children joined the rebellious movements of the early seventies; we had all survived, but I was looking forward to those tranquil years I so richly deserved when it seemed I had another revolt on my hands.

The tension relaxed with the belated realization that she looked even prettier than usual; and Wilfred Hyde White, on a visit from California, positively beamed when I took her to lunch at the Garrick. But then she dyed her hair for a second time, to a flaming pink, and was sent home from school.

There was only one thing to do if she was not to become a dropout, and fortunately we Herens know our duty. With customary stiff upper lip, she had her hair dyed for a third time, to her natural chestnut, and went back to school.

But she remained a punk without war paint for some time, and a few of her friends still are punks. They may still scandalize neighbours, but they are polite and drink only tea, although in vast quantities, and always wash up.

Perhaps I am overly grateful to guests who wash up, but they are also unusually nice to one another. The pessimism of youth emerges when the conversation occasionally turns to topics such as The Bomb, but most of the time they appear genuinely happy.

This suggests to me that punk either attracts naturally happy youngsters or that the music, which is what punk is all about, makes them happy. There seems no way of telling from their family backgrounds. One is the son of a philosopher and another left his working-class home to live in a squat. He has nothing to fall back on except his wits, but he does not have a chip on his shoulder or believe that the world owes him a living.

Perhaps there are punks and punks. The poseurs of the King's Road, Chelsea, with their chains, pins and bondage trousers may be social misfits, although clearly affectation explains the dyed hair of the punks I like. Not that



Elizabeth Heren, known as Beany: grey to flaming pink.

affectation of fantasy is confined to youthful cults. Fast cars, for instance, are auguably the fantasy prams for otherwise mature men.

As a cult, punk is the child of the flower children or hippies, most of whom in retrospect were rather dreary. *Make love not war* was doubtlessly a worthy message, even if it was better said by Christ nearly 2,000 years ago, but their communes were not always loving and drugs must have blighted many young lives. They could speak pretentious nonsense.

Punk is simple music, whose only quality perhaps is its unpretentiousness. Punks believe that anybody can strum a guitar and sing, and they do. They may not produce fine music — the one cross that parents of punks must bear is the noise — but they enjoy themselves.

They also take it seriously. At one time my daughter was lead singer and second guitarist in an all-girl group which played a number of gigs, including one at a Spanish anarchists' club. They also spent innumerable hours sound-proofing a rehearsal room in a mews in Camden, which at least gave them some experience in do-it-yourself which will be beneficial when they eventually settle down.

I would say long live punk, except that it is already passing. There will be less noise about the house, for which I should be grateful, but I have a feeling that I shall miss it.

Figures support the liberal view

There is potential delinquency in most of us. More than a quarter of the male population now have a conviction for something worse than a motoring offence before they are 25. The proportion of convictions among urban, working class males is higher still.

Worse, these officially recorded convictions represent less than half the story. Criminologists who confidentially question young people about their law-breaking habits find that most delinquency goes undetected. In a statistical sense, at least, it is the exceptional few youths who claim in such interviews that they behave in near perfect conformity with the law who are themselves a *highly deviant group*.

Professor Donald West has for 20 years directed the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development. The study has followed the careers of 411 boys from Camberwell in London since they were first interviewed in 1961 at the age of eight or nine, until they were 24. By then one-third of them had a conviction record.

In his final report, to be published next year, Professor West concludes: "For most youngsters lawbreaking *is not a steady occupation*, but something that happens sporadically, usually when they are not too busy with their ordinary affairs, when the time and place and company are propitious and a tempting opportunity presents itself. The totality of youthful crime includes occasional offences by vast numbers of different individuals, as well as repeated offences by a small number of persistent delinquents." The words, written before any of the recent riots, could come from an official report upon them.

Earlier reports on the study made horrifying reading, with transcripts from taped interviews in which aggressive adolescents bragged of smashing bottles in people's faces or "giving them a right hiding" with the aid of knives, coshes, pick-handles, razors and axes.

One finding was that the survey endorsed, point by point, the establishment view of the delinquent character. Delinquents smoke, *gamble and drink more heavily, they* are promiscuous, they drive recklessly, are spendthrifts and unlikely to hold a job with prospects.

The contrast in life styles between the delinquent and non-delinquent groups lessened with age, but at the *age of 24 the hard-core of trouble*-makers who became persisting recidivists still showed as a markedly disfavoured group. The incidence of unemployment among them was six times higher than for others. They were four times more likely to *live in sub-standard homes*.

Both social workers, examining family backgrounds, and teachers, judging behaviour at school, prove remarkably accurate in predicting which boys will end up in worst trouble. Before they were ten, schoolteachers rated more than a third of those who were to become persisting recidivists as being "extremely troublesome". The proportion of extremely troublesome boys in the rest of the sample was only one in twenty. More than a fifth of the persisting recidivists were boys whose parents social workers rated "very poor". The proportion in the rest of the sample was less than one in ten.

Professor West is convinced the study proves that delinquency is related to adversity. "It was the boys from broken homes, rather than those from intact homes, those from poor homes rather than affluent homes, those with unhealthy mothers rather than those with healthy mothers, and those born illegitimate rather than those born to married parents who were more likely to become juvenile delinquents."

The study also demonstrated a clear relationship between unemployment and criminality, not only when higher rates of unemployment and long term unemploymennt were found among persisting recidivists at age 24, but also as a predictive factor in childhood. Sons of fathers who had been unemployed were more likely to be unemployed themselves, and were significantly more likely to become delinquent.

Professor West says: "Scarcity of employment aggravates the inequalities of society because it weighs most heavily upon the unskilled and those with an unsteady work record. The worst affected are those already prone to delinquency. Enforced idleness, shortage of money and isolation from more successful peers can only increase their liability to commit offences."

Professor West is convinced that it is deprivation which produces delinquents, but he does not claim to know how. Clearly it is possible that the ability of teachers, social workers and the police to anticipate trouble from children of deprived or criminal families, or those who affect anti-establishment symbols such as tattooes, swastikas and outlandish styles of hair, dress and ornament, may work as a self-fulfilling prophesy to accentuate their alienation.

There can be no simple solutions, Professor West says, but one thing he is certain will not help is a further increase in punitive incarceration — the sentences that courts are already giving to many of the rioters and looters coming before them. The Cambridge study showed that youths behaved worse, not better, once they had a conviction, worse still if it brought detention. Youths who break the law but get away with it are less likely to offend again.

Robin Young

Delinquency: It Roots, Careers and Prospects, by Professor Donald J. West, will be published by *Heinemann Educational Books next year.*

The offences

Boys aged 14 admitting various forms of misbehaviour:

Percentage admitting:	in a Midland town	in London
Riding bicycle without lights after dark	95.1	77
Stealing money from home	21.6	9.4
Taking cars or motorbikes for joyriding	13.7	7.4
Insulting behaviour/street fighting	58.8	23
Stealing from cars	9.8	8.9
Using weapon in fight	37.3	12.1
Fighting to get away from police	23.5	6.9
Stealing from school	62.8	29.1
Stealing from slot machines, phones	39.2	14.6
Stealing from hanging clothes	15.7	3.5

Vandalism

The extent of admitted vandalism:

Sample from London working class area, age 14	
Proportion admitting vandalism in public places	11.9%
Proportion admitting breaking windows in empty houses	68.9%
Home Office survey of northern schoolboys, 11-15	
Proportion admitting damaging car tyres	28%
Breaking empty-house windows	68%
Slashing bus seats	22%

The signs

	% among non-delinquents	% among non-delinquents
Tattooed	22.8	4.2
Self-reported aggression	45.5	11.5
Unstable work record	45.5	16
Spends leisure hanging about	21.8	7
Involved in anti-social group	37.6	14.9
Admits drinking and driving	33.6	16
Heavy gambler	37.6	17
Sexually experienced	69.3	32.6
Heavy smoker	43.6	20.8
Had used prohibited drug	48.5	25.3
Anti-establishment attitudes	36.6	21.2

Most of the 11 characteristics were two to three times more prevalent among delinquents.

The life style

Some Contrasts between Persisting Recidivists, Temporary Recidivists and Non-delinquents when interviewed at Age 24.

	Percentage of 22 persisting recidivists	Percentage of 22 Temporary recidivists	Percentage of 28 Non-delinquents
More than 8 weeks unemployment in last two years.	59.1	9.1	10.7
Spends over £4 weekly on tobacco	50.0	31.8	3.6
Spends over £20 weekly on alcohol	31.8	18.2	0.0
Home conditions poor	40.9	9:1	10.7
In home owned by self *or relatives*	0.0	27.3	17.9
Unpaid debts (other than negotiated credit)	54.5	4.5	3.6
Cohabiting	36.4	18.2	7.1
Separated from children (for reasons other than illness)	36.4	9.1	3.6
Uses no contraceptives.	22.7	0.0	0.0
Involved in at least one fight in past two years	59.1	22.7	10.7
Admitted at least two items of self-reported crimes in last two years	36.4	0.0	7.1
At least 3 out of 6 possible points on "antisociality" scale derived from 11 characteristics at age 18	50.0	18.2	0.0

The background

Adversities identified before the children were ten which appeared predictive of long term recidivism:

Adverse feature	% among reacitivists	% in rest of sample
In lowest ten per cent on IQ	27.8	8.6
Very large family size	41.7	8.9
Large family and low income	41.7	6
Both parents convicted	30.6	3.6

Any one of five key factors double a boy's chances of becoming delinquent:

Factor	% among delinquents	% in rest of family
Coming from a low income family	33.3	16.7
Coming from large family	32.3	16
Parents rated unsatisfactory by social workers	32.3	16.2
Below average IQ	31.1	15.9
Parent with criminal record	37.9	14.6

There was a significant overlap between these adversities. The presence of any one made the presence of others more likely. Of 63 boys who suffered at least three of these five predictive factors, almost half became juvenile delinquents, compared with only a fifth from the sample as a whole.

The children write . . .

Last week a multi-racial class of 13 and 14 years-olds in a South London school were asked to record their views of the street rioting in nearby Brixton. This is a selection from what they wrote.

Damian: black, aged 13:

During the Brixton Riots, a lot of the views about Margaret Thatcher's Government were brought to light. In Brixton it is high unemployment, racial tension, and bad accommodation in housing. All this is blamed (by the black and white youths) on not so much the Government, but very authority itself. This hate is channelled towards the next step up the ladder from unemployment — people with good houses, and prosperous small businesses.

The police come into it only after they tried intervening in the action which these youths thought they had a right to carry out, and to take what was denied to them by people more fortunate, and more favoured than themselves.

When Thatcher talks about the "thin veneer of human society," she means that at any moment it will rip, and let out the Beast in humans (the wood which the veneer was covering). I think that the veneer smothers the wood, and once the veneer is ripped, the hate will all be released from between the veneer and the wood, and we will be able to have the wood, without the ugly, smothering veneer.

Ben: white, aged 13:

After these riots, people realized that if you looted a shop during a riot the penalties would be much less severe than if they were just stealing.

This idea has been realized by a lot of the unemployed younger generation who "need the money". Possibly the only way to prevent this is to have some kind of almost total employment.

One idea would be to try and divide all the manual labour jobs perhaps into half so that twice as many people would be employed but paid half of the wages. To compensate for this the unemployment benefit that previously went to the younger unemployed could also be split between the two parties. This would mean that most people would have something to work for and something to partly occupy their time.

Joby: white, aged 14:

My mate decided to see what was happening. He saw Tesco's front completely vandalized and many items missing, eg, Hi-fis and good electrical equipment. He decided to investigate downstairs, there he found the only item left worth nicking, a Hoover Junior Vacuum cleaner. Deciding that this was the only item worth taking he left Tesco's holding *his* cleaner. Due to the large amount of police in the area we had to dump it.

To him, and us, the riots are putting the country into a situation where something must be done quickly. The country is now in a position of make or break.

What a great situation we're in.

Primrose: black, aged 13:

My opinion about the riots is that they only start because people don't have enough money and are out of a job. They don't even give the people a chance. That's why there are so many youths all over the place.

They try their best to keep them off the road by building a place which has space invaders and one-arm bandits etc, but what's the use of building it if they haven't the money to play the game. They should try building some which you don't have to put money into them. That way they won't have so much trouble.

The war that neither side can ever win

Richard Owen considers the background of the Israeli-PLO conflict

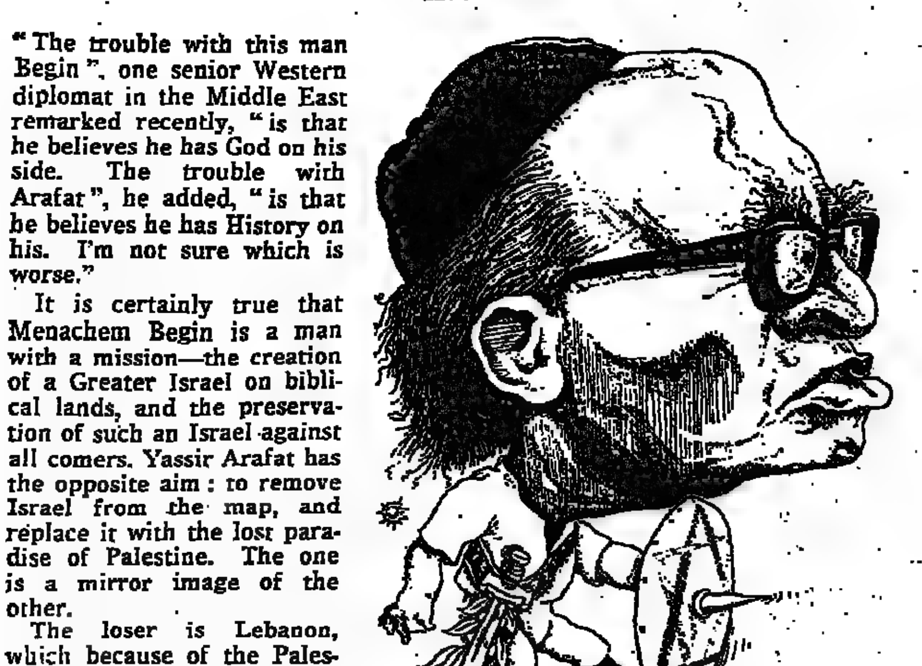
"The trouble with this man Begin", one senior Western diplomat in the Middle East remarked recently, "is that he believes he has God on his side. The trouble with Arafat", he added, "is that he believes he has History on his. I'm not sure which is worse."

It is certainly true that Menachem Begin is a man with a mission—the creation of a Greater Israel on biblical lands, and the preservation of such an Israel against all comers. Yassir Arafat has the opposite aim: to remove Israel from the map, and replace it with the lost paradise of Palestine. The one is a mirror image of the other.

The loser is Lebanon, which because of the Palestinian presence has now become the battleground of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Having been hounded out of Jordan in 1970-71, the Palestinians found refuge in Lebanon. They have shown little gratitude to the Lebanese, and have abused the country's sovereignty. But they are protected by Syria, which dominates Lebanese affairs and which has 22,000 troops in Lebanon in the guise of a "peace-keeping force".

The conflict in Lebanon has been brought to a head partly by Mr Begin's re-emergence as a political force in Israel. The fact that the Israeli electorate gave him enough support to enable him to form a new coalition evidently means that Israel's pre-election mood of belligerence is to be sustained, at least for the time being. In his autobiography, *The Revolt*, Mr Begin wrote: "Our enemies are many—our friends are few. If we learn and remember, we shall overcome all our enemies. They will never succeed in enslaving us again".

Israelis are receptive to rhetoric of this kind and are ready to believe that, since the world is against them, they must rely on their own strength, using it to pre-empt any possible threat. This is the mood which lay behind the confrontation with Syria over the anti-aircraft missiles in the Bekaa Valley: the raid on Iraq's nuclear installation; and now the attempt to obliterate the Palestinians in Lebanon.



Begin and Arafat, leaders in a bitter struggle of attrition. The PLO can never hope to wear down the Israelis. Equally, for all its superior firepower, Israel will never be able to eliminate the PLO. That is the true tragedy of Palestine.



The reverse side of the coin is that the PLO, which in 1974 secured Arab support for its claim to represent the Palestinian people, has since become a military force to be reckoned with. PLO claims are to be taken with a pinch of salt, and propaganda boasts of "victories" in "battles" are often inflated accounts of minor skirmishes. But talk of an Israeli-Palestinian war is not necessarily too wide of the mark. Thirty-three years after the Arab defeat in Palestine, the PLO is able to cause the Israelis enough trouble to provoke the massive onslaught of the past week.

Neither side can in fact win. The PLO can never hope to wear the Israelis down, let alone achieve even a partial military victory. Equally, Israel, for all its superior firepower, will never be able to eliminate the PLO, however many Palestinian bases it hits. On the contrary, Israeli strikes, while destructive in the short term, only gain the PLO more recruits from among the young generation of Palestinians born in exile, who with the bitter passion of the refugee dream of returning to a land which in reality has changed out of all recognition.

That is the true tragedy of Palestine. Even if the Israelis were to occupy the whole of southern Lebanon, as some believe they might, the battleground would merely shift a little, and the Palestinians would continue to fight for a country which has long since ceased to be.

The result seems certain to be a drawn out and unwinnable war of attrition. The only way to avoid such an outcome is to return to the slow and painful business of trying to construct a formula for peace. Only a year ago, the atmosphere was relatively optimistic. Camp David had secured peace for Israel on its front with Egypt. Although most Arab states rejected Camp David, the Arab world was divided into "moderates" and "radicals", with the moderates such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan much more amenable to Western proposals.

The EEC Venice Declaration sought to bridge the gap between Camp David and the Arab cause by acknowledging the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. The European powers also tried to involve the PLO in talks on the future of the West Bank, on the (unstated) assumption that once drawn into the details of practical peace making, the PLO might move away from its maximalist position.

A year on, the European initiative is in tatters, peppered by broadsides from all sides. The PLO, far from softening its public utterances, has talked wildly of the destruction of Israel, with ambiguous remarks about a possible accommodation with the Jewish state lamentably few and far between. The Begin Government, for its part, has kept up a barrage of hostility towards anything which smacks of treating with the devil.

The Reagan Administration, having failed to offer even token support for the Europeans' efforts, has yet to come up—after six months in office—with anything beyond a restatement of faith in the Camp David formula of autonomy, which has so far got nowhere and has even less chance of going anywhere as long as the Israelis and Palestinians are pounding each other.

This leaves the Middle East in a state of dangerous tension, with few channels of communication left open. Even Jordan has turned its face firmly against any move towards an Israel-Jordanian condominium of the West Bank, leading to Palestinian self-rule. In the present atmosphere of confrontation, Jordan could scarcely even hint at such a possibility even if it wanted to.

Saudi Arabia, too, has hardened its position. The Saudi offer of $40m in aid to the PLO is a measure of the extent to which even the most conservative Arab states feel it necessary to line up behind the PLO. This is in addition to the military aid provided by Libya and Syria, both of which have offered to move more heavy weapons, including anti-aircraft missiles, into Beirut to give protection against "Zionist aggression". Behind all these manoeuvres lies the ever-present danger of another Arab oil embargo in the event of a showdown in which the Western powers feel obliged to back Israel.

The main lesson for the West must be that Arab leaders, whatever their differences, are sincere when they say that the Palestinian question is the most pressing problem the Middle East faces. It is a profound mistake to try, as the Reagan Administration has tried, to persuade the Arab world that the Soviet threat to the Gulf is more important. Little love is lost between the Arabs and the Russians, and most Arab states—including Syria, which is nominally a Soviet client—would almost certainly prefer to see a Middle East which is peaceful and neutral but closely linked to Europe and America.

This means, or could mean, a Middle East in which a Palestinian state co-exists with Israel, with Western guarantees of security for both sides. But continued support by the United States for an obdurate and visionary Begin can only increase anti-Western feeling on the Arab side and encourage the wild men of the Arab world. This is a recipe for the kind of fight to the finish which both Mr Begin and Mr Arafat seem to regard as unavoidable, and which they both seem to want to bring about.

If this were to happen, with the inevitability of a self-fulfilling prophecy, the battleground would not only be hapless Lebanon but the wider Middle East, with Israel and the Arab states sucked into the fifth and probably most damaging in a series of disastrous wars.

Jobs: Why Britain's home-made record is worst

As unemployment soars to 2,852,000, the Government explains it is for the good of the cause—the price the nation must pay for our economic recovery. For comfort we are told we are not alone; we are victims of a world recession. It is strange, however human, to seek consolation in the misfortunes of others. But is it true that what is happening to the British economy is the result of what is happening in the world? Are other countries experiencing unemployment on the scale we are?

The performance of the British economy over the past two years has been by a substantial margin the worst of all the leading industrial nations. The OECD estimate the following changes in gross national product in real terms between 1979 and 1981:

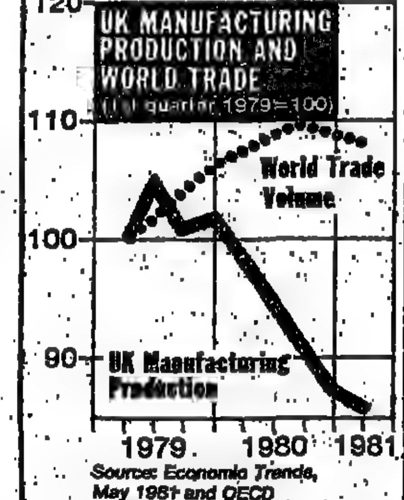
Japan	+7.7%
Italy	+3.2%
Canada	+2.6%
United States	+2.3%
France	+0.8%
Germany	+0.3%
United Kingdom	−3.3%

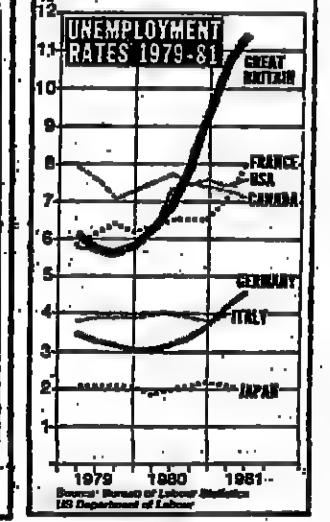
The component of gnp most vulnerable to world recession is manufacturing production. Here, sadly, the record is even worse. The first diagram shows how United Kingdom manufacturing has changed in the past two years and for comparison the change in the volume of world trade. Manufacturing production was at a peak in the second quarter of 1979, since when it has fallen by 18 per cent.

If the world recession had been to blame for this dramatic decline through its impact on British exports, we would expect to see world trade falling at about the same time, and to at least the same extent, as United Kingdom manufacturing.

We find that nothing of the sort has occurred. World trade peaked late in 1980—more than a year *after* United Kingdom manufacturing—and, over the same period that our manufacturing output fell by 18 per cent, the volume of world trade did not fall at all but increased by 6.5 per cent. To make matters worse, it should be remembered that all our competitors suffered severe balance of payments shocks from the 1979-80 oil price rises while energy-rich Britain escaped virtually scot-free.

Thus, Britain's recent economic performance has been markedly worse than other countries. Is this also true of our unemployment record? In order to make international comparisons it is necessary to use standardized definitions: here the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics estimates are used which include, for example, unemployed school-leavers and the unemployed who have not registered. The second diagram shows the behaviour of unemployment in Britain and the other major OECD countries since 1979.





At the end of 1979, unemployment in Britain stood at 5.8 per cent of the labour force, which was towards the upper end of the international range—slightly lower than in the United States, Canada and France but much higher than in Germany, Italy and Japan. Since then, British unemployment has surged to a level far in excess of that in any other country. The standardized British unemployment rate of 11.5 per cent in May, 1981, represented a virtual doubling of the rate since the end of 1979. In none of the other countries did the unemployment rate increase by more than half.

In the 1974-75 recession, increases in British unemployment were exacerbated by the growth of the total labour force (which includes both employed and unemployed). In the last two years the rise in British unemployment has to some extent been assuaged by a slight fall in the total labour force; the number employed has fallen even more than registered unemployment has risen. Thus changes in the labour force offer no justification for the rise in unemployment.

Nor can higher unemployment be attributed to increases in social security benefit (which monetarists claim are discouraging people from finding work). The opposite is the case. The reduction in the real value of unemployment benefit and the phasing out of the earnings-related supplement (which is due to be eliminated at the end of this year) mean that for most of the unemployed the proportion of income in work replaced when on social security has fallen over the last two years.

The explanation for our unemployment lies squarely with the acute deficiency of demand which has developed since 1979, exacerbated by the damage done to our competitiveness by the combination of high pay settlements and an appreciating currency. While output may now be starting to level out—though few would predict this with much confidence—in terms of unemployment worse is yet to come.

The OECD are forecasting an increase in the rate from 10 per cent to 12 per cent from the first half of this year to the second half of next year (on the United Kingdom national definition—about 1 per cent below the standardized definition used above); this represents another half a million unemployed people. This increase forecast for the United Kingdom is, again, larger than the increase forecast for any of the other major countries.

It is depressing to record, and no doubt to read, this sorry tale. But all the facts point to our being, in terms of severity of unemployment, alone among the major nations. Our domestic recession bears one clear hall-mark: Made in Britain.

The Prime Minister in the debate on unemployment one month ago said: "There is nothing inevitable about high unemployment". Yet the Government's response sometimes appears to be little more than macro-economic micawberism—hoping something, such as the economy, turns up. Such a passive stance cannot be justified on the grounds that we and other countries are all in the same boat.

Gavyn Davies and David Piachaud

Henry Fairlie

Agnes's rough relations, still storming in

Washington

The sceptical English observer who, as some readers may have noticed, strolls through these columns, never lost for a keen observation, rarely gets hot under the collar. But this week he lost his cool.

"All this talk of a long, hot summer at home, sir," he expostulated, "when it's always a long, hot summer in this hole." He remembers when British diplomats in Washington were paid hardship money for serving in the tropics.

The temperature was climbing towards 100 deg F. The humidity was said, optimistically, to be only 85 per cent. Either a temperature inversion or some other form of stagnation was keeping the stale air at nose level. He said that two friends of his had recently gone back to England and had already complained of two days of high humidity there. This had been too much for him: "By humidity they mean, sir, a little early morning dew."

American weather is not a conversation piece. Somewhere each day it murders man, woman or child; somewhere it scorches the earth, if not with drought and the pitiless wind, then with searing blizzard. Since the land lies north and south between the tropics and the snows, as Emerson puts it, one extremity is bitten by frost while another is burned by the sun. The weather is always violent somewhere in America.

There used to be a dotty school of thought, to which serious scholars like the late Sir Ernest Barker gave their names, which said that national character could be explained by the climate. Northern peoples were brisk; Latin peoples were layabouts. One is not proposing any such explanation when one wonders about the effect of their climate on the lives and characters of the American people.

In a few hours, on April 3-4, 1974, 148 separate tornadoes raked across 13 states, the largest number in American history. Some were among the most powerful ever seen. They left behind them 315 dead and 6,142 injured. Four years to the day, a tornado struck near Birmingham, Alabama, killing 22 people. On the same day in Georgia, an airliner crashed when its engines "drowned".

Although one has observed a tornado from a few miles' distance, one has no wish, for the sake of investigative reporting, to be in its path. At Union City, Oklahoma, on May 24, 1973, a 2,000 gallon petrol storage tank was carried half a mile. For 1,300ft it was airborne, and bounced the rest of the way. It came to rest, to the delight of photographers, on a pedestal.

Even when unaccompanied by tornadoes, thunderstorms in America are not trifles. On the memorable June 6, 1977, a line of seven storms, with winds of up to 70mph, swept over the entire south-east. For once, one happened to be in the middle of the worst of them, as it rolled and reared and struck for three and a half hours across Virginia. The dead, when they were found and counted, numbered 16.

Hurricanes kill an average of 54 people a year in America; floods (not counting flash floods) kill 90; tornadoes 132. But lightning kills an average of 204 a year at a very conservative estimate. Moreover, this figure does not take into account the deaths from fires caused by lightning. It was lightning which, on the night of July 13, 1977, plunged New York into darkness, and into a night of looting and destruction.

No one who was in Washington in 1972 will forget Hurricane Agnes as it raged from Virginia up to New York. The skies opened and, in some places, 15in of rain fell. Rock Creek Park, which winds through the centre of Washington like a pleasant glen, was a furious river. In a few days, Agnes killed 117 people and caused $3,000m damage. It was the costliest natural disaster in the country's history.

Then there are the flash floods, causing an average of 200 deaths a year. Fifteen-thousand areas in the United States are designated as likely to have flash floods in any year. In the big Thompson Canyon in the Rockies in Colorado, which one had known well for several years and only recently left, a foot of rain fell in a few hours on the evening of July 31, 1976, and in the almost simultaneous floods, 137 people were killed.

The hail is no joke. The loss in crops each year totals an average of $773m. On September 3, 1970, the hailstones in Coffeyville, Kansas, were 17in in diameter. In June 1978, interstate, Route 125, through New Mexico, was covered by six inches of hail, which had to be cleared by snowploughs. The stories of hail usually sound freakish, but they are a fearful commonplace to farmers and fruit growers.

Of the blizzards which in winter rage across the East, Midwest and Mountain West, those in 1977 and 1978 outdid all others in the record books in their sustained and repeated ferocity and the long-lasting cold. The city of Buffalo, New York, had 17ft of snow in 1977. The wind chill took the temperature down to 60 degrees below zero. No one can truly count the lives lost and the damage.

All the examples given here are from one person's recent memory and could be multiplied. As for the impact of such extremes on the life of the nation, one need point only to the migration from the "frost belt" to the "sun belt", which has significantly increased since the 1977 and 1978 winters. Many of the migrants say those winters helped to move them south.

Need to guard against disaster

There are other things to say. American agriculture is a wonder of the modern world. It feeds much of that world. Anyone who drives across the country is astounded by its ingenuity and variety and productivity. Yet he will also, at any season, run into the devastation which has been caused that year by some turn of the weather. The grain and fruit and livestock are won by a people used to taming nature at its wildest.

It is easy to forget how recently most of this country was ploughed from the wilderness, even where we are now used to be orchards stretching out of sight and to the huge prairies with their patterns of crops like inlaid woods. It is also easy to forget that even now it must all be tenaciously preserved in a country where, at any moment, in any year, disaster may strike.

To remember the extremes of climate also helps to remind one that, although federal aid may be needed to cope with the worst disasters, the readiness to meet them must depend on the states and localities. This country often seems to outsiders to be ludicrously disorganized. But then, there are not many countries where so many areas must be ready to deal with such different bolts from the blue.

The long, hot summer is a nuisance, alas, in Washington. But somewhere across the land, a hurricane or a hailstorm is striking, wreaking havoc, and forming the character, if not of the people, at least of their institutions.

THE TIMES DIARY

Will London lose The Connoisseur?

The Connoisseur, the monthly fine arts magazine, which has been published in London since 1901, may move its editorial base to New York. But it depends on who you talk to.

Reports have surfaced in New York that Thomas Hoving, former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and more recently a television presenter, has been approached by the Hearst Corporation, the magazine's owners since 1927, about an editing job. What else could it be, say the New York gossips, but *Connoisseur*?

The present editor, Paul Atterbury was somewhat cagey when I spoke to him at his London office yesterday, but he did say there would be a "basic logic" to such a move, which he thought quite likely, since the main circulation and market is in America. He confirmed that he was in New York last week discussing the issue (among others). His own position had not been discussed.

Cagey as he was, he was more forthcoming than Marvin Sleeper, Hearst's press officer in New York. "It's all a dastardly rumour", he said. "There are no plans to move *Connoisseur* to New York or anywhere else."

Rich dressing

Not content with cheap replicas of American cars, Swiss watches and German radios, the Japanese now plan an outrageously expensive replica of Lady Diana Spencer's wedding dress—in platinum. The Japanese Platinum Guild, I learnt yesterday at a reception at Cartier's in Bond Street, has arranged for photographs of The Dress to be whizzed out to its dressmaker, who will weave a silvery simulacrum.

The platinum ensemble will surely be a shade uncomfortable and is likely to cost £100,000 to make, if you're thinking of buying one. The real problem is that although platinum is an attractive metal, resistant to corrosion and with a high melting point, it does dissolve readily in one substance: *aqua regia*.

Don't bank on it

In a move which has raised many eyebrows in Whitehall, the Prime Minister has invited Mr Edward Heath to the Government's official lunch for visiting heads of state and government at the Bank of England immediately after the royal wedding.

Mr Heath has been to a number of receptions at No 10 since Margaret Thatcher came to power, but this is the first time he has been invited to an official luncheon. He is believed to be "somewhat surprised" (not to say flabbergasted). Other former prime ministers are being invited, but there will inevitably be speculation about whether Mr Heath's presence indicates the possibility of yet another reconciliation with Mrs Thatcher.

Top loungers

If you have ever wondered, as I often have, who exactly is a VIP (apart from *Times* readers, of course), read on—as quickly as Concorde. The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee published yesterday, as its "Annex G", a list of persons eligible for VIP status at Heathrow and Gatwick. I regret to say I am not included.

Permanent secretaries may use these lounges (there are five at Heathrow and two at Gatwick—lounges I mean, not Perm Secs). Her Majesty's ministers are allowed in, and so is the Speaker of the House of Commons, but not common-or-garden MPs. The Lord Mayor of London is in, as is the chairman of the GLC (new-lover Mr Ken Livingstone will no doubt detest such favouritism). The chairman of Surrey County Council and the mayors of Hillingdon, Hounslow and romantic Spelthorne also scrape under the wire.

The lounges, the Commons committee discovered, cost more than £2,000 a day to run, and it wants a serious scrutiny to be made. Not that MPs want to incur resentment abroad by making unnecessary cuts; nor would it be right to admit a VIP and leave his several wives on the tarmac, as one member conceded.

The crucial point about the list is the all-important distinction it makes between those who do, and do not, have to pay to get in. The Royal Family, the PM, former PMs, the Speaker, leaders of political parties (where they are, whom they are I do not know), the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster and the Chief Rabbi, together with the various chairpersons already mentioned, are the only people, it appears, who do not have to dip into their pockets.

It is nice to know that when those self-satisfied pop singers and dizzy girls from Hollywood zap in and out they are not drinking themselves silly at our expense. When I leave for my vacation in Long Island next month I shall feel more content among the queues, the plastic bags and the stiff sandwiches in Terminal 3.



A cross-Channel swim with a difference is planned for next month when 27-year-old American twins James and Jonathan Didonato, aim to make the crossing together, using the exhausting butterfly stroke.

They took up swimming after being inspired by the success of Mark Spitz in the 1972 Olympics. Five years ago they moved from New York to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to train in the Atlantic for their Channel attempt.

Money for the project, James says, is still a problem. Their parents are paying their air fares and a Fort Lauderdale newspaper has given $1,500 for boat fees. A place in the Guinness Book of Records *awaits them if they complete the 21-mile crossing from England to France.*

Spartan Sinbad

An emaciated Tim Severin breezed into London yesterday after completing his epic eight-month voyage from Oman to China in the wake of the legendary explorer Sinbad the Sailor. The first thing he did was take his first fresh-water bath of the year and pour himself a large claret. Severin's 6,000-mile voyage in The Sohar, a wooden replica of an ancient Arab sailing ship held together by coconut rope, was sponsored by the Government



of Oman, so there was not a drop of alcohol on board.

Following the main direction and ports of call mentioned in the early Arabic texts, Severin and his crew of 25—Omani sailors, British photographers and scientists—covered the route of Arab traders from Muscat to Canton, via India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Sumatra.

Severin, who is 40, once sailed the Atlantic from Ireland in a leather curragh and, while still at Oxford, followed Marco Polo's route to the East by motor cycle. He seems to enjoy discomfort. He set off with some relish that everyone on board The Sohar had to abandon their canvas bunks for the deck because of the emission of bilge gas (hydrogen sulphide) from down below. You will remember, from Stinks at school, that $H^{2}S$ smells like eggs a little long in the tooth.

The worst part of the voyage, however, was a month in the doldrums in the Indian Ocean, when supplies of food and fresh water threatened to give out. This was solved by eating barbecued shark (driftwood provided the charcoal) and catching rainwater. Dates—the Omanis provided one and a half tons—usually followed the main course.

Severin will write a book about the Sinbad voyage during the next few months. He says he has no plans for a follow-up, but his eyes gleamed when he spoke of the excitement of inspecting a Chinese junk at Canton.

Prague-on-Tees?

David Puttnam, producer of *Chariots of Fire* and *Bugsy Malone*, is to make a film about the 1968 Prague Spring and its suppression. Called *The October Circle*, it is based on a book by Robert Littell, who was *Newsweek* correspondent in Eastern Europe at the time.

Robert Bolt (*Lawrence of Arabia*, *A Man for All Seasons*) is writing the script and the film will be directed by Hugh Hudson, who directed *Chariots of Fire*. Casting has not yet been decided.

Puttnam tells me the film will not be specifically about the events in Czechoslovakia but their effect on a father and son living in another Soviet block country. It will be shot mainly in northern England.

Edna's cantata

Dame Edna Everage, wife, mother and superstar, has a number of stage firsts to her remarkable career. She was, for instance, the first man, playing a woman, to kiss a prime minister on stage; she was the first person on the boards to be a cross between Max Miller and Mary Whitehouse; she was the first person to wear rhinestone specs in *Twelfth Night*. Now, I can reveal, she is to become the first transvestite housewife to sing in the Albert Hall with the London Symphony Orchestra.

The orchestra have my sympathy but, it seems, they are looking forward to it. *The Last Night of the Poms*, starring the dame (new dresses, new specs, even an encore dress made by Madge of Melbourne), takes place on September 14 and 15 (two nights after the Proms end), when the dame will assume the title of "La Stupedna".

Barry Humphries, who I gather has something to do with the proceedings, has written the words for a cantata, featuring the dame and the Ambrosian singers, renamed for the occasion the New Antipodean Singers. Carl Davis (who won all those BAFTA trophies for theme tunes to programmes like Hollywood and Oppenheimer) has written the music and insisted on singing most of the loud bits to me yesterday over the phone.

It would appear from this that the dame has a virulent dose of Clive James-itis which afflicts sufferers with a nasty habit of talking in rhyming couplets. "Why do I love Australia", for instance, begins:

"It has always been a mystery profound,
Why Australia took such a long time to be found . . ."

The choir goes on:

"Why do we love Australia ?
Why does it haunt us still ?
There's nobody we know there,
And the chances are we never will . . ."

With rhymes like that, Edna, you can see why not.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

INVEST MORE IN PEOPLE

Another large increase in the unemployment figures, another small decrease in the rate of growth, if school-leavers are disregarded. But these are the months of the year when the new influx of former pupils on to the labour market is at its greatest, and school leavers are hardest to disregard. About a fifth of all the unemployed are under 19, and last January a fifth of all those under 19 were on the unemployment register.

The Government is responding with further moves to expand the youth opportunities programme, which has already trebled in size since it began three years ago. But the programme remains open to the criticism that it is essentially a palliative device to keep school leavers off the register. For most of them, it merely delays for a few months the moment when they have to sign on, and leaves them scarcely better equipped to find work than they were before.

In the aftermath of Brixton and Toxteth it is natural to look at youth unemployment in the context of the deep frustration and alienation that the riots expressed. But it is wrong to make too simple an identification between the two issues. The rioters' resentment at lack of opportunity must have been directed also at the narrowness and limited prospects of any work that might be available to them. And though it is usually the young who are most apt to break windows and throw stones, there is some reason to think that the humiliation of being without work is more often keenly felt by workers who are older, and more likely to have family responsibilities. Moreover, many of those people charged after the rioting were shown to be in work.

The chief reason why it is right to be especially concerned about unemployment among the young is not that they are the age-group most easily made actively disaffected, nor that it makes the unemployment figures politically embarrassing. It is that the waste of their potential skills reinforces the cycle of low productive capacity and low rewards which holds the British economy back. The youngsters kicking their heels on the street today will be in the labour force on until the 2020s, and it is an elementary matter of investment in human resources to get them usefully trained.

Forty per cent of Britons receive no formal vocational training after they leave school. That is one of the most obvious differences between Britain and other countries whose economies have performed consistently better than ours over the years. It is a problem that goes back far beyond the beginning of the present bout of unemployment. Its existence is generally acknowledged, but too often as a matter of form only. Vested interests on both sides of industry resist the introduction of effective training schemes, on grounds of expense, or out of fear that the young will be used as cheap labour to displace older workers. There is evidence that this has sometimes been the case, as it easily can be where schemes of training are informal and vague. A whole string of motions put down for this year's Labour Party conference demand that every school leaver should be offered as of right a job on full union pay rates and conditions. That stipulation would rule out any significant training at work, even existing apprenticeship schemes.

Apprenticeship in Britain is in any case almost moribund. This year perhaps one school leaver in six will enter a job offering apprenticeship or similar training. It is only available in a limited number of industries, and its form is often rigid and outdated, taking too little account of the new need for re-training throughout one's career, and ritualistically based more on time served than on skills acquired. These factors, combined with the fact that apprentices earn almost as much as qualified workers, make many managers cynical about the system.

In West Germany about half of all school leavers continue with regular, part-time educational work. The content of the courses is determined at national level, though their operation is left to local businesses. Employers are aware of their own interest in fostering skills in the workforce of the future: unions, confident that the well-defined schemes prevent any risk of undercutting of pay, are ready to negotiate pay rates for apprentices relatively much lower than those in Britain. Mr Prior's promised study of industrial training should concentrate on examples such as these, and seek to disarm the prejudices on both sides of industry which prevent us from investing more effectively in our young people.

STIMULATING THE PULSE OF COMPETITION

Our telecommunications industry is slowly edging towards efficiency, or at least towards an institutional climate in which efficiency might develop. The British Telecommunications Bill is about to receive the royal assent. The powers provided under that Bill for the Secretary of State to license private competition with the nationalized British Telecom are also under active consideration by the Cabinet. In particular, a decision is awaited on whether to allow the Cable and Wireless consortium a licence to operate an additional network primarily geared towards business users.

Some of the matters involved in this latter decision are of a technical complexity which will certainly bemuse Ministers as much as civil servants and commentators. There are, however, some basic issues which concern the public interest. At root is our wide and sad experience which shows that monopoly is bad for us — in the long run bad for all of us, though it may prove comfortable in the short run for those managing and working in the monopoly.

If the new British Telecom has started life with an inheritance of over-manning, over-pricing, out-dated technology and a dissatisfied public, that is primarily because of its monopoly origins. Many past Governments share the blame, particularly in their readiness to cut capital investment. But the main responsibility lies with the absence of competitive pressures which gives birth to the attitude that the convenience of the producer comes before that of the consumer.

The present Government was elected on a commitment to correct this slackness in the public monopolies. Licensing a small alternative telecommunications network now would be a desirable move in that direction. Cable and Wireless also claim that their proposals involve more advanced technology than that operated by British Telecom. They would give to British industry the stimulus and the home market to manufacture fibre optic cable, and to our services the most modern telecommunications infrastructure.

The business sector which private enterprise seeks to share is lucrative and at present, according to British Telecom, subsidizes other services to the general public. The ordinary citizen on his private line or in a street call box would therefore be the one who pays the higher price. The Government may wish to cushion such unintended victims. But it should not be forgotten that only a monopoly can choose to claw back lost profits from its weakest customers — rather than, for instance, from greater productivity.

British Telecom has shown some encouraging signs of life recently, planning to market a wider range of services. For its own good, it should not fight to retain its monopoly but should openly welcome future competition. It should also turn the free market arguments on the Government in relation to its own capital requirements.

The recent Beesley report recommending liberalization of the networks argued convincingly and consistently that British Telecom should be able to go freely to the commercial markets to raise the finance for investments in new technology. The Treasury has not so far allowed this because of the PSBR implications. It would surely be in the national interest, and consistent with the Government's underlying philosophy, to encourage British Telecom to raise the money for profitable projects. That is quite different from public spending on pay or bureaucracy.

The Government should also encourage British Telecom, as it is empowered under the new Bill, to diversify and set up subsidiaries operating in the rapidly expanding field of communications technology. But it should also and always ensure that the discipline of competing services is operating as well. It is not the ideology of ownership, the weary political arguments that public or private is better than the other, which concerns people. The public wants an efficient and cheap service. British Telecom does not yet, but could, offer that. The Government should help it to do so by offering it the resources for investment and the stimulus of competition.

THE TEST OF QUALITY

What are the qualities of a great Test match? Few of the thousands who were there yesterday and on Monday, or the millions more who watched the play on television, will deny that Headingley 1981 deserves to be inscribed on that roll of honour. It had drama. It had heroes. It will live in the memory.

It cannot, however, be regarded as the greatest of all Tests because there have been others which were even closer, where the fluctuations of fortune were more frequent if not more remarkable, and in which a higher level of skill was on display throughout. Few matches could have been closer than the first Test during the MCC tour of South Africa in 1948-49, which was won by two wickets off the last ball of the match from a leg-bye off Cliff Gladwin's thigh — with Alec Bedser, now England's chairman of selectors, the batsman at the other end.

Lord's 1963 would be hard to beat. That was the occasion when England drew with the West Indies, six runs short of victory with the last English pair at the wicket — one of them, Colin Cowdrey, with his arm in plaster, fortunately not having to face a ball in those last dramatic overs. That was a match which certainly had its heroes: Ted Dexter, assaulting the West Indian fast bowlers, Hall and Griffith, for 70 flamboyant runs during England's first innings; Brian Close, heroically charging down the wicket to those same bowlers while also scoring 70 in the second innings; and Wes Hall himself bowling with unflagging hostility during that final Tuesday afternoon. Throughout the five days fortunes swung to and fro repeatedly, and the technical quality of the cricket was of the highest standard.

For a match that had everything the first Test of the series at Brisbane in 1960 between the West Indies and Australia must surely be unsurpassed. A tie off the last ball of the match, one of the greatest Test centuries by Garfield Sobers, and a memorable series to come — who could ask for more than that? Only those who judge a cricket match simply in terms of victory and defeat. For Englishmen no victory was sweeter than the one which recovered the Ashes for the first time for nearly twenty years at the Oval in 1953. That was memorable, but the victory was ultimately achieved too comfortably for the match itself to be considered a great one.

Perhaps the supreme criterion by which to judge a great match is whether it passes into cricketing folklore. That honour belongs more than any other to the Oval Test of 1902: Jessop's Test match when, at the end of a disastrous summer, England defeated Australia by one wicket. Few cricket enthusiasts today can have any idea of the level of skill generally displayed in that match. But more than threequarters of a century later it is still possible to respond to the drama of England's recovery, with Jessop's daring century and the last-wicket stand between the Yorkshiremen, Hirst and Rhodes, when they scored the final fifteen runs in singles.

For the drama of their recovery England's performance at Headingley this week may even compare with that. A great Test match must appeal to the child in all of us. We need heroes; we need suspense; and we need the sudden joyous satisfaction of enjoying a prize that we had thought far beyond our grasp. It is because they provided all of these that Ian Botham and Bob Willis have brought a little sunshine far beyond the city of Leeds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cervical cancer reminder schemes

From the Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security

Sir, Your story about changes in the arrangements for a cervical cancer screening scheme ("Whitehall cuts may cause drop in cancer testing", July 20) completely underestimates the commitment of health ministers to preventive health programmes which include the cervical cytology programme. This was clearly stated when we issued a consultative paper about a new recall scheme issued in April of this year.

There is general agreement that a new recall scheme is required. An expert working party advised the department that the existing scheme was labour-intensive, near its technical limits, isolated from other screening developments, and did not generate useful information about its own effectiveness. In short, the conclusion was that the present scheme was ineffective and inefficient.

We are now studying the comments which the consultative paper has generated and, as we pointed out in April, we want the present scheme to be replaced by arrangements made by individual general practitioners for their own patients or local arrangements by health authorities or family practitioner committees to ensure that as many women as possible are regularly reminded of the vital importance of cervical smear tests.

We are considering launching a national campaign to encourage as many women as possible in the priority groups to come forward for screening, and to remind women who have been tested of the need for follow-up tests at regular intervals.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE YOUNG,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant and Castle, SE1.
July 21.

Belvoir coalfield

From Mr A. P. Woolrich

Sir, Nature is a great healer, and the Duke of Rutland (July 8) will find, if he visits the older industrial areas of Britain, that sites very quickly revert back to nature. The Bristol coalfield, for example, now has very little evidence to show, and the same is true of the Forest of Dean coalfield, both of which were worked with little attention to the environmental problems they caused.

According to the press reports the National Coal Board have repeatedly stated that the proposed Belvoir field will be worked to the highest environmental standards, and this has to be accepted, since it would not be in the interests of themselves or the miners they employ to operate otherwise.

The kind of landscape to be found in the Vale of Belvoir is not natural, but is the result of farming practices developed since the enclosures. It is not unreasonable to assume that once the mines are worked out and the sites of the pits are returned to farming the landscape will revert to its present state, and future generations will have little reason to be disturbed by what was done.

Yours sincerely,
A. P. WOOLRICH,
Canal Side,
Huntworth,
Bridgwater,
Somerset.

Remanding prisoners

From Mr Gershon Ellenbogen

Sir, As it is proposed that subsequent remand hearings may take place in the prisoner's absence only if he agrees, and as his legal representative, whom he must have, will obviously make it his business to attend if it is desired to make an application for bail or for any other purpose, it is difficult to follow the objection raised by the Howard League for Penal Reform (July 18) to legislation which, in addition to relieving the burden on police and prisons, will save time and expense in magistrates' courts.

I am, etc.,
GERSHON ELLENBOGEN
2 Gray's Inn Square,
London WC1.
July 20.

Warrington's message for democracy?

From Mr J. R. Rathbone, MP for Lewes (Conservative) and Sir Nigel Fisher, MP for Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton (Conservative)

Sir, The Warrington by-election result is generally argued as being a plague on both Government and Opposition and an expression of frustration from an electorate who lost by appointment elsewhere a much respected MP. These reasons are essentially negative, following the established thesis that in most elections parties and candidates are voted out, not voted in. But, in recent years, this principle cannot be applied to by-elections.

So what were the SDP offering positively to obtain the showing they did? A well-known candidate, of course, but by all prior analysis not ideally suited to Warrington. Interest in a new party, probably: but its novelty meant no organization on the ground. An economic policy to solve Warringon's unemployment or a social policy to reduce tension and unrest, certainly not: the SDP platform was an unremarkable amalgam of Labour and Liberal policies such as anyone would expect from a left-wing party.

It appears to us, looking across the political divide, that the one thing which so many of the voters of Warrington voted *for* was SDP commitment to the introduction of more proportionate elections to the House of Commons, which would then protect them from the extremes of socialism of the far left or of national socialism of the far right for evermore.

The potential to commit, measured by every single opinion poll recently, and the readiness to commit as shown by votes for the SDP in this by-election, has even greater importance for the Conservative Party than the SDP. Because, if we wish generally to preserve from future socialist reversal the radical and long overdue changes in our economy and our society which our Conservative Government has set itself to achieve, then it is imperative that our method of electing future governments must be changed to reflect more closely the essential good sense of the British electorate and the natural desire to conserve national unity and purpose which is in almost every one of us.

This is not to claim that electoral reform offers a panacea for our national problems: it does not. But we do believe that a more proportionally elected Parliament would be more likely to bridge the widening gaps between north and south, large city centres and other communities, the employed and the unemployed — and more.

These are the true dimensions of the need for electoral reform. For Conservatives, appreciation of that need could make the difference between victory and defeat at the next election. Isn't this the real message from Warrington?

Yours truly,
TIM RATHBONE,
NIGEL FISHER,
House of Commons.

From Mr Martin Maycock

Sir, Warrington's SDP/Liberal alliance voters have shown us that we need not despair of our political situation.

I suggest the following timetable. The SDP and the Liberal Party should allow themselves three months to work out their internal arrangements and to draft an agreed programme. At the end of October all the present SDP and Liberal MPs should resign their seats, together with the other MPs certain now to join them, and fight the consequent by-elections as alliance candidates.

The members returned as a result of these elections would be able to "speak for Britain" with unparalleled authority. If anything approaching the Warrington outcome were repeated in as many as a score of these constituencies the Prime Minister's duty would be obvious.

Of course it is a hazardous move. But the alternative is to sit on our hands while the Thatcher policies are tested to destruction, and our children's hopes destroyed with them.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN MAYCOCK,
27 Milton Road,
Hanwell, W7.

From Mr David Marshall, MP for Glasgow, Shettleston (Labour)

Sir, The result of the Warrington by-election has gained for the Social Democrats an entrée to the world of realpolitik.

Therefore one question must now be answered: if they held the balance of power after the next general election, which way would they jump in helping to form the next Government?

Will they give their parliamentary support to help the return of a Labour Government or will they use their numbers to give the Tories another term?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MARSHALL,
House of Commons.
July 18.

Civil Service pensions

From Mr Roy Cattran

Sir, On June 29 you reported the MP for Croydon South as saying, in proposing legislation to end index-linking of pensions, "it is ridiculous to endeavour to immunize all civil servants from the economic recession".

Whatever that means — and, recession or no, conspicuous spending remains a feature of the business world, not the public service — one can agree it would be wrong to maintain the standard of living of public-service pensioners unchanged if other people's living standards have to fall.

But surely it is also true that public servants have *earned* their pensions, and to pay them in debased currency is to cheat them. They are entitled to maintain their share of the goods and services being enjoyed by the nation as a whole.

The index-linking controversy is bedevilled by the fact that the wrong index is being used at present. It may well be that future standards of material consumption will be considerably lower than at present; continued use of the cost-of-living index for pay or pension purposes will become obviously absurd in that event.

Pensions should be linked to current pay levels, not price levels. If pay falls behind prices, pensioners should share in the general belt-tightening; and if returning prosperity brings pay ahead of prices, public-service pensioners (whose working careers began in an altogether leaner world) should surely share that, too.

The cost-of-living link was introduced when it was the usual assumption that "standards of living" would go on rising indefinitely, so that this link was cheaper. It is an indication of public (and media) attitudes that the principle is being attacked only now when, unexpectedly, it is working to the advantage of public-service pensioners.

However, two wrongs do not make a right, and public-service pensioners can have no legitimate grievance if the cost-of-living link is replaced by a system which allows the real value of their pensions to fall, or rise, in step with some appropriate index of earnings in the community at large.

Yours faithfully,
ROY CATTRAN,
2 Donnington Road,
Penzance,
Cornwall.

Prayer and fasting

From Mr B. D. S. Lock

Sir, Why is it that with unemployment nearing three million, British Rail regularly cancels buffet cars, allegedly for lack of staff?

Last Saturday I went from London to Cheltenham for a wedding. In both directions, although the trains were long-distance trains, the buffet car was cancelled.

There was no chance of having a meal before I went into the church and, as I sat under an inscription of the Ten Commandments, I could not help but covet my neighbour's ox and think of the steak bars which I had had to hasten past to reach the church on time.

The most modest trains in Switzerland have trolleys with drinks and sandwiches trundled up and down the corridors. Why can we not have them in this country?

Yours faithfully,
B. D. S. LOCK,
13 Milner Street, S.W.3.
July 20.

Parochial charities

From Sir Charles Kimber

Sir, I write, like the Reverend J. D. Johns (July 6), to support Miss Janet Fookes and Lady Faithfull in their pleas (July 2) for government action on parish charities for the poor.

Between 1967 and 1977 I reviewed over 400 such charities in this county. The review was one of dozens conducted by local authorities all over the county under the Charities Act of 1960. Most needed new trust deeds to remove archaic conditions restricting the use of the money to purposes which were no longer suitable and effective; most needed their endowments reinvesting. Laboriously and expensively this was done; yet in its main purpose of putting the money to good use the review was an almost total failure.

As soon as one put the figures together the reason was plain and so, too, was the remedy. Mr Johns's four little charities, separately available in three parishes and worth in total £15 a year, are typical of the very large majority. If at present the trustees of parish charities "do not take their duties seriously", as Mr Brooke relates (July 8), who can blame them when they can now only provide peanuts with money which used to buy tons of coal?

The figures showed, however, that there is a small minority of trustees — fewer than 10 per cent — who, as one of them put it to me, are "too stinking rich": they have far more money than they can use for the poor of a single parish since their charities happen to have been endowed with land or property. In the years of the review the pound or two an acre which they had traditionally received had become £40, £50 or even £60; since the value of the land had increased tenfold, if they sold and invested the proceeds at say 15 per cent, tax free, they could multiply their traditional income 400 times over.

In very recent years therefore the total income of parish charities has become a really significant figure; yet to this total the very large majority of charities contribute almost nothing while the small minority of landowning charities contribute almost everything — in 1967 in this county they already contributed over two thirds and by now it must be well over 80 per cent and possibly over 90 per cent.

The proposal to create neighbourhood trusts by amalgamating charities in groups of parishes therefore has nothing to do with the proposition that "bigger is better", as Mr Brooke surmises. Its purpose is to unfreeze sums, which in terms of local voluntary welfare have immense potential, as illustrated by an example in this county. Where previously trustees of 16 charities had met separately once a year to arrange the distribution of ritual little Christmas presents to a list of recipients which only changed with death or removal from the parish, having amalgamated so that they now have a useful sum which can be put to good use, they meet monthly and draw not only on their own local knowledge but on that of doctors, teachers, clergy, health visitors, social workers, both statutory and voluntary, and, by no means least importantly, on those with experience of investment.

There is, of course, no sign of Mr Brooke's entirely fanciful bogy of "politicians seeking to become trustees from questionable motives". Where previously the charities were a waste of time and money, there is now a highly successful community enterprise in the field of voluntary welfare.

A great sum of money is now there, probably at least comparable to the income of some worldwide charity such as Oxfam; increasingly needs which the statutory services cannot meet are there; local volunteers are there; and this Government is committed to promoting local voluntary effort. Action, please.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES KIMBER,
Number 2,
Duxford,
Hinton Waldrist,
Faringdon,
Oxfordshire.
July 15.

Architects' share in education grants

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

Sir, I understand that the University Grants Committee did not consult any of the professional bodies in formulating its advice to the universities upon the financial reductions required by the Government, and on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects I must comment now.

I have myself argued in the past that numbers in architectural education should be related to the realities of the work available for architects. This is still necessary. The construction industry is suffering badly from the recession. Architects are not unaffected. But we are dealing with long-term issues and the short-term way in which the matter is being handled is deplorable.

First, the UGC's guidance to the universities has been given independently of an overview of the whole system of higher education. Architecture courses are offered not only by universities but also by polytechnics and other colleges. The Government should coordinate higher education properly.

Secondly, the UGC has indicated that provision for architecture should be reduced because of the lack of professional employment prospects. But it has an outstanding record for the employment of its graduates. It combines literacy, numeracy and visual judgement with an intimate involvement in one of the nation's most important industries, giving a flexibility of opportunity equalled by few, if any, other subjects.

A recent edition of the Gazette published by the Department of Employment states: University graduates least likely to be unemployed at the end of 1979 were those with degrees in medicine, architecture, . . . (only six other fields named). Those already committed to enter the universities this autumn will not emerge fully into the market until the end of the decade.

Despite the recession the work of design has become more labour-intensive and the public more demanding in the standards it expects. The Royal Institute is promoting a variety of ways in which the effectiveness and flexibility of the profession can be developed, which will increase employment opportunities. I intend to ensure that the service available from architects becomes not only better, but better known, and better used as well. Who can therefore safely predict now with any accuracy the scope for service to society in the 1990s of the coming generation of students?

In the face of the emerging demographic and economic realities of the 1980s, the RIBA will not defend blindly the current numbers of schools or of students of architecture. However, it will defend the overall level of resources available for architectural education. Maybe these resources could be used to better effect. But if there is to be rationalization in the national interest, let it be truly rational and national.

Yours sincerely,
OWEN LUDER,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place, W1.
July 17.

Record rainfall

From Mr D. Steel

Sir, Mr Hector McDonnell (July 14) is not the first to protest about rain damage to the public records. The "Royal Westminster" exhibition includes a letter of complaint to Sir Christopher Wren, of June 1701, about leaks to the roof of the Westminster Chapter House, in which the public records were then stored.

Yours faithfully,
D. STEEL,
7 Talbot Road,
Highgate, N6.
July 15.

Wine bar

From Mr D. Wilkinson

Sir, I sympathize entirely with Mrs Anna Harman over her treatment at the archaic El Vino's (letter, July 18). But why does she think a "long-serving prostitute" more deserving of abruptness than an "officer of the court".?

Yours truly,
D. WILKINSON,
26 Nowell View,
Harehills,
Leeds 9.

Beneath the skin

From Mr John Hartcup

Sir, Your front page on July 15 carried the news that bones venerated for centuries near Moscow are in fact those of Tatar invaders, not Russian saints. As the famous French saying has it: *"Grattez le russe et vous trouverez le tartar"*.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HARTCUP,
Swanton Court,
Sevington,
Ashford,
Kent.
July 16.

Treble chance

From Mr Simon Owen

Sir, Eight hundred pounds per choirboy at the royal wedding certainly is a sign of the times. When I sang in the Chapel Royal choir at the wedding of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon I received £1 17s 6d from ITV and a slightly smaller sum from the BBC.

I can assure you I sang my heart out none the less and the glorious memory of the occasion needed no financial embellishment.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON OWEN,
187 Wandsworth Bridge Road, SW6.
July 17.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 21: The Queen this morning received the Bishop of London (the Right Reverend G. D. Leonard), who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department), and did homage upon his appointment.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department administered the Oath.

Afterwards The Queen handed to the Right Reverend G. D. Leonard the Badge and Chain of Office of Prelate of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

The Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar (Deputy Clerk of the Closet) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

His Excellency Dr Rezso Bányász was received in audience by Her Majesty and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Hungarian People's Republic to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to The Queen: Dr László Demus (Counsellor), Mrs Julia Horász (First Secretary), Major László Hajdu (Assistant Military and Air Attaché), Mr Béla Blahó (First Secretary) and Mr György Bánlaki (Second Secretary).

Madame Bányász had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Sir John Graham (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by The Queen, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr S. L. Egerton (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Baghdad) and Mrs Egerton had the honour of being received by The Queen.

His Excellency Mr Saleh Basarah and Madame Basarah were received in farewell audience by Her Majesty and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Indonesia to the Court of St James's.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave an Afternoon Party in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty.

The Bands of The Life Guards and the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers played selections of music during the afternoon.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, continued his visit to Dartmoor today.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, visited the Royal Welsh Show at Builth Wells today and opened the President's Pavilion.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Powys (Colonel John Corbett-Winder).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lawson, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning upon the arrival of the Governor-General of Jamaica and Lady Glasspole and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 21: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at the Memorial Service for Sir Henry Mance which was held at the Church of St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 21: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the Royal Ballet, was present this evening at a Performance by the Royal Ballet School at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 21: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester visited the East of England Show, Peterborough, today.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened Neil Bank Centre and later as Patron of Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus visited Five Oaks Activity Centre, Ilkley. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness opened the new Press Hall of *Telegraph and Argus* (Westminster Press Limited), Bradford.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent will visit the Plant Breeding Station of the Miln Master Group at Docking, Norfolk, on July 27.

The Duchess of Kent will be the reviewing officer at the passing out parade of the Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps at the Peel Centre, Hendon, on July 31.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will attend the final nights of the Leeds International Piano Competition on September 18 and 19.

Princess Alexandra will visit the annual open day at the Great Grimsby fish docks, Humberside, on July 25 during centenary celebrations of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. S. Hood and Miss M. A. Bell
The engagement is announced between John, second son of the Hon Alexander and Mrs Hood, of 67 Chelsea Square, London, SW3, and Melissa, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Kerry Bell, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr P. Bailey and Miss L. Larthe
The engagement is announced between Patrick, only son of Mr H. D. Bailey and of Mrs Evelyn Bailey, of Marston Meysey Manor, Cricklade, Wiltshire, and Laura, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. P. Larthe, of Brimpsfield Park, Gloucester.

Mr A. J. Bax and Miss S. A. Cross
The marriage will take place on August 15 between Andrew, third son of Mr and Mrs J. N. Bax, of Mary Tavy, Devonshire, and Suzanne, younger daughter of Mrs D. A. Keevil, of Beacon Hill Park, Hindhead, Surrey, and of the late Mr Brian E. Cross.

Mr C. W. J. Cornfield and Miss P. J. Marno
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the late Mr G. M. Cornfield and Mrs E. N. Cornfield, of East Horsley, Surrey, and Phyllida, daughter of Mr Edward Marno and of Mrs Judy Marno, of the Old Forge, Hadlow Down, Sussex.

Dr T. C. Coxon and Miss H. B. Shaw
The engagement is announced between Thomas Charles, son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Coxon, of Dunkerton, Halifax, West Yorkshire, and Helen Beverley, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. G. Shaw, of Mardino, Barnstaple, south Devon.

Mr M. J. Prior and Miss K. E. Barker
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of the late Mr B. J. Prior and of Mrs Prior, of Byfleet, Surrey, and Karen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. W. Barker, of Plymouth.

Mr M. R. R. Rebuck and Miss M. C. Griffiths
The engagement is announced between Micheal, son of Mr and Mrs G. Rebuck, of 56 Fursecroft, George Street, London, W1, and Mary, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. A. Griffiths, of Long Ridges, Shotover, Oxford.

Dr N. A. Roberts and Miss T. A. Kyprianou
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Roberts, of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, and Teresa, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Kyprianou, of Drayton Park, London.

Mr S. K. F. Stoddart and Miss C. A. T. Malone
The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs K. B. Stoddart, of Tretower House, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey, and Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Lt-Col H. C. Malone, RA, and of Mrs M. D. Thorp, of Ingrams Farm, Ninfield, Sussex.

Marriages

Mr C. S. Anderson and Dr J. Hughes
The marriage took place in the Temple Church, London, on July 18 between Mr Clive Stuart Anderson and Dr Jane Hughes.

Mr J. W. H. Buxton and Miss A. Boggis-Rolfe
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 18, at St Peter's Church, Thurston, between Mr Joseph William Henry Buxton, younger son of the late Captain J. G. F. Buxton, Grenadier Guards, and Mrs A. L. Grant, of Marbury Hall, Whitchurch, Shropshire, and Miss Ann Boggis-Rolfe, daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Boggis-Rolfe, of Thurston House, Bury St Edmund's, Suffolk. The Rev R. C. Desch and the Vicar, the Rev J. F. Mair, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Natasha Kenyon-Slaney, Camilla Boggis-Rolfe, Charlotte Gosling, Mathew Hanning and Joe Nicholson. Mr Algernon Heber-Percy was best man.

Mr A. M. Winstanley and Miss N. M. Day
The marriage took place at St Mary's Church, Lidgate, on July 18 between Mr Andrew Winstanley, son of Mr and Mrs O. B. Winstanley, of Wadhurst, Sussex, and Miss Nicola Day, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. T. Day, of Lidgate, Suffolk.

Memorial services

Sir Henry Mance
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Henry Mance held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall yesterday. The Bishop of Winchester officiated and gave an address and Canon Simon Barrington-Ward led the prayers. Mr Peter Green, Chairman of Lloyd's, and Mr Jonathan Mance (son) read the lessons. The Lord Mayor was represented by Rear-Admiral E. W. Ellis. Others present included:

Lady Mance (widow), Mr and Mrs Alfredo Michelsen (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Caroline Mance (daughter), Mrs Jonathan Mance (daughter-in-law), Miss Mary Mance (sister), the Rev H W and Mrs Mance (brother and sister-in-law), Miss P Mance, Mr Christopher Mance, Mrs M M Arden, Colonel and Mrs D R Stenhouse, the Rev W D and Mrs Stenhouse.

The Earl of Inchcape, Viscount Churchill, the Right Rev Cyril and Mrs Tucker, the Hon Kenneth Lamb, Sir Eric Drake, Sir Francis Sandilands (chairman, Commercial Union Assurance Company), Dame Diana Reader Harris (president, Church Missionary Society), Lady Grubb, Sir James Stubbs (United Grand Lodge of England) and Lady Stubbs, Sir Walter Barrie, Sir Kingsley Collett, Sir Havelock and Lady Cathleen Hudson, Mr A W Higgins and Mr B J Brennan (deputy chairmen, Lloyd's) with Mr R J Kiln, Mr C O Gibb, Mr A H Chester, Mr G D D Gilmour, Mr C H A Skey, Mr I R Binney, Mr Alan Parry, Mr S R Merrett, Mr and Mrs I H F Findlay, Mr Paul Dixey, Mr J N S Ridgers, Mr D A Reid, Mr J T C Hodges, Mr H T P Ellington and Mr C A Thomas.

Mr G P Watson and Mr W W Rosenblatt (LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby and MacRae, New York); Mr R A Huskisson (chairman, Lloyd's Register of Shipping) and Mrs Huskisson, Mr B Bayliss, Mr H F Hood, Mr D H G Kidd, Mr W T Leadbetter, Mr R C Spicer and Mr F R Vickers; Mr A R Taylor (chairman, Willis Faber) with Mr David Palmer and Mrs and Mrs Edward Gumbel; Mr Malcolm Reid (representing the Secretary of State for Trade), Canon and Mrs Peter Bostock, Mr A J Bonnett, Mr Francis Perkins, Mr T B Langton, Mr Max Nicholson, Mr Trevor Letts, Mr John Roscoe, Mr R H Parry, Mr John Oliver, Mr Peter Taylor, Mr David Morgan, Mr L P Aubrey-Fletcher, Canon Bryan Green, Mr D S Craigen, Mr A C Sturge, Mr M S Morris.

Mr David Hopner, Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, the Rev H F de Waal (Principal, Ridley Hall Theological College, Cambridge), Mr K G Addison (Sun Alliance Insurance Group, also representing Chartered Insurance Institute), Mr Julian Faber, Mr W Geoffrey Haslam (Prudential Assurance Company), Mr R S Skerman (chairman, British Insurers' European Committee), Rear-Admiral E F Gueritz (Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies) and Mrs Gueritz; Mr John Henderson, Mr R H Peet (Legal and General Group), Mr Edgar Bowring (C T Bowring and Company), Mr Ivor Binney (C T Bowring (Insurance) Holdings), Mr and Mrs Peter Foden-Pattinson, the Rev Arthur and Mrs Morton, Mr R A J Porter, Mr Paul Hodder-Williams, Captain R I A Sarell, Mr Tom Bowring, Mr Deputy and Mrs H W S Horlock, Mr R E Enthoven, Mr Timothy Royle (Hogg Robinson Group), Professor A T Hatto (Confrères Club).

Mr Julius A S Neave (Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company), Mr Bruce Reed and Mr Barry Palmer (Grubb Institute), Mr G Young (Royal Foundation of St Katharine), Mr Barry Coleman (Lloyd's Aviation Underwriting Association), Mr Bernard Day (Ecclesiastical Insurance Office and Insurance Institute of London), Mr C Fernihough (Overseas Bishopric Fund), Mr S D Curtis (Institute of London Underwriters), Mr T Roberts (General Accident, Fire and Life), Mr Colin Williamson (Church Army), Mr D H L Hopkinson (M and G Investment Management), Mr J S Glanvill Smith (Glanvill Enthoven and Company), Mr David Barham (C E Heath and Company), Mr G Grafton Green (European League for Economic Co-operation), Mr S S Faulks (Three Rooms Club), Mr H G Merriman, Mr Ronald Pateman, Mr Norman Compton and Mr John Harrison.

Mr J. Warner
A memorial service for Mr Jack Warner was held at St Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday. Canon Edwyn Young officiated. Lord Willis read the lesson and Mr Charlie Chester gave an address.

Service dinner

HMS Griffin
The wardroom reunion dinner for HMS Griffin (1939-1942) took place in Penn, Buckinghamshire, on July 17. Rear-Admiral John Lee Barber presided.

Roman customs

Excavation work restarted yesterday on what is believed to be the remains of a Roman naval or customs base in Barry, South Glamorgan. The site, discovered last July, has been described as the most significant recent find in Europe. The dig is financed by the Welsh Office.

Steamboats on lake

Twenty-four steamboats met on Windermere yesterday for the annual rally of the Steamboat Association of Great Britain. Some dated back to the early part of the century.

Shared church

Roman Catholics in Northampton have been given permission to share a Church of England church for services until they have built their own place of worship.

Manuscript with thumb prints fetches £11,500

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An autograph manuscript of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem, "Prometheus Bound", was sold by Sotheby's yesterday for £11,500 (estimate £9,000 to £10,000) to Quaritch, the London dealer. It is the second version of the poem as published in 1850, and is the manuscript used by the printers, marked for typesetting, with inky thumbprints. It appears likely that Quaritch was buying for an institution.

The same dealer acquired one of the most striking rarities of the manuscript sale, a letter from Aphra Behn, the first English woman novelist, written in 1687 to Abigail, daughter-in-law of the poet Edmund Waller, concerning his recent death.

She submits verses in Waller's honour but admits: "I am very ill & have been dying this twelve month, that they want those Graces and that spiritt wch posible I might have drest em in had my health & Dulling Vapers permitted me". She died less than 18 months later. The letter made £6,800 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000).

The Tate Gallery spent £4,200 (estimate £5,000 to £6,000) on a series of nearly eighty letters from Stanley Spencer to two fellow students at the Slade, Jacques Raverat and his wife, Gwen. They span the years 1911 to 1919, which saw the vivid early flowering of Spencer's work, and include more than thirty drawings.

The Tennyson Research Centre in Lincoln spent £3,000 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) on the poet's copy of plays by Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus, acquired at the age of 15 and heavily annotated.

The sale was full of fascinating oddities, some expensive, some cheap, in line with the generally erratic run of prices. An autograph postcard from Gaudier-Brzeska at the front in 1915, telling his friend that death in action "is the glorious end which none of us fears", sold for £200 (estimate £200 to £250). He was killed in action a few weeks later at the age of 24.

A letter from Mrs Thrale to Dr Johnson dated September 28, 1783, about the unpleasant operation he was about to undergo, was bid to £1,500 (estimate £100 to £150). The sale totalled £181,036, with 13 per cent unsold.

I would like to apologize here to the American manuscript collector, Mr H. Spiro, whom I yesterday described as a mystery bidder using the pseudonym "Spiro" when reporting his extensive purchases.

At Christie's yesterday late Victorian and Edwardian English watercolours took a sharp move upwards in price. Albert Goodwin's "The Stour, Canterbury" sold for £4,000 (estimate £700 to £1,000) and Lionel Percy Smythe's "Boulogne Fisher-Folk" made £4,200 (estimate £600 to £800).

University news

Oxford
Awards and appointments:

Engineering: Lubbock prizes: M P Clark and J B Campbell (St Catherine's); Edgell Sheppee prizes: M P Howarth (Wadham), J H Lopeler (St Catherine's); J A Tsoulaeris-Troiano (Magdalen), P W Leach (St Catherine's) and J G Woodward (Keble); Institution of Civil Engineers prize: T Snell (Exeter); Institution of Electrical Engineers prize: M P Clark (above); Metal Box Ltd prize: N A Evans (University C).

Physics: Scott prizes: C J Gibbings (Hertford), P R Harrison (St John's), D J Smith (University), Wendy Moore (St Anne's) and S E Pike (Brasenose).

Chemistry: Gibbs prize: A Harrison (St John's); Proxime Accessit: J R Beresford (University); Hook prizes: P Bartlett (St Edmund Hall) and S H Wells (St Catherine's).

Zoology: Gibbs prize: A N Pomiankowski (New Coll).

This wax figure of Lady Diana Spencer was unveiled at Madame Tussaud's in London yesterday. It was made by Muriel Pearson from a sitting at Buckingham Palace in April. The evening dress was presented by Lady Diana from her wardrobe.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given in honour of the Cuban Ambassador and Señora Graciela Queral de Bolanos at 1 Carlton Gardens.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House, given in honour of M Tete Tevi-Benissan, Togolese Minister of Economy and Finance.

Glovers' Company
The Master of the Glovers' Company, Mr Barry Austin Reed, presided at a court luncheon at Cutlers' Hall yesterday. The theme of the luncheon was "Gloves at Play" and the guests of honour were the Minister of Sport, Mr Hector Monro, and the Chairman of the Sports Council, Mr Dick Jeeps, who was presented with the Golden Glove Award in recognition of the Sports Council's support for the use of British gloves for sportsmen and sportswomen.

Society of Company and Commercial Accountants
Mr John M. Taylor, MEP, was the guest speaker at a luncheon given at Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, London EC4, yesterday by Mr D. E. Evans, President of the Society of Company and Commercial Accountants. Among those present were:
Mr F J Bergin, Mr J K Poole, Mr O C Smith, members of council; Mr J H Tresman, executive director, and Mrs J G Slade, education secretary; Mr A N Beeson, Mr M Borendi, Mr R Best, Mr J F Caldn, Mr K M N Ferguson, Mrs J Knight, MP, Mr J D Lunt, Mr R North, the Hon A S Orr-Ewing, Dr T P Soper and Mr M Stevens, MP.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of Senator A. Derore and other members of a parliamentary delegation from Belgium. The Belgian Ambassador was present. Other guests were:
Mr Tom Cox, MP, Mr Jack Dormand, MP, Mr Andrew Faulds, MP, Mr Bryant Godman Irvine, MP, Mr Percy Grieve, QC, MP, Mr Toby Jessel, MP, Mr John Page, MP, Mr John Stokes, MP, Mr Jeffrey Thomas, QC, MP, Baroness Trumpington, Mr John Wakeham, MP, Sir Patrick Wall, MP, the Rev W W Davidson, Mrs Claire Ferrier, Captain Peter Shaw, Mrs Roy Stockton and Sir Noel Short.

Arbitrators' Company
At a meeting of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London at the Mansion House yesterday letters patent were granted under the mayoralty seal constituting the Arbitrators' Company as a livery company (No 93) and confirming the appointment of Mr John F. Phillips, QC, as Master, and Mr Clifford A. L. Clark and Mr Norman A. Royce as Senior and Junior Wardens.

The Master, Wardens and liverymen later entertained the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, aldermen and high officers of the corporation at luncheon at the Mansion House. The speakers were the Senior Warden, the Lord Mayor and the Master.

Apostolic Delegate
The Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Whitelaw were present at a dinner given in their honour by the Apostolic Delegate at the Apostolic Delegation last night. The other guests were:
The Ambassador of Portugal, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Maclean, the Hon Christopher and Mrs James, Lady (William) Collins, Mrs Jill Knight, MP, Mr and Mrs William de Vinier, Mr and Mrs David A S Gladstone, Mr Dennis C R Pahrson and Father Kieran Conry.

Birthdays today



Miss Vivien Merchant, the actress, who is 52.

Mr Dennis Arundell, 83; Brigadier Lorne Campbell of Airds, VC, 79; Mr Bryan Forbes, 55; Major-General Sir Douglas Kendrew, 71; Professor Sir Ronald Mason, 51; Professor J. S. Mitchell, 72; Sir Colin Thornley, 74.

Latest appointments

Miss Clare Venables, a freelance theatrical director who has run the Library and Forum theatres in Manchester and the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, in London, has been appointed director of the Crucible Theatre, in Sheffield, from September.

Other appointments include:

Mr Norman J. Garrod to be chairman of the Council of the Printers' Charitable Corporation in succession to Sir Eric Cheadle, who has been appointed a trustee.

Mr Kenneth Stockham, senior lecturer in library and information studies, Loughborough University, to be president of the Library Association for 1982.

The following to be trustees of the National Library of Scotland: Dr Kathleen J. Anderson, head of department of biology, Napier College of Commerce and Technology, Edinburgh, Mr James A Ford, Principal Establishment Officer, Scottish Office, from 1969 to 1979, Mr Ruari McLean, senior partner, Ruari McLean Associates Ltd, design consultants, and Mr Alex Murray, Warden of the Trade Union Educational and Recreational Centre, Treesbank, near Kilmarnock.

Mr Christopher Martin, group personnel controller of the Rank Organisation, to be director of personnel at the BBC.

Big season for youth theatre despite loss

By Our Theatre Reporter

The National Youth Theatre is launching its biggest season this summer to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, despite financial difficulties after the loss of its Arts Council grant.

Instead of the usual 450 young people there will be 600 involved in seven main productions at the Shaw and Jeannetta Cochrane theatres, in London, in August and September. There will also be a tour of five European countries in the autumn.

Mr Michael Croft, the director of the youth theatre, said yesterday it would have to dip farther into its reserves to finance the programme, although it was still trying to find extra funds.

One possible supporter is the Greater London Council, which originally voted £25,000 this year for the professional Shaw Theatre Company, which closed after losing its Arts Council grant at the same time as the youth theatre.

Mr Croft said £50,000 a year was needed to maintain the youth theatre's present level of operations.

The anniversary season opens at the Shaw Theatre on August 18 with Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, followed by *Richard II* and Peter Terson's play about a reform school, *Good Lads at Heart*, both of which will be taken on the European tour.

Peter Terson's *Zigger Zagger*, which has been the company's most successful play, is being revived on September 7 as the official twenty-fifth birthday production. *The Taming of the Shrew* opens on September 17.

At the Jeannetta Cochrane Theatre the youth theatre will give the premiere of a play about the 1381 Peasants' Revolt, *None but Friends*, by Allan Swift and Bob Tomson, a workshop production of *Vacuees*, by Bill Martin, and *Romeo and Juliet*.

Two other workshop productions, *The People Are the City*, an anthology on Shakespeare's London, and *Would You Look At Them Smashing All The Lovely Windows*, a play by David Wright about the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin, will be presented at Haverstock School in August.

Poland still leads at bridge

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Poland has gone further ahead in the European Bridge Championship. In the tenth and eleventh rounds, played in Birmingham on Monday, the Polish players scored two maximum wins, against Iceland and Finland.

Great Britain remains second after beating Germany 15—5 and Belgium 14—6. Britain has two key matches on Friday against Poland and France.

Results:
Round 10: Spain 17, Ireland 3; Sweden 11, Finland 9; Norway 8, Netherlands 12; Poland 20, Iceland 0; Italy 20, Denmark 0; France 20, Hungary 0; Luxembourg 1, Israel 19; Switzerland 5, Belgium 15; Germany 5, Great Britain 15.
Round 11: Ireland 6, Sweden 14; Spain 0, Norway 20; Finland minus 1, Poland 20; Netherlands 12, Italy 8; Iceland 5, France 15; Denmark 19, Luxembourg 1; Hungary 16, Switzerland 4; Israel 2, Germany 18; Belgium 6, Great Britain 14.

Rankings after 11 rounds: 1, Poland 179½; 2, Great Britain 157; equal 3, France and Italy 150½; 5, Hungary 133; 6, Norway 131; 7, Sweden 124; 8, Germany 122; 9, Denmark 110; 10, Belgium 103; equal 11, Israel and Switzerland 95; 13, Ireland 86; 14, Netherlands 81; 15, Spain 78; 16, Finland 77; 17, Iceland 55; 18, Luxembourg 45.

In the women's championship the British players, the holders, remain at the top of the table after eight rounds. In a patchy display against France, their nearest rivals, several opportunities were missed in a drawn match.

France and Italy have had their bye rounds but Great Britain has not. As only 12 points are credited for a bye, the position is not as healthy for Britain as it would appear.

Results:
Round 7: Spain 11, Netherlands 9; Sweden 20, Austria 0; Great Britain 10, France 10; Finland 10, Israel 10; Germany 2, Italy 18; Ireland 14, Switzerland 6; Denmark bye.
Round 8: Denmark 1, Sweden 19; Netherlands 5, Great Britain 15; Austria 3, Finland 17; France 15, Germany 5; Israel 13, Ireland 7; Italy 17, Switzerland 3; Spain bye.

Rankings after eight rounds: 1, Great Britain 118; 2, France 110; 3, Italy 106; equal 4, Denmark and Sweden 91; 6, Israel 86; 7, Austria 83; 8, Germany 72; 9, Netherlands 70; equal 10, Spain and Ireland 63; 12, Switzerland 47; 13, Finland 46.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, July 21, 1956

Paris, July 20.—Twenty-four French soldiers including a colonel and another officer have been killed in a rebel ambush in mountainous country 25 miles south of Oran. In numerical terms this is the worst French military reverse in Algeria for several months and will take the bloom off the optimism of those who had suggested that the French Army in Algeria was now so strong that the rebels were afraid to show themselves. It is interesting that those who set the ambush were described to the French by a local Muslim as "strangers to the country", which may mean that they were Moroccan volunteers who had crossed the frontier. The French had gone in search of a band which they had heard numbered 50 men but found twice that number entrenched

Moreover... Miles Kington

Come with me, come with me through the foaming molecules of time, past unimaginable distances, to the farthest end of the Kosmorss and the heavenly body of Karlsagan. Through swirling adjectives and belts of poison gas we dimly see the enormous dome as it rises into vision, that enormous domelike head covered with fine black hair millions of years ago and combed sideways a minute before filming. Nothing moves on that great dome, not the huge, petrified eyebrows which have been there for the aeons of time since the programme started not those twin pools of optic nerves which stare unblinking across space and into our homes, only that open hole we call the mouth, which moves constantly day and night and out of which come the most clotted prose known to the galaxy.

OK, Jack, it's been 50 seconds since we saw a rocket blast off. Let 'em have it. Thanks.

What goes on inside the gigantic dome we call Karlsagan? What labyrinths of steamy thought, what hissing fissures of molten gerunds and superheated participles combine to whistle at the speed of sleep through the open hole we call the mouth, in one ear and out the other? Well, frankly, we don't know. We just buy the programme from America, where apparently it has done awfully well. We should have seen it first, I suppose. Too late now.

Meanwhile, another vast wave of particles starts its endless voyage across the Kosmorss, from the vast dome we call Karlsagan, where the letter R is scarcely known, and when those particles have finished their terrifyingly lonely voyage through the infinite vacuum called international syndication, they are decoded in tiny receivers through the earth we call Earth, and nobody is any the wiser. This is the gift, the gift of Karlsagan, the tree of the absolute lack of knowledge, in another time scale altogether where a 40-minute programme can last for billions of years.

OK, Jack, the spaceship simulator. Some molten lava. And a shot of the Arizona desert labelled "Just like Mars". That should keep 'em happy.

Is there any life on Karlsagan? That endless process that we call "language", does it betoken any form of thought or intelligence? When it says "careening through the valleys of Mars", and we know, because we've looked it up in the dictionary, that "careen" means to turn a ship on its side and give it a good scrub, does this mean that language on Karlsagan is dead and lifeless?

There is much we do not know. There are questions still to be asked. Is there anything good on the other side? Will you wake me at the end of this? How much did the BBC pay for this? Science is still very young and cannot begin to grapple with these questions. But this we do know. With this knob here we can simply push and the pictures will disappear. The vast dome will shrink to a tiny dot and go away. The mystery of the eyebrows cannot come back till next week.

OK, Jack. They've all switched off. You can bring up the credits now. Let's detonate them with a final shot of galactic energy. Wow! Pam! Kerrunch! Pawn. Zzzzzz.

OBITUARY

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA
Culture Minister in Bulgaria

Lyudmila Zhivkova, daughter of the Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and one of the most powerful women in the Soviet block, has died after a brief illness. She was 38.

Married with two children, she was a member of the Communist Party Politburo and Chairman of the State Committee for Culture, a post with ministerial rank. Her husband, Ivan Slavkov, is director-general of Bulgarian television. Her father has been party leader since 1954.

The only other woman in the Soviet block holding similar rank and power is Elena Ceausescu, wife of the Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. She is a member of the party's permanent bureau and first Deputy Premier.

Lyudmila Zhivkova studied history at Sofia University and spent a year at St Antony's College Oxford, preparing a doctoral thesis on British policy in the Balkans before the Second World War.

In 1971 she was elected to the Bulgarian Committee of Arts and Culture and in 1975 she became its Chairman. In 1979 she joined the Communist Party's 12-member Politburo, the Party's Cabinet, without becoming a candidate member first, as is the normal practice.

Regarded as an ambitious, strong-willed woman, she devoted much of her considerable energy to the pursuit of "New Socialist Man", an ideal combining Oriental mysticism, European philosophy and Marxist doctrine. She opened Bulgaria to selected examples of Western culture in the face of opposition from orthodox old guard party members, and established local councils in every town and village to bring culture to the people.

She was also behind the construction of a giant culture centre in central Sofia, a project which was also reported to have run into criticism from some party members who felt it was a waste of money.

After the death of her mother in 1971, Lyudmila Zhivkova assumed the unofficial role of first lady of the country. She accompanied her father on various foreign visits including those to Turkey, Italy, Japan, Iran, and India and travelled on her own to the United States, the Soviet Union and West Germany.

SIR RONALD THORNTON

Sir Ronald Thornton, who died on July 17 at the age of 79, was formerly general manager and vice-chairman of Barclays Bank. He was a director of the Bank of England from 1966 to 1970.

John Hunsworth writes:

Ronald George Thornton was once described by the chairman of another bank as "the one really first class general manager the banks produced in the 1950s."

Deprived of a university career by the untimely death of a parent, R.G.T. made his career in Barclays Bank where he rose to become a general manager in 1946 at the then youthful age of forty-five. Indeed the batting order of general managers in Barclays was then Tuke, Ellerton, Lewis and Thornton — early enough warning that Barclays was heading for the lead in the banking league.

Tuke and Ellerton became chairman and deputy chairman respectively, and Thornton became the senior general manager in 1954. He also became an outstanding chairman of the chief executive officers' committee of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers which had, in his time, to deal with preparations for the Cheque Act of 1957, which eliminated the need for endorsement of cheques; the Payment of Wages Act of 1960, which partially repealed the Truck Acts; and with evidence to the Radcliffe inquiry into the workings of the monetary system.

Domestically within his bank he saw the appointment of the first woman branch manager, the first incursion by an English bank into hire purchase, and the launching of "personal loans".

After his retirement in 1962 many companies sought him for their boards of directors; instead he became a vice-chairman of his own bank until 1966, when he was drawn away to join the Court of the Bank of England — the first (and, so far, only) career clearing banker to be so invited.

Earlier he had been a member of the Committee of Inquiry on Decimal Currency (he was a strong advocate of the pound as the continuing basic unit in a decimal system) and a prominent member of the Export Council for Europe during the years 1960 to 1964; it was for services there that he received his knighthood in 1965.

He was also a progressive-thinking chairman of the Banking Information Service from 1962 to 1966; among other innovations he transcribed the blueprint of a Bank Education Service into a fully active organization which has since developed from his drive and momentum into an education auxiliary unique among banking associations in Europe, and unsurpassed by those in America and Australasia.

Essentially R.G.T. was a professional; he was strong in character, sound in knowledge and principle, and after he had thought a thing through — which he took pains to do — convincing in argument and forthright in action. When anyone had won his confidence he was a joy to work with: "Why stop there?" or "Don't bother about the difficulties, I'll see it through".

For the past ten years he was in full retirement, increasingly troubled with a heart condition that diminished his mobility. He nonetheless retained his interest in City affairs, and paid one of his infrequent visits to the banking hub earlier this year when he was able to meet again old colleagues, competitors and friends. He was looking forward to his 80th birthday, which sadly he missed by four days.

Lady Thornton, whom he married in 1927, survives him.

SIR HENRY CHISHOLM

Sir Henry Chisholm, CBE, FCA, a prominent accountant and industrial consultant, who died on July 20 at the age of 80, was the first chairman of Corby Development Corporation (New Town). He was appointed in 1950 and held the post until 1976.

The eldest son of Hugh Chisholm, he was born on October 17, 1900, and educated at Westminster, where he was a scholar, and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was again a scholar.

After qualifying, he was manager of the Paris office of Barton, Mayhew and Company, chartered accountants, from 1927 to 1932, and then joined the firm of financial consultants, Chisholm Hanke and Company as a partner. This was in 1932.

Six years later he left to begin an association with Bowaters; he was the group's overseas mills liaison officer from 1938 to 1944. In 1940 he was made a director of Bowater-Lloyd (Newfoundland) Ltd. During the Second World War he served on departmental committees connected with supply at the Admiralty.

In 1945-46 he was director and financial controller of the Metal Box Company, Ltd, and in 1947 he went to A. C. Cossor Ltd., as joint managing director. He remained with that firm until 1960. From 1961 to 1974 he was chairman of Ada (Halifax) Ltd.

Chisholm was a founder member of the British Institute of Management: a member of the Monopolies Commission from 1966 to 1969; and chairman of Witley Council for New Towns Staff from 1961 to 1975. He was a governor of his old school, and from 1947 to 1953 president of the London Flotilla of the Royal Naval Volunteer Supplementary Reserve. He was made CBE in 1965, and knighted in 1971.

He was three times married.

BORIS POLEVOY

Boris Polevoy, the Soviet writer, who died in Moscow on July 12 at the age of 73, was the secretary of the all-powerful Union of Soviet Writers, and editor of a Russian literary journal.

Born Boris Nikolayevich Kampov on March 17, 1908, in Moscow and educated at Tver Technical College (1926), Polevoy was working in a textile combine when he first tried his hand at writing fiction.

During the Second World War he was a war correspondent for *Pravda*; originally he was on the Russian-Finnish Front, but later he covered the main events of the Russo-German war. His reports, boosting the morale of millions on the home front, illuminated the heroic resilience and resourcefulness of the ordinary soldier; he told "the human story" behind the action.

Fame came to him in the aftermath of the war with the true story of the Soviet Air Force ace A. P. Maresiev who, having been shot down, lost both of his legs, but with singular will-power and tenacity learnt to fly again on artificial limbs and rejoined his squadron to become a hero.

The Story of a Real Man (1946) was translated into many languages, including English (1949), and served as a script for a film of the same title which had an immense appeal for millions of Russian cinemagoers in the postwar years.

Although he now became a prolific author of fiction and semi-documentary reporting of the war efforts, Polevoy could never repeat the success of his *Real Man*.

In his later years, Polevoy became a prominent public figure, being on numerous committees. He was a member of the Communist Party from 1940 and received several of the highest state distinctions and prizes, including the Order of Lenin (twice), the Hero of Socialist Labour (1974), and many others.

Latest wills

Charities share £50,319 estate

Miss Hilda Sanders, of North Shields, left estate valued at £50,319 net. She left all her property equally between the British Deaf Association, The British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association and the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

Mrs Thomas Frederick Nash, of Bintree, Norfolk, left £715,173 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bentley, Mr Robert Isaac Lloyd, of Knutsford £441,079
Boddington, Mrs Constance Mary, of Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxford £325,202
Francis, Mr John Earley, of Chesham, solicitor .. £283,782
Harrison, Mr William, of Pickering £306,845
Harvey, Mr Arthur Cyril, of Sherborne £224,614
Hennessy, Sir Patrick, of Theydon Bois, Essex, chairman and former managing director of the Ford Motor Company in Britain .. £201,229
Hollowood, Mr Albert Bernard, of Shamley Green, Surrey, editor of *Punch* £163,434
Montagu-Stuart Wortley, Lady Joanna, of Wortley, South Yorkshire, daughter of the Earl of Wharncliffe .. £1,631
Parker, Mr Albert Gregory, of Deptford, London, intestate .. £236,920
Pochin, Mr Cedric William Taylor, of Wilmslow, Cheshire .. £405,347
Thesiger, Sir Gerald Alfred, of Chelsea, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court .. £343,088
Tonge, Mr Anthony Roger, of Harborne, Birmingham, the actor, intestate .. .. £68,752.

Books

Back to happy families

Back to the Forest
By Winifred Foley

(Macdonald, £7.50)

O brave old world, that has such people in it! Mrs Foley's return to the Forest of Dean where she spent her childhood in the lean Twenties is another slap in the eye for people who equate happiness with "a higher standard of living." Of course it is pleasant to have "all mod. cons."; in her ruinous cottage Mrs Foley would have been grateful for even some of them, but see how marvellously she manages without. Readers of *A Child in the Forest* will remember vividly its tally of small happinesses and its celebration of perhaps the biggest happiness of all — affectionate family life. Now it was for her to ensure that another generation enjoyed the same advantages. Mod. cons. or not, surely no one could have had better parents than the younger Foleys.

The story is resumed in London during the war. Domestic service had been exchanged for marriage and whatever odd jobs can be had. Being Mrs Foley, she finds in Lisson Grove just such a village as she was brought up with. It's the poor as helps the poor, and neighbourliness goes hand in hand with a comforting sort of noseyness: in Lisson Grove in those days you couldn't die unnoticed. To a one-man woman, as she was, the place and the period were an eye-opener to other people's fancies. But she isn't a prude; there is little that strikes her as vicious, and much to make her, and her readers, laugh. Meanwhile her admirable, hardworking Syd is getting no richer. Yet at last they secure a council flat with all mod. lux. (as it seems to them) but a single drawback that has been too much for all previous tenants, "Her downstairs". Only people who have had bad neighbours will understand how this eventually brings even the tough, sensible Mrs Foley to the verge of a breakdown. What more natural, then, than "back to the Forest"?

The reality of life in that derelict cottage must have taken some facing, but it is exhilarating to read her account of it. Heavens, what a worker she is! Labouring in the potato fields or the apple orchards all day, keeping house with one coal fire to cook on and warm the place and dry the winter washing, making a kitchen garden — and all the beginner's mistakes loving and correcting and mending for the children, being a wife to Syd, going on somehow until she is ready to drop, and mostly being cheerful: she is an encouragement to us all.

Jan Stephens

The City's dated dream of urban bliss

After a decade of building, the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences is due to open next spring. It will be the new home of the Royal Shakespeare Company and the London Symphony Orchestra and a major cultural complex, rivalling Paris's Pompidou Centre and New York's Lincoln Center. It includes a conference and concert hall to seat 2,000, a theatre with 1,200 seats, a 200-seat studio-theatre, three cinemas, a 15,000 sq ft art gallery, a sculpture court, a library with special music, record and children's sections, five seminar rooms, two trade-exhibition halls, the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, 50,000 sq ft of foyer space, two restaurants and catering areas and special function rooms.

This giant has cost the City of London Corporation almost £200m and has been the subject of heated confrontations about rising costs and the need for the centre in the first place. And there are doubts about its ability to attract audiences. Now, after years of building delays and apparently unstoppable outflows of cash, the City fathers are feeling battered and uncertain about the wisdom of the project. But they are trying to summon enthusiasm for a grand opening in the New Year, the City's next big royal occassion after the Royal Wedding. BRYAN APPLEYARD reports on what has gone wrong and what could still go right.

Ten years and £140m after the first costly hole was dug, the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences in the City of London is within months of opening — five years late and £121m over budget.

But the real bill for this new home for the Royal Shakespeare Company and the London Symbony Orchestra will be nearer £200m once the cost of raising the 60-year debt is taken into account.

In 1971, when building work began, the City of London Corporation's estimate was for £19m, a figure supposedly fully inflated to allow for all contingencies up to the planned completion date of 1977. But by last year it became clear that the costs were in danger of going out of control. Horrified councillors called on the accountancy firm of Deloitte Haskins and Sells to find out what had happened.

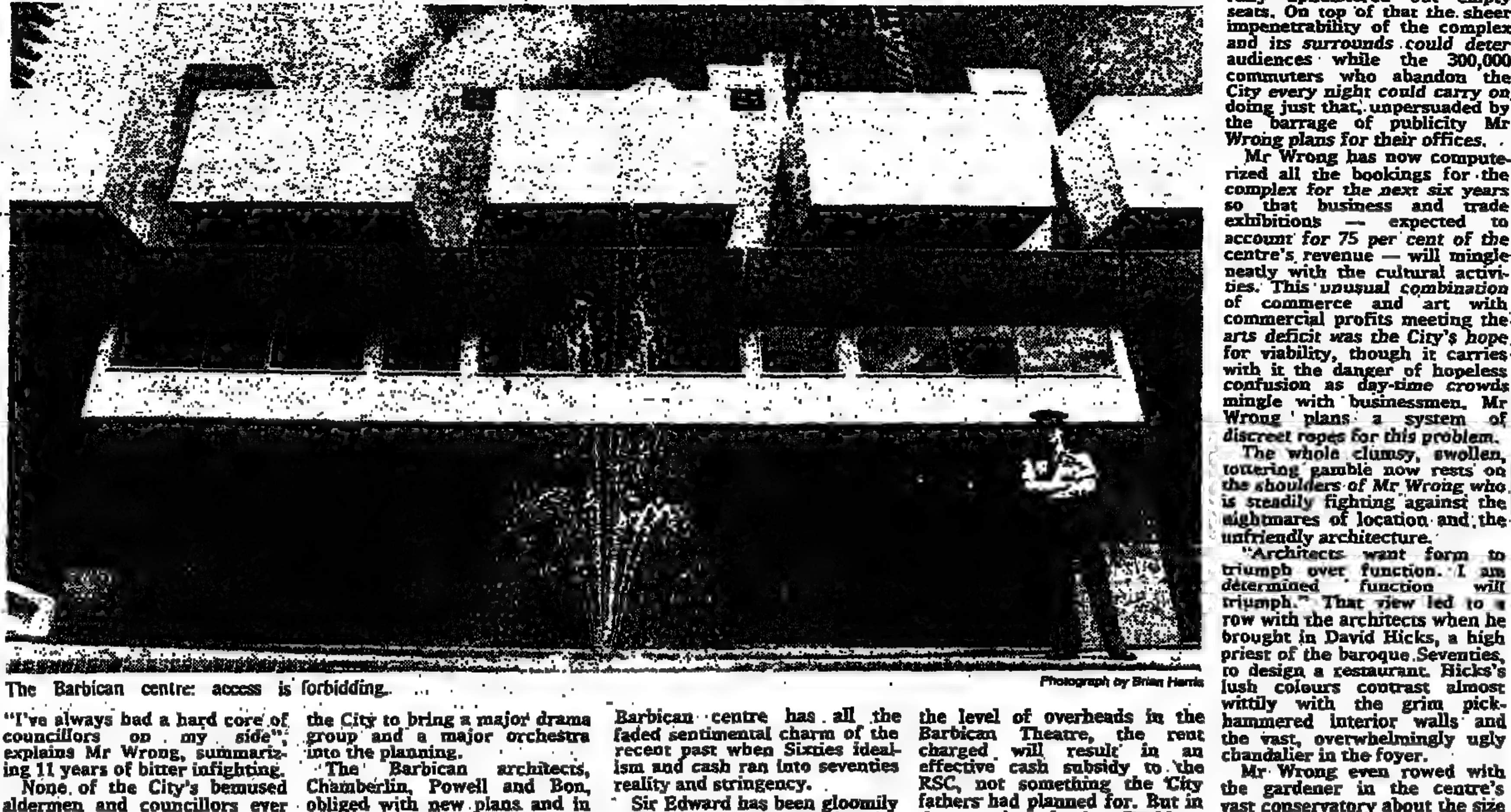
Deloitte produced an interim report some months ago and the officers of the City have been sifting the findings ever since. Mr John Griggs, the Chamberlain or chief financial officer, said it is too early to draw any conclusions but he hopes to be ready by the end of August — in time for the next meeting of the City's ruling body, the Court of Common Council in September.

Whatever happens at that stormy debate, the City is now stuck with one of the biggest arts complexes in the world, a rival for the Lincoln Centre in New York or the Pompidou Centre in Paris. It is a monster which may turn out on closer inspection to be white elephant. Sir Edward Howard, former Lord Mayor of the City of London, claims it never looked like anything else.

"In 800 years the arts centre was the worst decision ever taken by this court," he said during a debate in June at which the medievally-structured local authority wearily yet with much forced enthusiasm voted another £20m to be poured into the project.

But Sir Edward had two overwhelming opponents: local authority vainglory which was transformed over the year into a grim determination to finish the beast and the ineffable Mr Henry Wrong, a Canadian who likes to think of himself as a New Yorker, who has administered the centre since 1970, before the first brick was laid.

Sir Edward Howard, former Lord Mayor of the City of London and persistent opponent of the Barbican and its centre: "In 800 years the Arts Centre was the worst decision ever taken by this court."



The Barbican centre: access is forbidding.

Photograph by Brian Harris

"I've always had a hard core of councillors on my side", explains Mr Wrong, summarizing 11 years of bitter infighting.

None of the City's bemused aldermen and councillors ever expected the arts to be profitable but they thought they had allowed for the losses.

To discover what went wrong and what could still go right it is necessary to look at the centre in the context of the Barbican development as a whole. This is a vast and daunting complex of flats built on a heavily bombed area on the north western fringe of the City. It was an attempt to inject a modicum of domestic life into the bleak — and at nights and weekends deserted — commercial canyons of the City.

The concept was attacked from the start as being wrong for the City whose duty was to be a wealth-creating powerhouse. But in the mounting liberal optimism of the Fifties and Sixties the Barbican faction won the day. By 1971 the first four phases of the development were finished and Phase Five, the centre, was all that remained.

As part of the post-war dream of urban bliss it was originally conceived as a recreation centre for the residents of the Barbican, a venue for amateur theatricals. But a report produced by theatre producer Anthony Besch in 1964 advised the City to bring a major drama group and a major orchestra into the planning.

The Barbican architects, Chamberlin, Powell and Bon, obliged with new plans and in 1970 Mr Wrong, veteran of the Metroplitan Opera in New York and the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, was appointed to administer the whole exploding monument to Fifties and Sixties optimism to which even the medieval corporation had succumbed.

The problems now facing Mr Wrong are immense. For a start the centre, like the rest of the Barbican, has dated with astonishing rapidity. Designed on the basis of urban planning concepts which were looking outmoded by the early Fifties the whole development is effectively hopeless for security and wildly inefficient in energy terms. Access is forbidding, challenging and apparently designed to demolish forever the theory that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, while inside the centre's foyer the flavour of airport lounge anti-humanism is everywhere.

But, worst of all, the average Londoner is only dimly aware of the Barbican's whereabouts and is likely to treat with some hilarity the idea of actually going there.

So even down to the Concordesque expanding price tag the Barbican centre has all the faded sentimental charm of the recent past when Sixties idealism and cash ran into seventies reality and stringency.

Sir Edward has been gloomily watching this monster for the past decade, seldom missing an opportunity to tell the Court that he told them so.

"It is not the City's job to provide entertainment for the rich. We are here to earn invisible earnings," he said. Sir Edward is against subsidized arts in all their forms, describing the RSC and the LSO as financial failures.

From the beginning he had warned that the City's blank cheque would be exploited and now he is forecasting that the mere fact that the LSO and RSC will be based in the City will lead, in the coming years, to their demanding more and more cash as the Arts Council economies continue.

Specifically he now points to the negotiations with the RSC about their rent for the theatre. This is a sensitive point about which the most informative comment is that the talks are "not acrimonious."

In fact the RSC has stuck to the position that it cannot require a higher grant from the Arts Council as a result of its move from the Aldwych Theatre in the West End. But the City is beginning to realize that this means, as a result of the level of overheads in the Barbican Theatre, the rent charged will result in an effective cash subsidy to the RSC, not something the City fathers had planned for. But in the words of the Barbican Theatre Administrator Mr James Sargant: "We both need each other."

Floating on this sea of unease with log-like calm is Mr Wrong. Unlike the information and press officers who like to talk about marketing and who are now taking over the building from the contractors, Mr Wrong has no illusions: "I don't think the centre will ever really break even."

But he does have plans. "The question is always asked: how the hell will anyone find it? The same question was asked about the Lincoln Centre in New York which was set in a slum area but now that's a huge success. The Barbican is better served than the South Bank by transport and we are going to lay on coaches to drive people to various parts of London after performances — they will get the information about these from television screens in the foyer. We will run concerts at six-thirty, seven and eight to see which times people prefer."

He is convinced there is capacity for a new concert hall in London; market research tells him so. Meanwhile over at the Royal Festival Hall, Mr Michael Kaye, the general manager, is working hard on new sales and marketing techniques to cope with the Barbican competition. Mr Kaye admits he just does not know whether enough new concertgoers can be found.

The worst that could happen would be that the existing music audience would simply be split, halving the Festival Hall's takings and leaving the Barbican with rows of beautifully upholstered but empty seats. On top of that the sheer impenetrability of the complex and its surrounds could deter audiences while the 300,000 commuters who abandon the City every night could carry on doing just that, unpersuaded by the barrage of publicity Mr Wrong plans for their offices.

Mr Wrong has now computerized all the bookings for the complex for the next six years so that business and trade exhibitions — expected to account for 75 per cent of the centre's revenue — will mingle neatly with the cultural activities. This unusual combination of commerce and art with commercial profits meeting the arts deficit was the City's hope for viability, though it carries with it the danger of hopeless confusion as day-time crowds mingle with businessmen. Mr Wrong plans a system of discreet ropes for this problem.

The whole clumsy, swollen, tottering gamble now rests on the shoulders of Mr Wrong who is steadily fighting against the nightmares of location and the unfriendly architecture.

"Architects want form to triumph over function. I am determined function will triumph." That view led to a row with the architects when he brought in David Hicks, a high priest of the baroque Seventies, to design a restaurant. Hicks's lush colours contrast almost wittily with the grim pick-hammered interior walls and the vast, overwhelmingly ugly chandalier in the foyer.

Mr Wrong even rowed with the gardener in the centre's vast conservatory about the size of the trees and the construction workers contributed their piece to the mood of controversy by lobbing a shovel of sand into the potato salad at a party thrown by Mr Wrong recently.

"But it was all right", said Mr Wrong. "We just added a little more mayonnaise."

Mr Henry Wrong, administrator of the centre since 1970 and formerly of the New York Metropolitan Opera and the National Arts Centre in Ottawa: "I've always had a hard core of councillors on my side."

Television

Hard act to follow

20th Century Remembered

BBC2

Fenner Brockway was once a young Liberal, heard Lord Morley speak, and worshipped Churchill and Lloyd George: he was converted to the Labour movement after one hour with Keir Hardie, and to alcohol (fortuitous, this) on a day Gandhi came to see him in hospital. He spent much of the First World War in prison, saw Roger Casement turn and look at the sun, speaks lovingly of Russell and the miners' leader, Arthur Cook. At 92, he is the oldest member of the NUJ, which he joined in 1911: he published the first account of the censored catastrophe at Passchendale on toilet paper in Walton Gaol, and later edited the only TUC paper to make a profit during the General Strike.

"Do you think the TUC was culpable in withdrawing their support from the miners?" asked Donald MacCormick earnestly in *The 20th Century Remembered*, perhaps feeling that his vocabulary was striking the right note of moral reproof. "I never like to use the word *culpable*", came the swift, gentle reply, followed by the remarkable smile, part-pleasure, part-pain.

Earlier in John Walker's programme Lord Brockway talked of a lifetime's faith in the unity of all creation; and of harnessing the Shavian Life Force to the promotion of social justice and peace in the world; and, earlier still, of a sad failure: "I have not been a good family man". A man of honest guilt, without fear, and a hard act to follow.

Lord Boothby tonight shares the first six programmes with Brockway — three apiece — in what looks set to become an extended series: the chimes at midnight will be heard again in due course by Wilson, Home, Hailsham, Butler and Jack Jones, to mention only those already signed. Boothby is the classic Tory clown (where are they now?) and knows better than most what such occasions require. He begins quietly, warms to the opportunity fast. It is a tale of effortless survival. After spending the First World War at Eton, mourning the weekly figures from the Front, young Boothby entered the service of Mr Baldwin, ate his master's sandwiches on a train and survived ("Baldwin was a negative figure, you see . . .").

He was in Moscow during the General Strike and survived both Moscow and his absence from the Home Front (Karl Radek, a wittier kind of thug, urged him to return to London, where the real action was). He even survived the friendship of "Putzi" Hanfstängl in Bavaria and Berlin.

In 1926 the Member for Aberdeenshire East, too, felt sorry for the miners and told Churchill he was resigning from the Party because Baldwin had swanned off for his summer hols without ending the strike. Churchill said, yes, even he felt sorry for the miners and if it had been up to him etc., but instead of resigning why didn't Bob become his Parliamentary Private Secretary in the House? So he did, which was much more fun.

Culpable would certainly be a Boothby word, applied less to the TUC than to the Governor of the Bank of England who did so much to bring Hitler to power. Lawrence of Arabia? A complete fraud, but brilliant, a remarkable man. "He said he was tortured and raped by the Turks in Deraa — he never went to Deraa. John Buchan once said to me: 'I would have followed him to the end of the earth', because Lawrence cast himself in the role of a Buchan hero, but in fact to follow Lawrence to the end of the earth you would'nt have to go very far . . . you wouldn't even have to ride a camel for any great length, a few miles on a motorbike would have done." How Putzi would have roared.

Michael Ratcliffe

Theatre

When escape seems the only option

To Come Home To This

Theatre Upstairs

Take a married woman of 32 years, give her a desire for a child, a series of miscarriages and a sterilization operation. Mix in a husband who spends all his time with his business and his secretary, leaving her with one pleasure, with ballroom dancing competitions, and agitate that for six years and you have a well-researched recipe for a drinking problem. Throw in a sister who is abundant in childbirth and stir in a life-long obsession with smells and cleanliness and the cocktail is complete.

Carol Bunyan makes steady mockery of television courses in psychology in parts of her play at the Theatre Upstairs, but yields to the temptation to crush her character under psychological data. Before marriage, Valerie "used to faint in personal hygiene classes", as her regretfully fertile sister reminds her. There is another brief suggestion of blame — "It's not psychology, it's Catholicism" — but that is too little a hint with the wealth of case-history provided elsewhere.

The effects of the alcholism are the drama of the play, and they are personally bleak and publicly engrossing, which must be the point of such drama. Jacqueline Tong applies the proper pathetic measure of secretiveness and guilt to the drinking, which creates the right atmosphere for further pathos when Valerie is finally confronted with her drinking problem, losing even the dancing and her dance partner. But every problem is so specifically layered, so much material for a trauma, that the alcoholism is thoroughly explained and the only conclusion that suggests itself is that she would have to turn to something for escape.

Perhaps that was not Miss Bunyan's intention. I doubt that it was. Miss Tong's performance and Les Waters's production seem to be aiming at a generalization of the story, striving for a broad desolation in a life apparently filled with material success. Because the play rarely shows her alone, preferring to push her further with the specifics of unsettling news from her sister and uneasy meetings with her dance partner and coach, she is never seen wholly in the embrace of alcohol until the end, and there it is effective as warning and commentary.

The explanations and justifications of the first act are not quite swept away in the second, but everything that matters happens there. Miss Bunyan's mix also includes comedy of some skill among psychological sign-posts, but much too much is explained.

Ned Chaillet

Carol Leader, Jacqueline Tong in To Come Home To This

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Concerts in London

Delight of the spectacular

BBCSO/ Rozhdestvensky

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Even in these days of Mahler's widespread popularity, you will not often hear *Das klagende Lied* at a concert, though there have, it happens, been two performances of it in London within a few weeks. This "song of lamentation" anticipated Mahler's symphonies; he composed it when he was 20, subsequently suppressing the first of its three parts, and revising the rest, reducing the number of executants required. With off-stage brass band, four vocal soloists, large choir and very large orchestra, it remains an expensive work to perform.

Just the piece for a Prom spectacular, you may agree. On Monday night Ghannedi Rozhdestvensky conducted *Das klagende Lied*, ALL three parts of it, as the second half of a substantial programme which had already regaled us with Schubert's B flat piano trio.

The familiar team of Pauk, Kirschbaum, and Frankl played the Schubert warmly and robustly, often as if afraid the music might get lost in the great rotunda. It was all audible, but not much like chamber music, unless that can be conceived in an inter-galactic context. On Radio 3, my wife says, it sounded agreeable and undistorted.

Das klagende Lied is the traditional story of the singing bone, a flute made by a minstrel from the skeleton relic of murdered man, which accuses the murderer just as he is about to wed the queen for whose hand the misdeed had been done.

Mahler wrote his own text, serviceable enough, and set it to music, sometimes in a style and with themes that Mahler devotees instantly recognise elsewhere with precocious expertise and a remarkable avoidance of undigested musical influences.

The Prom performance had a magnificent quartet of soloists, Teresa Cahill radiant on the top line, Janet Baker eminently hieratical, Robert Tear and Gwynne Howell. The call music was excitably rendered, the orchestral playing grand and loud, not subtle nor particularly brilliant. The conductor was communicating his delight in young Mahler's invention, and indicating what particularly we should admire and consider.

William Mann

Romancing to 1984

Festival of Romantics

QEH

"The world must be romanticized", cried Novalis in his day: "I am a Romantic", proclaim today's Festival T-shirts. We may make our own connexions . . .

That desire to encompass and interrelate all branches of knowledge which Goethe saw as a dangerous tendency in the Romantics, and which is gloriously incarnated in figures like Coleridge and Schlegel, is itself reflected in the aspirations of the London International Festival of the Romantics which opened on Monday on the South Bank. Lectures, masterclasses, poetry, drama and concerts on many aspects of the first decades of the Romantic movement form only the first part of a massive projected annual festival planned as far as 1984.

There can have been few better ways of starting the late-evening concerts than with the all-Schumann programme given last night by Ernst Haefliger and the festival's artistic director, Jerome Rose.

The *Davidsbündlertänze*, with their cryptic musical mottoes, their revelation of both the self-assertive man of action and the poetic dreamer, and their musical representation of that enigmatic and fanciful society invented by Schumann to fight Philistinism and herald the music of the future, could have opened to us a miniature encyclopaedia of the romantic sensibility.

Instead, Mr Rose presented a bizarre caricature of that sensibility, his considerable physical energy, unharnessed to any precise observance, other than the spuriously idiosyncratic, of timbre or dynamics, dissipating the strength and true volatility of both the extrovert Florestan and the introvert Eusebius. In his seeming confusion of sforzandi and crescendi, of dotted sound and the breath of rests, his rubato robbed us of more than time.

An equally sensitive piece of programming was the group of five *Liederkreis* songs, Heine's more rarely heard Op.24 miniatures revealing at once Mr Haefliger's sharp aural imagination which, in Eichendorff's Op.39 "Mondnacht" could paint a darkly luminous Caspar David Friedrich landscape of sharp detail and limitless horizon.

It was this same acute musical intelligence that made his *Dichterliebe* so moving, in spite of constantly uneasy rapport with his accompanist who seemed scarcely able to wait for the opportunities for pianistic display in each eagerly appropriated postlude.

Mr Haefliger's assimilation of the shifting moods of Heine's poetry, however, artfully modulated through each register from the warm breadth "Am leuchtenden Sommermorgen" to the chillingly distant *mezza voce* of "Ich hab' in Traum", showed that there will surely be much to learn from his masterclass at 3.00 this afternoon.

Hilary Finch

London debuts

Divertimenti have been heard in London's minor halls for some time past, but until this week they had not reached the South Bank. Their concert demonstrated beyond doubt that a vital new orchestra is emerging. It is made up of some of the most accomplished players in their twenties in the country, led by Paul Barritt, a violinist whose confidence and purpose gave the string section the robust strength characteristic of only the finest chamber orchestras.

Their performance of Dvorak's Op 22 Serenade for Strings was glorious: warmly romantic but with every note impeccably clear. There was an almost tangible delight in the shifting balance between the sections, achieved as much by the obvious relish taken by the orchestra in music-making as by the precision and unpretentiousness of Omri Hadari's conducting. From time to time the odd lapse in ensemble made one suspect that an extra rehearsal could have eliminated the imperfections that there were but these were rare enough to be dismissed. The same qualities were evident in Holst's *St Paul's Suite* and, when the wind players joined the strings for Ibert's *Divertissement*. Here the solo as well as the ensemble virtues of the orchestra were on show, with the first trumpet, Paul Archibald, and the pianist, Helen Crayford, cutting through the surrounding textures with exhilarating rhythmic dash.

The Berlin Symphony Orchestra's first Festival Hall appearance could not have provided more of a contrast. This was the Berlin Symphony Orchestra from West Berlin, not by any means to be confused with the immensely superior orchestra of the same name from the eastern side of the wall. Theodore Bloomfield, their principal conductor since 1975, arranged his forces in the old pattern preferred by Sir Adrian Boult, with the violins split up either side of the rostrum, but this only has point if it aids the clarity of the differing parts. With this orchestra Mr Bloomfield need not have bothered since, in a confused account of Mahler's Fourth Symphony, there seemed to be little agreement in the orchestra as to where the beat was, despite perfectly simple instructions from the conductor.

The most basic elements of orchestral technique seemed to be missing. On several occasions players had difficulty playing triplets and remaining in touch with the bar-lines. Yet the bar-lines became direct barriers to phrasing, with no feeling of the continuity of line. If four notes of the same pitch were played they were given equally, without any expression. In Greig's Piano Concerto there was no contact whatever between the soloist, Elisha Gigore, who was giving a gentle, thoughtful reading, and Mr Bloomfield.

Simon Mundy

John Woodcock reports on a famous cricket victory

England awake to a new Jerusalem

HEADINGLEY: England beat Australia by 18 runs.

England's victory in the third Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, at Headingley yesterday was greeted by the kind of scenes reserved for great sporting occasions. After Australia, needing only 130 to win, had been bowled out for 111, the crowd massed in front of the pavilion, cheering their heroes and waving the Union Jacks they were saving for the Royal wedding.

While at one end of the balcony Brearley and his victorious team were being serenaded, at the other Alan Border, who had not long before been out for nought, was to be seen with his head buried in his hands. It was a moment of disaster as well as of triumph.

Kim Hughes, even so, was gracious in defeat, giving credit where it was due and saying that, whereas from tea-time on Monday the luck had gone mostly England's way, before that the Australians had had the greater share of it.

If Botham's unforgettable innings made the recovery possible, it was Willis who crowned it with a marvellous piece of bowling after Australia had got to within only 74 runs of their target with nine wickets standing. When play started yesterday morning the chances seemed to be that Willis was playing in his last Test match. He had bowled below his best in England's first innings and it was not until his second spell now, after he had changed ends, that he caught the wind.

That was where Brearley came in. His return to the England side had not only released Botham to play his game unhampered by the burden of captaincy; it meant that England, with so few runs to play with, were under the command of a supreme tactician. To everyone on the ground, except those who wanted Australia to win, it was a great reassurance to see Brearley handling the situation with calm and understanding.

After England's last wicket had added only another five runs at the start of the day, Brearley opened the bowling with Botham and Dilley, England's third different new ball partnership of the match. His reason for this was partly psychological: Botham and Dilley having shared such a decisive partnership with the bat, it was worth seeing whether they could repeat it with the ball.

In the event Dilley, though he was to hold a great catch later in the innings, was taken off after two unimpressive overs. Although in his second over Botham had Wood caught at the wicket he looked hardly in the mood to move another mountain.

That Willis was the man to do this, at the age of 32, and with knees that have often had to be supported by sticks, was a mark of rare courage. He had started with five rather laboured overs from the Football Stand End. At 48 for one, half an hour before lunch, Brearley gave him the breeze, the decision which launched him on his devastating spell.

It was noticeable even in his first over from the Kirkstall Lane End that Willis was bowling faster than in his earlier spell; not only that, he was making the ball lift as well. At 56, he got one to rear almost geometrically at Chappell, who cocked it up for Taylor, running forward, to take the catch. At 58, in the last over before lunch, Hughes and Yallop both went without scoring. Hughes beautifully caught at second slip by Botham, diving to his left, and Yallop also out to a very good catch, Gatting, standing his ground at short leg and reacting quickly to Yallop's desperate attempt to keep down another kicking delivery, threw himself forward for the ball.

Whereas at the start of the day the skies were clear, by now the clouds were rolling in, causing the ball to move about rather more, even to bounce more steeply. To keep his hands warm for the slip catch that could have gone his way, Brearley was constantly blowing into them.

With Yallop's departure, off the fifth ball of an over, lunch was taken. I harboured a fear that during the interval Willis might stiffen up; but not a bit of it. Brearley had him on again straight away afterwards, bowling as furiously and well as I have ever seen him. When in making a superhuman effort he was occasionally no-balled, Brearley told him not to bother, bowl your fastest, he said, and keep digging it in.

After Old had knocked out Border's leg stump, a vital contribution, Willis did the rest. At 68 he had Dyson caught at the wicket, hooking, as important a wicket as any in view of the skill and resolution with which Dyson had played.

At 74 Marsh, a dangerous customer, hooked him to long leg where Dilley, only a yard in front of the crowd, judged to perfection a high and horrible catch. At 75 Lawson gave Taylor his 1,271st first class wicket, a new wicket-keeping record, though in all the excitement few knew it.

There followed a partnership between Bright and Lillee which rekindled Australia's fading hopes. Taking their lives in their hands, they added 35 in four overs before another fine catch, this time by Gatting, accounted for Lillee. Running in from mid-on, Gatting dived forward for a mis-timed hook. The ball was a long time in the air and Gatting had a lot of ground to cover.

With only 20 needed and Lillee and Bright going as well as they were, Lillee's wicket was a vast relief. There was only Alderman to be dealt with now and to finish things off Brearley brought back Botham in place of Old. Botham would have done it, too, had Old, at third slip, not dropped Alderman twice in the over. As it was in the next over Willis yorked Bright and the match was won.

It was not a good Test pitch. Nor it was at Trent Bridge for the first Test of the series. At Edgbaston next week it should be different. In trying to produce something fast and true, the groundsman at Headingley made one that was unpredictable and patchy. But at least he tried.

England's choice of four fast bowlers proved, after all, the right one. Had Australia followed suit Lillee, Alderman and Lawson would not have been as tired as they were on Monday evening when Botham played his marvellous innings.

But what does that matter? They shared in a match that was a victory for cricket. To hear them singing Jerusalem down below you would think that it had revived a nation, too.

"Ian Botham, they call him Jessop in the paper today. It was the most remarkable innings I've ever seen". That was Brearley on his young lion.

Botham's 149 not out, as Hughes has said, must be one of the finest innings of all time. Very few could have played it, not only among contemporary cricketers partly because of his enormous strength. He weighs 16 stone, all of which went into the marvellous drives that made up the majority of his 28 boundaries.

Grace, Bradman, Hobbs, Compton, Hutton, Worrell and Sobers, they all had their different ways of playing. Perhaps Botham's resembles most closely among postwar batsmen that of Clyde Walcott, another giant of a man. If Clyde was a better batsman than Ian, not possible could he have played more magnificently

AUSTRALIA: First innings: 401 for 9 dec (J Dyson 102, K J Hughes 89, G N Yallop 58; I T Botham 6 for 95).

Second Innings

J Dyson, c Taylor, b Willis .. [illegible]
G M Wood, c Taylor, b Botham 10
T M Chappell, c Taylor, b Willis 8
*K J Hughes, c Botham, b Willis 0
G N Yallop, c Gatting, b Willis 0
A R Border, b Old [illegible]
†R W Marsh, c Dilley, b Willis [illegible]
R J Bright, b Willis 19
G F Lawson, c Taylor, b Willis 1
D K Lillee, c Gatting, b Willis 17
T M Alderman, not out 0
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 14) [illegible]

Total 111

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—56, 3—58, 4—58, 5—65, 6—68, 7—74, 8—75, 9—110, 10—111.

BOWLING: Botham, 7—3—14—1; Dilley, 2—0—11—0; Willis, 15.1—3—43—8; Old, 9—1—21—1; Willey, 3—1—4—0.

ENGLAND: First Innings: 174 (I T Botham 50; D K Lillee 4 for 49).

Second Innings

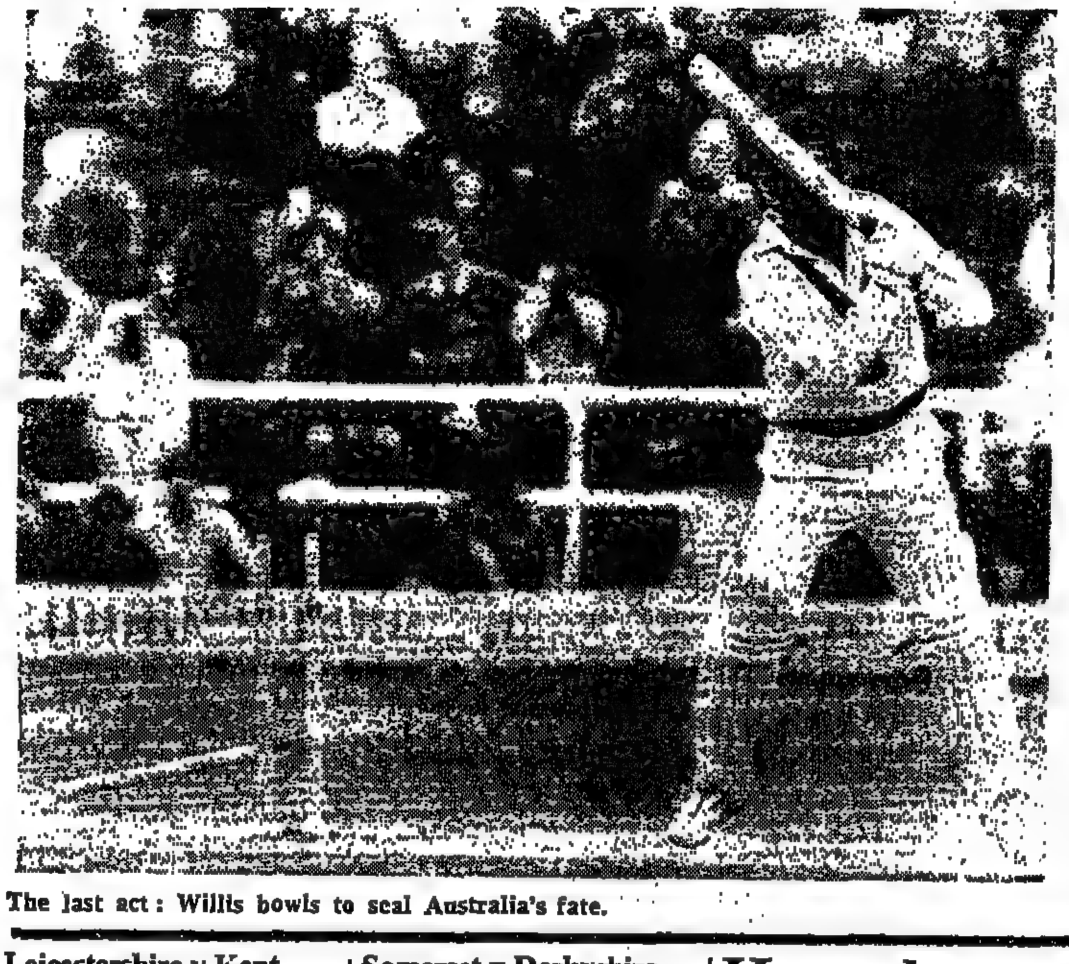
G A Gooch, c Alderman, b Lillee 0
G Boycott, l-b-w, b Alderman .. 46
*J M Brearley, c Alderman, b Lillee 14
D I Gower, c Border, b Alderman 9
M W Gatting, l-b-w, b Alderman 1
P Willey, c Dyson, b Lillee .. 33
I T Botham, not out 149
†R W Taylor, c Bright, b Alderman 1
G R Dilley, b Alderman 56
C M Old, b Lawson 29
R G W Willis, c Border, b Alderman 2
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, w 3, n-b 5) 16

Total 356

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—18, 3—37, 4—41, 5—105, 6—133, 7—135, 8—252, 9—319, 10—356.

BOWLING: Lillee, 25—6—94—3; Alderman, 35.3—6—135—6; Lawson, 23—4—96—1; Bright, 4—0—15—0.

Umpires: B J Meyer and D G Evans.



The last act: Willis bowls to seal Australia's fate.

... and these were the last men to do it



Team of 1894-5 (left to right). Back row: A. C. McLaren; F. G. Ford; R. Peel; T. Richardson; A. Ward; L. H. Gay. Middle row: W. Brockwell; A. E. Stoddart (captain); J. Briggs; H. Phillipson. Front row: J. T. Brown; W. A. Humphrey.

Of heroes, heroics and stealing home...

By David Frith

England's victory after following on at Headingley was only the second such instance in Test history. In 1894-95, in the first Test of a five-match series, England's 325 and 437 in reply to Australia's 586 left the home team to make 177. It seemed a foregone conclusion, until the players went down to the ground and found it much affected by overnight rain.

Not all the England players were punctual. Peel, the Yorkshire slow leftarm bowler, having supposed the match lost, embarked on a night of heavy drinking. He was further discomforted by the recent loss of several teeth. His captain, Andrew Stoddart, put him under a cold shower, apologized to Australia's captain, Blackham, by whose forbearance the day's play began 20 minutes late, and led his men out. Peel bowled straight enough to take six for 67 on a difficult pitch and Australia lost by ten runs.

The closest finish in a Test, in terms of runs—apart from the tied Test at Brisbane between Australia and West Indies in 1960-61—was at Old Trafford in 1902. England, needing 124 to win, were reduced to 116 for nine when Fred Tate, father of Maurice, went to the middle. An edged four took England to within a boundary stroke of success, but Tate's lunge at Jack Saunders, the Victorian left-arm bowler, missed. The three run defeat was engraved on his heart, for in his only Test match he also missed a key catch. It was said that he promised the nation that his small son would one day avenge him.

The 1902 series was climaxed by one of only five one-wicket results in Test history. Gilbert Jessop's 75-minute century at The Oval, recalled on Monday as Botham laid about him, left England needing 15 when the ninth wicket fell. Hirst and Rhodes, far from getting them in singles—or even planning to get them in singles—gathered the runs with Yorkshire coolness.

The largest tenth wicket stand to win a Test came at Johannesburg in 1906, when South Africa's captain Sherwell managed 22 not out and helped Dave Nourse (93 not out) make 48 against a strong English attack.

Two years later, it was England's turn once more to steal home, again against Australia, in a match which ought to have been Test cricket's first tie, 53 years before the Australia-West Indies thriller. The Melbourne New Year Test match of 1908 ended with S F Barnes and Arthur Fielder scrambling 39 frantic runs to foil Australia, the last of them seemingly fatal as Hazlitt fielded at cover and had only to return straight to the wicketkeeper. He hurled the ball wildly and England made it.

Cape Town saw the next one-wicket margin. In 1922-23 England levelled the series in the second Test when Alec Kennedy and George Macaulay conjured five runs after Alfie Hall, the Springbok left arm bowler, had taken seven wickets in the innings. The last occasion spectators were submitted to such unfair tension was 30 years ago at Melbourne, when Doug Ring and the clumsy Bill Johnston ran the West Indians into a riotous panic in the field while making 38 runs, a performance which secured the series.

The author is editor of Wisden Cricket Monthly.

Courage and determination help Willis stand Test of time

By John Woodcock

When Bob Willis was forced to return home from Trinidad on February 20 this year, two months before the end of the England tour of West Indies, there can have been few people who did not think he had played his last Test match. Even if the damaged cartilage from which he was suffering were to be repaired, there seemed little chance of it allowing him to bowl for England again.

He first had trouble with his knees in the middle 1970s, when for two years he was under the surgeon and out of the England side. Even as long ago as that his career was in jeopardy, especially in view of his great height and the fact that, lacking the rhythm and action of a born fast bowler, he imposes an unnatural strain upon his frame.

But Willis is no ordinary cricketer. He first came into the public eye when chosen, somewhat surprisingly, to fly out to Australia in November 1970 as a repacement for the injured Alan Ward.

By the end of the tour he had developed from an unbroken colt into a confident young man who had forced himself into Ray Illingworth's Ashes-winning Test side. His bowling was coming on and in the Tests in which he played he held one of the best catches at slip I have ever seen. Having, when the winter started, been keeping goal for Guildford City, he was in good diving form.

He was, on that tour, irreverently amusing at the Christmas party given by the press to the players.

In 1971 he was to leave Surrey, when they were slow to give him a county cap, for Warwickshire, a gamble at the time but one that has paid him handsomely.

Willis's forthright personality and strong views were reflected in the attack he made yesterday (on BBC television) on those cricket writers who specialise in "small-minded quotes". He is a close friend and admirer of Brearley's, and, of course, of Botham's. He was, however, fined recently by the Test and County Cricket Board for saying publicly that he thought the England captaincy was undermining Botham's cricket.

Willis has now taken 214 wickets in 60 Test matches. Among Englishmen only Trueman, Underwood, Statham and Bedser have taken more. Yesterday's heroic achievement comes in his benefit year and less than four months after having a floating piece of cartilage removed from his left knee. Today he will be bowling again, for Warwickshire against Sussex at Edgbaston. At 32 his comeback is almost as remarkable as England's.

Leicestershire v Kent

AT LEICESTER

Kent (22pts) beat Leicester (7) by 111 runs.

KENT: First Innings 224 (C J Tavaré 62, L B Taylor 4 for 64).

Second Innings

*R A Woolmer, c Davison, b Steele 87
G J C Rowe, c Garnham, b Taylor 16
C J Tavaré, c Davison, b Balderstone 65
M R Benson, c and b Balderstone 10
C S Cowdrey, c Taylor, b Agnew 35
†A P E Knott, b Agnew .. 44
G W Johnson, c Balderstone, b Agnew 2
J N Shepherd c Davison, b Agnew 16
E Baptiste, b Taylor 22
D L Underwood, l-b-w, b Taylor 6
K B S Jarvis, not out 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 4) .. [illegible]

Total 319

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—161, 3—189, 4—190, 5—268, 6—275, 7—276, 8—292, 9—314, 10—319.

BOWLING: Agnew, 26—8—64—4; Parsons, 16—5—43—0; Taylor, 16.3—2—72—3; Cook, 34—12—74—0; Steele, 14—1—44—1; Balderstone, 8—3—11—2.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 266 (N E Briers 89, B F Davison 82, G J Parsons 50, K B S Jarvis 7 for 78).

Second Innings

*J C Balderstone, b Baptiste .. 18
J F Steele, c Cowdrey, b Shepherd 3
T J Boon, c Cowdrey, b Shepherd 0
B F Davison, l-b-w, b Jarvis .. 13
N E Briers, l-b-w, b Shepherd .. 5
†R W Tolchard, c Underwood, b Jarvis 17
M A Garnham c Benson, b Underwood 74
G J Parsons, b Shepherd 4
J P Agnew, c Woolmer, b Jarvis 26
N G B Cook, l-b-w, b Jarvis .. 0
L B Taylor, not out 1
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, n-b 2) .. 6

Total 166

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—1, 3—17, 4—38, 5—40, 6—65, 7—74, 8—131, 9—133, 10—166.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 17—5—69—4; Shepherd, 16—3—42—4; Baptiste, 12—4—42—1, Underwood, 4—2—7—1.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and C Cook.

Essex v Lancashire

AT SOUTHEND

Essex (8pts) drew with Lancashire (4).

ESSEX: First Innings 308 (B R Hardie 129, S Turner 73 not out, C Gladwin 53, N V Radford 4 for 71).

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 111 (N Phillip 4 for 33).

Second Innings

A Kennedy, c Phillip, b Lever .. 32
G Fowler, c Hardie, b Pringle .. 30
D Lloyd, c Lilley, b Lever .. 6
*C H Lloyd, c Hardie, b Acfield 65
D P Hughes, c Hardie, b Phillip 1
J Abrahams, l-b-w, b Acfield .. 18
J Simmons, not out 36
S J O'Shaughnessy, c D E East, b Pringle 31
N V Radford, not out 0
Extras (b 4, l-b 14, w 1, n-b 7) 26

Total (7 wkts) 245

P J Allott and G Speak did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—69, 3—100, 4—111, 5—171, 6—179, 7—243.

BOWLING: Lever, 18—5—47—2; Phillip, 15—1—56—1; Turner, 13—3—36—0; Pringle, 15—5—20—2; Acfield, 32—7—37—2; East, 20—9—35—0.

Umpires: C T Spencer and R Palmer.

Today's cricket

NATWEST TROPHY SECOND ROUND (10.30, 60 overs)
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Middlesex.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Hampshire.
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Essex.
CANTERBURY: Kent v Nottinghamshire.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Somerset.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Sussex.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Derbyshire.

TOUR MATCH
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Sri Lankans (11.0 to 6.30).

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
SWANSEA: Glamorgan II v Hampshire II.
DARTFORD: Kent II v Essex II.
LIVERPOOL: Lancashire II v Yorkshire II.
ENFIELD: Middlesex II v Sussex II.
MOSELEY: Warwickshire II v Worcestershire II.
DUDLEY: Worcestershire II v Nottinghamshire II.

OTHER MATCH
GUILDFORD: Surrey XI v Pakistan XI.

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
SIDMOUTH: Devon v Berkshire.
TROWBRIDGE: Wiltshire v Somerset II.

CAMBRIDGE: Cambridgeshire 180 for 9 dec (Miller 50, Parry 75) and 236 for 9 dec (Parry 126, Rutterford 3 for 49); Suffolk 311 for 7 dec (Robinson 50) and 135 for 4. Match drawn.

Somerset v Derbyshire

AT TAUNTON

Somerset (4pts) drew with Derbyshire (5).

SOMERSET: First Innings 335 for 8 dec (P M Roebuck 91, P W Denning 71).

Second Innings

*B C Rose c Barnett, b Anderson 52
J W Lloyds, c Wright, b Steele 98
I V A Richards, b Wood .. 150
P M Roebuck, not out 40
P W Denning, not out 5
Extras (b 5, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 5) 12

Total (3 wkts dec) 337

D J S Taylor, J Garner, N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, D Breakwell and C Dredge did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—130, 2—177, 3—332.

BOWLING: Oldham, 4—0—17—0; Tunnicliffe, 4—0—24—0; Anderson, 22—4—73—1; Kirsten, 8—1—23—0; Barnett 25—6—104—0; Steele, 17—5—70—1; Wood, 4—1—12—1; Wright, 1—1—0—0.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

J G Wright, c Garner, b Dredge 12
*B Wood, b Marks 62
P N Kirsten, c Garner, b Breakwell 228
D S Steele, c Denning, b Dredge 137
C J Tunnicliffe c Richards, b Breakwell 0
†M J Deakin, b Breakwell .. 15
A Hill, not out 23
I S Anderson, b Dredge .. 0
Extras (b 4, l-b 9, n-b 5) 18

Total (7 wkts dec) 495

K J Barnett, M Hendrick and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—136, 3—427, 4—427, 5—446, 6—491, 7—495.

BOWLING: Garner, 32—8—48—0; Dredge, 33.3—7—70—3; Marks, 37—2—111—1; Breakwell, 36—7—126—3; Richards, 14—1—66—0; Lloyds, 1—0—6—0; Popplewell, 13—1—53—0.

Umpires: D J Constant and W E Alley.

Gloucester v Glamorgan

AT BRISTOL

Gloucestershire (4pts) drew with Glamorgan (8).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 421 for 9 dec (Zaheer Abbas 159, A W Stovold 104, P Bainbridge 72, M A Nash 4 for 114).

Second Innings

B C Broad, l-b-w, b Lloyd .. 45
P Bainbridge, c and b Nash .. 5
S J Windaybank, l-b-w, b Nash 0
A H Wilkins, c Holmes, b Lloyd 51
Zaheer Abbas, c and b Lloyd .. 41
A J Hignell, c Featherstone, b Lloyd 14
†A W Stovold, not out 65
M W Stovold, not out 33
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 5) .. 11

Total (6 wkts dec) 245

*D Graveney, J H Childs and D V Lawrence did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—19, 3—62, 4—104, 5—142, 6—149.

BOWLING: Nash, 17—4—37—2; A A Jones, 8—2—20—0; Holmes, 1—0—4—0; Lloyd, 39—8—110—4; Hobbs, 21—5—63—0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings 379 for 3 dec (Javed Miandad 152, R Ontong 116 not out, A Jones 50).

Second Innings

A Jones, not out 64
J A Hopkins, c Hignell, b Childs 27
R C Ontong, not out 18
Extras (l-b 4) 4

Total (1 wkt) 113

Javed Miandad, G C Holmes, B J Lloyd, E W Jones, N G Featherstone, *M A Nash, R N S Hobbs and A A Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—55.

BOWLING: Lawrence, 5—1—24—0; Bainbridge, 5—0—16—0; Childs, 9—1—35—1; Graveney, 6—1—12—0; Broad, 5—3—18—0; Zaheer, 2—1—4—0.

Umpires: H D Bird and P J Eele.

County championship

	P	W	L	D	Bt	Bl	Pts
Sussex (1)	13	5	1	7	30	35	145
Hants (17)	12	5	1	6	26	36	132
Notts (3)	13	4	3	6	37	40	141
Surrey (2)	13	4	1	8	29	39	132
Essex (8)	13	3	3	8	35	34	117
Somerset (5)	12	3	1	8	35	27	110
Worcs (11)	13	3	5	5	28	33	101
Middx (1)	11	3	1	7	19	35	102
Glamrgn (15)	13	2	4	7	30	38	100
Yorks (10)	13	3	3	6	23	37	93
N'hants (13)	12	[illegible]	1	9	27	30	89
Kent (16)	11	2	3	7	29	29	87
Gloucs (7)	13	1	1	11	33	28	76
Derby (9)	12	1	3	8	29	[illegible]	73
Lancs (15)	13	1	4	8	28	28	68
Warwck (14)	12	1	5	6	24	27	67
Leics (9)	11	1	4	6	24	24	64

1980 positions in brackets

Worcestershire and Lancashire totals include 12 points for a win in a match reduced to one innings.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Public Schools 195-9 dec and 165-8 dec; English Schools CA 190-5 dec and 31-3. Match drawn (at Eastbourne). Weymouth CC 90; *Colchester RGS 91-2.

*Home team

Hove players do their best to vie with Headingley

By Richard Streeton

HOVE: Sussex (22pts) beat Warwickshire (6) by five wickets.

Sussex completed their fifth win in the championship, sponsored by Schweppes, and returned to the top of the table with this success. They needed to make 168 in 110 minutes and 20 overs and Parker and Imran rescued Sussex when a late crisis threatened.

Rain prevented play until early afternoon and the game eventually resumed as the Test match came to its climax. The players did their best to vie with Headingley: Warwickshire lost their last five wickets in 25 minutes: Le Roux achieved a hat-trick; and Doshi was concerned in a bizarre run out. When Sussex went in again Barclay and Mendis gave them a good start with a stand of 60 before four wickets fell to suggest a tense finish was in store. Barclay, who survived one early chance to the wicketkeeper, turned a catch to square leg soon after Small changed ends. Mendis batted with discretion although he pulled Ferreira for one six before he was out to a catch at short mid on.

There was a hasty moment when Asif Din was felled by a hit by Parker against Doshi and a doctor came on to the field. Din was at short leg in a helmet and the ball hit him on the back of the neck as he took evasive action. He was carried off and will have a precautionary X-ray examination this morning.

Doshi obtained some turn on the crumbling pitch and Booth Jones was caught at point. Greig was caught down the leg side after Hogg returned. Parker batted with more assurance than Imran as the fifth-wicket pair slowly wrested control. Gathering rain clouds and a tardy Warwickshire over rate which barely reached 15 an hour, must have been constantly on the batsmen's minds. Sussex still needed 55 when the last hour began. Parker swung Doshi for six into the pavilion but he was leg-before just before Sussex reached their goal with 4.1 overs in hand.

Warwickshire stood 155 runs on overnight. Bowling with great speed and lift from the sea end, Le Roux dismissed Ferreira and Small with the fifth and sixth balls of his first over and Amiss with the first ball of his next. Ferreira lobbed a high catch off the splice to short leg and Small was caught at third slip off his glove. Amiss received a horrible ball which reared awkwardly. He could do nothing but fend it off in desperation and Gould standing 20 metres back took the catch above his head.

In his third over Le Roux had Perryman taken at second slip. Doshi pulled a calf muscle fielding on Monday and had Perryman as a runner. Doshi snicked one boundary from Le Roux and then forgot about his runner and attempted a leg side single himself. Amid much merriment Perryman made his ground safely but Doshi was still hobbling along when the wicket was broken and in the circumstances had to be ruled out. Le Rous's figures yesterday were 3—1—5—4.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings 249 (T A Lloyd 89, Asif Din 57).

Second Innings

*D L Amiss, c Gould, b Le Roux 58
S Wootton, b Le Roux 0
†G W Humpage, b Imran .. 2
Asif Din, c Barclay, b Greig .. 9
T A Lloyd, c Parker, b Le Roux 7
R I H B Dyer, c Parker, b Imran 7
A M Ferreira, c Booth Jones, b Le Roux 21
G C Small, c Barclay, b Le Roux 0
S P Perryman, c Phillipson, b Le Roux 5
W Hogg, not out 0
D R Doshi, run out 4
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 2) 6

Total 126

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—16, 3—44, 4—62, 5—77, 6—116, 7—116, 8—117, 9—122, 10—126.

BOWLING: Le Roux, 16—3—36—6; Imran, 14—1—55—2; Greig, 8—2—29—1.

SUSSEX: First Innings 208 (W Hogg 4 for 54).

Second Innings

G D Mendis, c Doshi, b Small .. 32
*J R T Barclay, c Din, b Small .. 23
T D Booth Jones, c Dyer, b Doshi 9
P W G Parker, l-b-w, b Ferreira 50
I A Greig, c Humpage, b Hogg .. 7
Imran Khan, not out 25
C P Phillipson, not out 3
Extras (b 4, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 7) 21

Total (5 wkts) 169

†I J Gould, G S Le Roux, G G Arnold, and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—60, 2—77, 3—86, 4—99, 5—163.

BOWLING: Hogg, 15—4—49—1; Small, 8—1—33—2; Ferreira, 7—2—26—1; Doshi, 12.5—6—40—1.

Umpires: A Jepson and D O Oslear.

NatWest comes of age

The NatWest Trophy comes of age today when 16 counties continue their battle to be the first name inscribed on the new roll of honour.

Based on 18 years of Gillette Cup history, the two outstanding second round games are those at Edgbaston and Old Trafford. At Edgbaston Warwickshire, winners of the Gillette Cup in 1966 and 1968, meet Sussex, winners in 1963, 1964, and 1978, for a fifth consecutive day's cricket—with recent honours even.

On Sunday in the John Player League at Hove Warwickshire had a brilliant seven-wicket victory, but in the county championship match at the same ground which started on Saturday and ended yesterday Sussex won by five wickets to return to the top of the table. However, Geoff Arnold (thigh strain) and Imran Khan (shoulder injury) are doubtful for Sussex.

Warwickshire welcome back Bob Willis and they should also be further strengthened by the recall of Alvin Kallicharran, a West Indies Test batsman.

At Old Trafofrd, Lancashire, four-time winners of the Gillette Cup, tackle the 1980 champions, Middlesex who lifted the trophy in 1977 and last year. Clive Lloyd, hero of many a Lancashire one-day triumph, can call on the blistering pace of Michael Holding.

Another West Indian, Wilf Slack, has created a selection problem for Middlesex. Although Mike Brearley and Mike Gatting return and Middlesex's other established batsmen are in good form, it will be difficult to demote Slack, who followed his maiden first class hundred on Friday against Kent by scoring the season's highest innings, 248 not out against Worcestershire yesterday.

Target proves beyond Hampshire

By Alan Gibson

PORTSMOUTH: Surrey (22pts) beat Hampshire (5) by 180 runs.

It was a conclusive win for Surrey in the end, and a further illustration that the current axiom "win the toss, think of putting the other side in, and then put them in" has its disadvantages. All the same, the cricket was interesting, and even the result at one time in a little doubt.

In the morning Hampshire needed 222 to win, with their second innings to begin. It meant making the highest score of the match, on a pitch which had been helping the bowlers. They could not set about it until 12.30, because of rain. When they did, they lost three wickets for six runs. Greenidge was caught in the gully, Nicholas at the wicket, and Tremlett bowled from the first ball he received.

Hampshire must have been grateful for the renewed rain, which caused an early lunch to be taken. Afterwards Jesty and Turner decided that the match could still be won, or at least that it would be likelier saved, by not allowing the bowlers to get too much on top. The 50 came up in the seventeenth over. Another quarter of an hour was lost to a shower. Their batsmen began to play their strokes, of which they both possessed plenty. One fierce hook by Jesty off Jackman lingers.

At tea, taken at 3.40, the score was 76 for three. This meant that Hampshire had to score 145 in 120 minutes. It sounds more practicable on paper than it seemed on the ground, particularly when Jesty was caught on the off side, aiming a drive at Pocock, soon afterwards, and when Cowley swiftly followed him.

Pocock bowled well, and it was pleasing to see him getting some turn in a match which had been dominated by their quicker bowlers. But it was Jackman who polished the innings off, with three wickets in four balls, and with heaps of time to spare. Pocock—the Hampshire Pocock, their captain—did not bat because of a broken bone in his hand;

SURREY: 204 (T E Jesty 4 for 38) and 181 (M D Marshall 5 for 60).

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings 164 (S T Clarke 5 for 41).

Second Innings

C G Greenidge, c Smith, b Clarke 3
T M Tremlett, b Clarke .. 0
M C J Nicholas, c Richards, b Jackman 1
T E Jesty, c Payne, b Pocock 28
D R Turner, not out 38
N G Cowley, c Roope, b Pocock 5
R J Parks, c Roope, b Jackman 0
M D Marshall, c Smith, b Jackman 0
M J Bailey, l-b-w, b Jackman .. 0
K Stevenson, c Payne, b Jackman 0
*N E J Pocock, absent injured
Extras (b 5, l-b 7, w 2, n-b 2) 16

Total 91

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—6, 3—6, 4—80, 5—88, 6—91, 7—91, 8—91, 9—91.

BOWLING: Clarke, 10—1—25—2; Jackman, 16—6—30—5; Payne, 6—2—17—0; Knight, 6—4—0—0; Pocock, 6—5—1—2.

Umpires: D J Halfyard and K E Palmer.

Extra hour

The extra hour on a rain-affected day in a Test will, in future, become part of the normal playing time. This move follows the controversial decision by umpires Barry Meyer and David Evans to abandon play for the day in the Headingley Test just before six o'clock on Saturday.

Hemmings turns the tide Nottinghamshire's way

By Keith Macklin

NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire (24pts) beat Yorkshire (4) by eight wickets.

Nottinghamshire achieved a stirring, freebooting victory which had seemed doubtful late in the afternoon as Yorkshire moved towards safety. Yorkshire, resuming at 127 for four, held up Nottinghamshire with a big second innings recovery just as they had done in the fixture at Bradford earlier this year. Nottinghamshire owed their victory to a splendid assault on the Yorkshire bowling by Todd and Birch, who had established the inevitable result within 10 overs.

Bairstow took off his gloves to have a bowl, and Birch took a single from him to reach his 50. The winning run was anti-climatic a petulant bouncer from Ramage being ruled a wide.

Earlier, as the familiar Nottinghamshire pattern of second innings bowling inadequacy unfolded yet again, the loudest cheering at Trent Bridge had come from inside the members' pavilion bar. The roars from therein signalled the fall of Australian wickets on the television set.

Outside the faithful sat mute, watching Yorkshire apparently extricating themselves from trouble against bowling which lacked length and direction and fielding which lacked sharpness and urgency.

Hartley, dropped in the slips by Rice when six, compiled his maiden first class century, and Yorkshire's acting captain Hampshire stayed at the wicket for four hours for what appeared to be a match-saving 82. Hampshire and Hartley took their runs carefully and methodically, each reaching 51 by lunch, and even the new ball taken by Rice and Hadlee at 189 failed to disturb the batsmen. The fifth wicket stand realized 152 runs and took Yorkshire into the black again. The wicket Nottinghamshire needed came when Hemmings bowled Hampshire, whose dedicated 82 included 11 fours.

The match moved towards the home county as Hemmings bowled Bairstow, Stevenson ducked into a Hadlee bouncer and Hadlee dislodged Ramage's middle stump. However, Whiteley proved a confident and competent No 10 and Hartley reached his century by hitting Hemmings for six and then for two fours in an over. How Rice must have cursed that simple slip catch which went to ground on Monday evening.

Suddenly Nottinghamshire were in business again. In three balls Hacker removed Hartley and Hart, the Yorkshire total was 364, and Nottinghamshire needed 115 to win in the allotted 20 overs.

Todd and Birch opened the challenge briskly and confidently and it became a Sunday cricket chase with Nottinghamshire averaging eight runs an over, with the crowd now alive again and cheering every run. There were shots of genuine attacking pedigree and a few swipes as Nottinghamshire coasted comfortably to victory.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings: 104 (R J Hadlee 4 for 38).

Second Innings

M D Moxon, c Cooper, b Hemmings 23
K Sharp, l-b-w, b Hadlee 18
C W J Athey, b Cooper 34
*J H Hampshire, b Hemmings .. 82
J D Love, c French, b Hadlee .. 12
S N Hartley, l-b-w, b Hacker .. 106
†D L Bairstow, b Hemmings .. 16
G B Stevenson, l-b-w, b Hadlee .. 12
A Ramage, b Hadlee 4
J P Whiteley, not out 19
P R Hart, b Hacker 4
Extras (l-b 21, w 4, n-b 9) .. 34

Total 364

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—84, 2—95, 3—85, 4—104, 5—256, 6—282, 7—299, 8—307, 9—360, 10—364.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 36—12—90—4; Rice, 23—7—62—0; Hacker, 22.3—5—51—2; Hemmings, 48—16—92—3; Cooper, 18—7—35—1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings 354 (*C E B Rice 172, D W Randall 87, G B Stevenson 5 for 58).

Second Innings

P A Todd, run out 41
J D Birch, not out 50
D W Randall, run out 4
*C E B Rice, not out 7
Extras (b 6, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 3) 13

Total (2 wkts) 115

R T Robinson, R E Dexter, R J Hadlee, †B N French, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper and P J Hacker did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—85, 2—99.

BOWLING: Ramage, 0.1—0—43—0; Stevenson, 2—0—19—0, Hartley, 4—0—35—0; Bairstow, 7—0—7—0.

Umpires: D Shackleton and P S G Stevens.

Shepherd inspires Kent

Kevin Jarvis and John Shepherd bowled Kent to an 111-run win over Leicestershire in their county championship match at Grace Road yesterday. After Kent had been bowled out for 319, Leicestershire needed 278 to win in just over four hours, but it became an impossible task once Shepherd had taken the wickets of Steele and Boon with only four runs on the board.

Shepherd finished with four for 42, and Jarvis with four for 69 to give him an 11-wicket match haul.

Vivian Richards hit a brilliant century for Somerset at Taunton as their match against Derbyshire ended in a draw. Richards struck six sixes and 14 fours on his way to 150 in 146 minutes and in doing so passed 1,000 runs for the season. He has now made a century against every county, including Somerset.

Somerset reached 337 for three declared after Derbyshire had continued their innings to 495 for seven, declaring 160 ahead with five hours of the match remaining.

Lancashire hung on grimly for a draw at Southend to deny Essex their third successive championship victory. When the home county eventually called it a day 20 minutes before the scheduled close, Lancashire stood at 245 for seven in their second innings, just 48 runs ahead.

Gloucestershire's two brothers, Andrew and Martin Stovold, put on an unbeaten 96 for the seventh wicket to steer their county away from defeat by Glamorgan at Bristol.

Gloucestershire were struggling on 149 for six, but the brothers took the score on to 245 and the game's third declaration. Glamorgan, set a target of 288 in two and a quarter hours, reached 113 for one.

A monument to stand beside Compton

By Alan Ross

LORD'S: Middlesex (4pts) drew with Worcestershire (5pts).

Middlesex meandered on all morning and most of the afternoon, taking good care they were not bowled out before making any real effort to win the match.

Since they began their second innings 237 behind and lost their two leading batsmen for 0 such caution was not altogether surprising. As it happened Edmond's declaration, made at 444 for seven wickets, was a generous one, setting Worcestershire to make 208 in 70 minutes plus a minimum of 20 overs.

Unfortunately, Middlesex only bowled 15 overs in the first hour, so Worcestershire, though scoring at four an over, were soon on a hiding to nothing. They lost three wickets in this period, and thereafter had little to look forward to. In pleasant sunshine the game petered out, Worcestershire finishing up at 103 for four.

Slack's monumental innings of 248 not out was both the highest of the season and the highest in a county match at Lord's since Denis Compton took 252 off Somerset in 1948.

In two hours work before lunch he made only 61, not a great rate on a good pitch with so fast an outfield, and altogether he batted for nearly four hours more to add 138 to his overnight 110.

Whatever ideas Worcestershire might have entertained about going for the runs soon evaporated after the loss of Patel, Scott and Younis for eight runs. Patel and Scott both went to catches by Butcher at second slip after making 15, and Younis departed first ball.

After 11 overs from the fast bowlers Edmonds took over at the nursery end and held a fine return catch to remove Henderson. That was all Middlesex got, for now Turner limped out to join Neale and together they kept the spinners successfully at bay.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 108 (R O Butcher 54, H L Alleyne 8 for 43).

Second Innings

G D Barlow, b Alleyne 0
W N Slack, not out 248
C T Radley, l-b-w, b Alleyne .. 0
R O Butcher, st Humphries, b Patel 66
K P Tomlins, b Patel 57
*P H Edmonds, c Scott, b Inchmore 35
J E Emburey, st Humphries, b Gifford 6
†P R Downton, b Patel 1
W W Daniel, not out 10
Extras (b 7, l-b 6, n-b 4) .. 17

Total (7 wkts dec) 444

W G Merry and S P Hughes did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—0, 3—106, 4—285, 5—366, 6—391, 7—428.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 3.3—1—10—2; Inchmore, 28—4—101—1; Pridgeon, 25.5—0—126—0; Patel 26—5—71—3; Gifford, 31—3—112—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 315 (*G M Turner 61, M S Scott 50; D J Humphries 58, W W Daniel 4 for 91).

Second Innings

M S Scott, c Butcher, b Daniel .. 15
D N Patel, c Butcher, b Hughes .. 15
P A Neale, not out 37
Younis Ahmed, c Downton, b Daniel 0
S P Henderson, c and b Edmonds 15
*G M Turner, not out 19
Extras (n-b 1) 1

Total (4 wkts) 103

†D J Humphries, H L Alleyne, N Gifford, J D Inchmore and A P Pridgeon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—31, 3—31, 4—68.

BOWLING: Daniel, 6—2—17—2; Hughes, 6—0—30—1; Edmonds, 11—5—26—1; Emburey, 5—0—28—0.

Umpires: Mahboob Shah and A G T Whitehead.

Equestrianism

Too many mistakes are made competing against the clock

By A Special Correspondent

The second day of the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley opened with two firsts for overseas riders. Eric Wauters won the Wembley Arena Stakes for Belgium, and Thomas Fruhmann, of Austria, won the Massey-Ferguson Stakes.

Although the course set by Alan Ball for the Wembley Stakes was quite straightforward, and the fences were none too stiff, a lot of horses made careless mistakes over it, possibly because they were competing against the clock from the start; and no more than 10 of the 40 starters jumped a clear round.

Like many others, Ireland's champion Eddie Macken, riding Carrolls Onward Bound, paid the penalty of turning too swiftly into the fifth fence of chocolate and yellow parallels; and Harvey Smith retired the much-fancied Sanyo Music Centre after two refusals at the second part of the double.

Wauters was riding U.P. Winnetou, on whom he won the French Jumping Derby at La Baule a few weeks ago for the second year running, and he flashed round the course in 44 seconds dead to knock three tenths of a second off Michael Whitaker's time on Disney Way.

The course for the Massey-Ferguson Stakes was a good deal stiffer with a preponderance of oxers and some very tight turns; and after Caroline Bradley had held the lead for a long time with a faultless round on Marius in 60.6 seconds, a dramatic climax was provided by the last two riders to go.

No sooner had Guy Creighton, of Australia, completed a clear round in 58.4 seconds on Mikcell, on whom he won the championship at the Dublin Spring Show, than Thomas Fruhmann, coming in last of all for Australia on Alkazar and throwing caution to the winds, produced an equally flawless round two seconds faster.

David Hunt, riding his nine-year-old Maple Zenith, was an outstanding winner of the Taylor Woodrow midsummer dressage championship.

After a classic jump-off, with each successive horse getting progressively faster, Harvey Smith and Sanyo Sanmar emerged triumphant in the first of the big competitions for the Horse and Hound Cup, presented by the editor, Michael Clayton.

Six horses went through to the barrage. Malcolm Pyrah set the standard on Towerlands Anglezarke, winner of the grand prix in Aachen in 28.6 seconds. Coldstream flattened the first fence, a parallel, descending Derek Ricketts before jumping every other fence immaculately but 18¾ faults worth of damage had been done.

John Whitaker took up the running on Ryan's Son in 27.9sec. This was improved to 27.7sec by the only foreign visitor in the Ayr, Henk Nooren, from the Netherlands, on Opstalans Fennet. Sanmar cut the time to 25.4sec. It was now up to David Broome on Mr Ross. He jumped beautifully, exemplifying the sport at its best, and failed by 0.2sec to get on terms by hustling his young horse out of his natural rhythm. Broome had earlier won the Philips Electronics championship on his American-bred veteran, Queensway Philco.

WEMBLEY ARENA STAKES: 1, E Wauters, U P Winnetou; [illegible]. MASSEY-FERGUSON STAKES: 1, T Fruhmann (Austria), Alkazar; [illegible]. TAYLOR WOODROW MIDSUMMER DRESSAGE CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, D Hunt's Maple Zenith; [illegible].

Win worth waiting for

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Mrs Charles Cope's bay seven-year-old, Worth Waiting, by Halation, was a worthy winner at the East of England Show at Peterborough yesterday of the coveted of hunter trophies, the Champion of England Gold Cup, on whose plinth are inscribed illustrious names going back over 50 years. Janet Cope broke him for his breeder, Mrs Jone Stevens, Master of the Cotswold Hounds, and was later able to buy him when Mrs Stevens, then approaching three-score years, found 17 hands of near-thoroughbred rather too much horse.

David Howie, the Yorkshire judge, has been associated with both his outstanding successes—when he was winnin novice at the Royalv last year, and here, where on top of the round he was in his elements to eat the Royal champion.b Zatopek, out of siht.

Ian Thomas, the Queen's dressmaker, won the brood mare championship with his redoubtable matron, Lucky Strike, under David Kellow, and John Webber, the trainer, awarded the foal championship to her son by Mandamus. It was good to see Mrs Jean Wood, whose brother, John Sumner, has followed their late father, Hugh Sumner, as president of the Hunters' Improvement Society, with a winning three-year-old, the bay Sign of Spring by My Swallow, bought at Doncaster on the advice of Tim Forster who will eventually train him. The young horse championship went to Mrs Jeffs' two-year-old Willowbrook Nuin. Reserve and champion filly, as at the Royal and the Great Yorkshire, was Mr and Mrs Wigley's Yellowstone Park.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND GOLD CUP: Witney Horse Blanket Co's Worth Waiting; Reserve and novice champion: J M Holme's The Curate.

Tennis

Silver lining for Essex

By Clive White

The deception of Monday's blue skies and glowing sun, gave way to greyness and interminable rain yesterday at Eastbourne. This was more like the weather British holidaymakers have grown to recognize and accept. It gives them a greater feeling of security. Consequently, Group One play in the County Cup sponsored by Prudential, started four hours late, although I suppose we should be grateful for even that.

Essex will have seen the silver lining. The delay meant that David Lloyd, one of their great stalwarts—and Britain's—was able to arrive in the nick of time to bolster Essex's firm challenge to Middlesex, the holders, in the men's championship at Devonshire Park. Lloyd's was the most remarkable of still more stories of players hurrying back from abroad for the honour of serving their county this week.

Lloyd, coach to the Wightman Cup team in Chicago, started a tortuous journey on Monday when he flew to New York for an early flight back. Storms caused him to miss his connexion, and his next flight kept him on the tarmac for three hours. When he eventually arrived in London at midday yesterday his luggage had been lost, forcing him to drive home, change into fresh kit, and dash the 55 miles to Eastbourne.

If he was suffering from jet-lag it was still lagging behind as he and David Felgate brushed aside the timid resistance of the top Surrey pair, Paish and McHugo, 6—2, 6—4. The stocky Lloyd at 33 no longer a member of the Davis Cup team, showed all his old relish for doubles play, once scurrying back behind the women members of Surrey's firsts on an adjacent court to retrieve a "lost" cause. It might have been the Lloyd brothers all over again as the clean-limbed, athletic Felgate provided a happy balance. The 17-year-old Felgate, runner-up in the British junior covered courts championships this year, showed impressive strength and maturity in his first County Week.

Middlesex and Essex look like going neck and neck for the line and their little get together is timed finely for the last day on Friday. Richard Lewis, of Middlesex, struggling in Monday's doubles at a time when his own form has never been better, found a better foil with Jones yesterday as Middlesex kept pace with Essex through the second round matches.

Golf

England cannot stem tide of professionalism

By Lewine Mair

France start as favourites in the European women's junior team championship starting today at Wentworth. They have a team as strong as the one that took them to the final of the senior edition of the event a few years ago in Troia.

Four of their six-strong team played in Troia, the 17-year-old Corinne Soules having to turn down her invitation because of school examinations. Miss Soules, who won the French women's championship earlier this year, is a player to watch this week.

It will be difficult for the home side to make an impression. Although four members of the English team were in Troia, England, at senior and junior level, are at a low ebb. Many of the best players have become professionals, their defection coinciding with the retirement of such reliable and experienced campaigners as Julia Greenhalgh, Mary Everard and Ann Irvin, who is captaining the juniors at Wentworth.

As Miss Irvin said yesterday there is no one left to give the younger players a lead. She spoke of an English championship of the not-so-long-ago when the presence of such as Marley Harris, nee Spearman, and Angela Bonallack did much to inspire. "Now", she explained, "no one stands out and, if you go to an English championship, it is the case that anyone can win."

It has not made Miss Irvin's task this week any easier that one of her original team members, Deborah Dowling, joined the professional ranks a few days ago. Miss Dowling posted her application form for the WPGA on the first day of County Week and, by so doing, almost cost Surrey the county championship. (Only one of her five wins—that notched before the letter was put into the post—was allowed to stand).

Miss Irvin said yesterday that she deplored the timing of Miss Dowling's move.

Homeward surge gives lead to Miss Lee Smith

Jenny Lee Smith, from Newcastle, hit five birdies in six holes to move into the first round lead in the 72-hole, £10,000 Elizabeth Ann Classic at Harrogate yesterday. Miss Lee Smith, aged 32, shot a three-under-par 70 to finish one stroke clear of Dale Reid, of Scotland, and five ahead of Christine Langford and Irene Koehler, of West Germany.

Miss Lee Smith reached the turn in 37, level par, and then dropped two shots at the short 10th, where she needed two attempts to escape from a greenside bunker. She then produced her run of birdies to surge home in a brilliant 33, three under par. Miss Reid, from Fife, had three birdies in her round, including a three at the 329-yard fifth where she drove the green.

LEADING SCORES: 70, J Lee Smith; 71, D Reid; 75, I Koehler (WG), C Langford; 76, J Panter, D Dowling, K Ehrnlund (Sweden), S Lambie; 77, J Smurthwaite, M Thomson, A Middleton; 78, T Fernando, C Panton; 79, C Sharp, J Smith, G Flynn (Australia), J Chapman, S Lathan, P Chugg.

A birdie flourish from Bousfield

Ken Bousfield was the early pacemaker when the £10,000 PGA seniors championship, sponsored by Trust House Forte, began yesterday at North Berwick. With a birdie at the ninth, the former Ryder Cup man from Coombe Hill reached the turn in a commendable 35, only one over par.

Christy O'Connor opened well by driving the 270-yard second for a birdies but dropped shots at the fourth and fifth. John Panton was another to score a birdie at the second after pitching close but he had dropped a stroke at the first and, like O'Connor, was short in two at the fourth.

FIRST ROUND: 78, G Gledhill (West Sussex); 78, D Melville (La Moye); 80, E Goodwin (Mere); 86, R Hinton (Enville); 86, J Munroe (Eaglescliffe).

Racing

Last day for cashing in on Derby winner

By Michael Phillips

Anyone interested in buying one or more of the 34 shares in the Derby winner, Shergar, which were put on the market at £250,000 each by the Aga Khan 13 days ago must have made their bid by today. Yesterday the Aga Khan's office said that they expect him to make a statement tomorrow so everybody will know in good time before Saturday where they stand.

Saturday, of course, is the big day as far as Shergar is concerned because he will be encountering older horses for the first time on a racecourse in Ascot's £100,000 epic, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

The way they have been spending on totally untried and untested horses in the United States this week provokes the thought that a horse with Shergar's record and pedigree can only be cheap at the price. It will be interesting to hear how long the queue was for shares in his syndicate.

Shergar will have a maximum of seven opponents at Ascot. If he does win, and he is at long odds on to do so, he will emulate Nijinsky, Grundy, The Minstrel and Troy, who are the only horses to have won the Derby, the Irish Derby and the "Diamond"; the three races that some would say constitute the modern triple crown.

Cracaval, Fingal's Cave, Light Cavalry and Pelerin are the older horses who stood their ground. Centurius, who is a stable companion of Shergar but in different ownership, and the Prix de Diane winner, Madam Gay, were the other three-year-olds left in after yesterday's four-day forfeit stage.

And so to today. At Sandown Park this evening Divine Truth (5.45), Lively Rhythm (6.15) and Teamwork (6.50) could be yet more winners for that remarkable bandwagon piloted so successfully this season by Guy Harwood and Greville Starkey. Divine Truth is a half-brother to two extremely fast fillies, Cry of Truth and Mulchbourne, and he is by a horse who was also renowned for his speed, So Blessed.

With a pedigree like that, it is not surprising that he too has shown plenty of promise at home. In the circumstances a victory in the Aylesbury Maiden Stakes must be a live possibility.

Lively Rhythm, my selection for the Playboy Stakes, has already made his mark twice, initially at Salisbury and then again at Leicester and what he had done already he can achieve again.

By winning the Royal Hunt Cup on the second day at Royal Ascot, Teamwork made his contribution to that momentous week in Starkey's life. It was while Starkey was suspended for an incident at Royal Ascot that incurred the displeasure of the stewards that Lester Piggott was called upon to deputise on Teamwork in the Anniversary Handicap, which was run over today's course and distance shortly before the Eclipse Stakes.



Ninety-third success for Frank Hill: Northwest (left) winning the Ruckinge Handicap.

Sandown Park programme

5.45 AYLESBURY STAKES (2-y-o c and g maidens: £2,281: 5f)

3 Divine Truth, G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey 8
5 Drumcreen, Pat Mitchell, 9-0 .... P Cook 2
6 Ellerane, P Mitchell, 9-0 .... R McGhin 4
8 0 Golden Laddie, M Haynes, 9-0 .... G Ramshaw 1
9 0 Hotmantle, C Benstead, 9-0 .... B Rouse 11
10 Nellah, R Hannon, 9-0 .... J Mercer 6
11 0000 Over and Easy (B), J Sutcliffe, 9-0 .... N Day 3 5
12 Prima Voce, R Armstrong, 9-0 .... W Carson 9
14 0 Purnima, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 .... P Waldron 7
15 00 Tap on the Head, J Tree, 9-0 .... P Eddery 10
17 0 Wonder Dream, E Eldin, 9-0 .... P Madden 3

5-2 Divine Truth, 3-1 Tap on the Head, 4-1 Prima Voce, 6-1 Nellah, 7-1 Over and Easy, 8-1 Purnima, 10-1 others.

6.15 PLAYBOY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,839: 7f)

1 011 Lively Rhythm (D), G Harwood, 9-5 .... G Starkey 4
2 12 Annesley, W Hern, 9-1 .... W Carson 6
3 012 Mardalis, S Mellor, 9-1 .... R Weaver 6
4 01 Tulsa Flyer, P Cole, 9-1 .... — 7
8 0 St Conal, E Beeson, 8-11 .... P Cook 2
9 0 Storton, B Hills, 8-11 .... S Cauthen 1
10 Distinction, B Hobbs, 8-7 .... G Baxter 3
11 Man of Spirit, J Dunlop, 8-7 .... R Muddle 8
13 Prince of Princes, J Dunlop, 8-7 .... B Rouse 9

11-4 Annesley, 4-6 Lively Rhythm, 9-2 Mardalis, 5-1 Tulsa Flyer, 8-1 Man of Spirit, 10-1 Distinction, 12-1 Storton, 14-1 others.

6.50 PLAYMATE HANDICAP (£2,913: 1m)

2 022312 Teamwork (D), G Harwood, 4-10-0 .... G Starkey 2
3 004001 Jim's Tricks (D), D Laing, 4-10-0 .... P Cook 5
5 20-0404 Gypsy Castle (CD), J Winter, 7-8-8 .... M Hills 5 1
6 000440 Fernaro (C,D), R Hannon, 4-8-6 .... G Baxter 3
7 00001 Paterno, R Armstrong, 3-8-2 .... W Carson 1

7-5 Teamwork, 11-4 Paterno, 7-2 Jim's Trick, 6-1 Gypsy Castle, 10-1 Fernaro.

7.25 PLAYBOY BOOKMAKERS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,158: 1¼m)

2 022420 Show-a-Leg, B Hobbs, 9-13 .... G Baxter 4
3 202003 Golden Brigadier, C Brittain, 8-9 .... G Starkey 1
6 02-2112 Daulifar, J Tree, 8-4 .... P Eddery 2
7 0-11004 The Cliftonian, R Hannon, 8-0 .... A McGlone 5 6
10 0-10300 Aldenham, G Balding, 7-10 .... W Newnes 3 3
12 0404-00 Kings Parade, J Dunlop, 7-8 .... W Carson 5

2-1 Golden Brigadier, 3-1 Daulifar, 7-2 Show-a-Leg, 7-1 Kings Parade, 8-1 Aldenham, 12-1 The Cliftonian.

8.0 SAVILE ROW HANDICAP (£3,043: 5f)

2 4-21030 Son of Shaka (D), H Price, 5-9-7 .... B Rouse 2
3 004000 Durandal (CD), D Marks, 4-9-6 .... — 6
4 020-000 Go Total (CD), A Hide, 5-9-1 .... P Cook 1
5 000000- Pink Blues (D), F Durr, 4-9-0 .... G Starkey 4
6 3-00201 Manilow (D), R Swift, 4-8-2 .... A McGlone 5 5
7 0-00000 St Terramar (B, D), C James, 6-8-0 .... W Carson 7
8 00-0000 Sir Samuel (D), W Wightman, 4-7-10 .... R Fox 8

13-8 Manilow, 9-4 Son of Shaka, 3-1 Go Total, 8-1 Durandal, 10-1 St Terramar, 14-1 others.

8.30 SURBITON STAKES (Maidens: £1,702: 1¼f)

1 000/0- Beacons Heights, J Cann, 4-9-6 .... S Cauthen 8
2 4-3 Court Cavalier, D Kent, 4-9-6 .... J Mercer 3
3 00 Gather No Moss, B Beeson, 4-9-6 .... R Curant 10
4 0000-00 Gold Measure, J Spearing, 4-9-6 .... — 2
5 00000/0 Coodee, R Atkins, 5-9-3 .... D Bourton 7 6
6 04030-0 Winds of March, P Mitchell, 4-9-3 .... R McGhin 7
7 0-00 Al Nasr, J Dunlop, 3-8-6 .... W Carson 9
8 0-04024 Bali Hyatt (B), C Brittain, 3-8-6 .... G Starkey 5
9 402200 Takesfence, R Hannon, 3-8-6 .... P Eddery 1
11 04 My Annassar, J Hindley, 3-8-3 .... P Cook 4

15-8 Al Nasr, 9-4 Court Cavalier, 100-30 My Annassar, 11-2 Bali Hyatt, 12-1 Takesfence, 16-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
5.45 Divine Truth. 6.15 Lively Rhythm. 6.50 Teamwork. 7.25 Daulifar. 8.0 Son Of Shaka. 8.30 Court Cavalier.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
5.45 Prime Voce. 6.15 Distinction. 6.50 Paterno. 7.25 Show A Leg. 8.0 Go Total. 8.30 Bali Hyatt.

Cauthen takes floor

Take the Floor resumed winning form with a smooth three lengths victory over Singing Sailor in the Strathclyde Stakes (3-y-o) at Ayr. The favourite, Jump Jar, was the first to be beaten while Singing Sailor made the running until Steve Cauthen produced Take the Floor for a winnnig challenge inside the final furlong. This completed an Ayr double for the trainer Gavin Hunter and his South African based owner, Des Scott, after the success on Monday with Siga Dancer.

Two names added to winning trainers' list

Vic Soane and Colin Williams, both well knewn names as jockeys, entered the list of winning trainers for the first time with Panatella and Revida Girl at Folkestone yesterday. Soane, who rode 82 winners over jumps, thought a lot of Panatella from the moment he gave 2,700 guineas for her as a yearling and the four owners had a very nice touch at 10-1, but the Tote paid over 40-1.

The filly was in frint from half-way and scored by a length and a half from the favourite, Garfunkel, who got rather steamed up before the race, had a lot to do from half way, and eventually did well to come second. Soane has a string of about 20 at Didcot in the stables once occupied by Frank Cundell.

Revida Girl was backed like a certainty from 5-4 against down to 7-4 on for the seller and never gave her backers an anxious moment. Williams who still holds his jockeys licence, has ridden over 200 winners, including a Vernons Sprint on Be Friendly. He got a bit excited at the auction of his first winner but was let off lightly when allowed to retain her for only 1,100 guineas. Williams, based at Pangbourne, was houing for an earlier start than this but a batch of new horses in April introduced a virus to his string.

Greville Starkey, who partnered Revida Girl, went on to complete a short-priced double with On Her Own in the Ham Street Maiden Stakes. Greville has not looked back since his suspension with 10 winners in six racing days.

On Her Own was in front just about all the way and held off Bustella by half a length giving the impression that she would stay more than a mile and a half. The filly completed a double for her absent trainer Guy Harwood. Since Harwood departed for the Keeneland sales eight days ago his brother-in-law, Geoff Lawson, has sent out eight winners for him.

Big Pal defied 10 st and made practically all the running in the Shaddoxhurst Handicap to score by half a length from Zaccio, whose partner Pat Eddery put up 1 lb overweight. Big Pal was the first winning ride of the season for Richard Muddle who, being attached to the virus stricken Dunlop string, has suffered a slow start. Big Pal is owned by Richard's father Ron Muddle, who is involved in negotiations over the future of Lingfield Park.

Muddle Senior has turned down a £19,000 offer for Big Pal but will sell him in due course as a jumping prospect. Mr Muddle has been a very lucky owner with 31 winners in six years, but he has some way to go to catch 78-year-old Frank Hill who was enjoying his 93rd success as an owner when North West defied 3lb overweight and led for the last six furlongs of the Ruckinge Handicap, beating Harwood's Isanemos by a length and a half. Mr Hill's first winner was back in 1928. The trainer Mick Masson's only worry was the fact that his string have been off colour for a couple of weeks, but North West escaped it.

STATE OF GOING: Catterick: Good to firm. Hamilton Park: Good. Yarmouth: Good to firm. Sandown Park: Good to firm.

Catterick Bridge

2.0 SILVER BIRCH STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £559: 5f)

1 0000 Blackboosh, M W Easterby, 8-11 .... Lucas 8
2 0003 Caribbean Dream, T Barnes, 8-11 .... Kelleher 7
3 Good Hand, J Calvert, 8-11 .... Parks 3
4 Bowscar, W Haigh, 8-8 .... Ives 4
5 004 Carrolls, R Stubbs, 8-8 .... Nicholls 5
6 00 L'Alda, J Doyle, 8-8 .... Birch 9
7 000 Musodo, P Rohan, 8-8 .... Dwyer 1
8 00 My Moore, S Nesbitt, 8-8 .... Nesbitt 5 6
9 0 Saliwah, C Booth, 8-8 .... Oldroyd 2

5-2 Blackboosh, 3-1 Musodo, 4-1 Caribbean Dream, 9-2 L'Alda, 8-1 Bowscar, 12-1 others.

2.30 OLD OAK HANDICAP (£1,149: 1m 7f 180yd)

1 31-01 Visconti, M Dickinson, 5-10-0 .... Birch 1
3 4-000 The Solent, D Chapman, 5-9-13 .... Miss Thorpe 7 7
6 020-b Systems Analysis, A Smith, 5-8-13 .... Wigham 12
8 0/02- The Ceiling, E Birchall, 6-8-8 .... Shrive 3
9 32-01 Red Lady, C Thornton, 3-8-8 .... Duffield 2
10 0-000 Mufleram, T Barron, 6-8-6 .... Reid 15
11 -0332 Silly Twist (C), J FitzGerald, 4-8-6 .... Lucas 13
13 000-0 Aladyat, J Blundell, 4-8-6 .... Hodgson 5 10
14 0442 Mick the Lark (B), G Richards, 4-8-4 .... Seagrave 9
17 00-00 Hand of God (C,D), F Yardley, 5-8-0 .... — 11
18 /000- Rejuvenator, T Barron, 5-7-13 .... Lowe 8
19 /000 Startinge (B), N Chamberlain, 7-7-12 .... Charnock 6
20 3000 Wedded Bliss, D Chapman, 5-7-11 .... Webster 5
21 3000 Ceremonious (C), R Whitaker, 5-7-8 .... B Jones 5 4
22 0-000 Undismayed (B), W Holden, 3-7-8 .... Ferguson 14

9-4 Red Lady, 100-30 Visconti, 9-2 Silly Twist, 15-2 Mick the Lark, 8-1 The Solent, 10-1 Systems Analysis, 14-1 others.

3.0 MAPLE LEAF STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 7f)

5 0300 Panchao, T Fairhurst, 9-0 .... Beecroft 7 14
6 00 Passing Moment, G P-Gordon, 9-0 .... Reid 7
7 000 Perplex (B), Denys Smith, 9-0 .... Kelleher 15
9 03 Pitrasi, M Prescott, 9-0 .... Duffield 2
10 Saucy Flush, E Weymes, 9-0 .... Webster 1
11 04 Secret Knight, M H Easterby, 9-0 .... Birch 13
13 Trickshot, K Stone, 9-0 .... Wigham 10
14 00 Wildrush, W C Watts, 9-0 .... Lucas 9
15 04 Brown Gold, M H Easterby, 8-11 .... Hodgson 5 3
16 004 Chestnut Pale, Hbt Jones, 8-11 .... Parks 16
20 0 Lucky Mum, G Lockerbie, 8-11 .... Charnock 8
21 0 Magic Earl, E Weymes, 8-11 .... — 11
23 0 Royal Affair, W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 .... Johnson 6
24 0030 Royal First, C Spares, 8-11 .... McKeown 5 5
25 000 Sanches, R Williams, 8-11 .... Taylor 4
26 Warm Wind, M Stoute, 8-11 .... Hide 12

5-2 Warm Wind, 11-4 Pitrasi, 5-1 Secret Knight, 13-2 Royal Affair, 10-1 Passing Moment, Royal First, 14-1 others.

3.30 RAMBLING ROSE HANDICAP (£1,850: 7f)

2 0321 Azaam (C,D), W O'Gorman, 3-9-13 .... Hide 4
5 0200 Lady Sister (C,D), I Walker, 4-9-5 .... Colquhoun 9
7 10-00 Pallango (C,D), M W Easterby, 5-9-3 .... Dwyer 2
11 0004 Jolly Green Giant, F Yardley, 6-8-11 .... Duffield 6
15 100-0 Gibraltar, S Wiles, 5-8-9 .... Leason 3
16 0430 Mr Mallory (B), J FitzGerald, 3-8-5 .... Seagrave 7
17 0-302 Fearless Flight, W Elsey, 4-8-4 .... Wigham 5
18 0000 Page Glen, R Stubbs, 4-8-4 .... Nicholls 1
19 3003- Nickadventure (D), N Tinkler, 5-8-3 .... Parks 10
22 00-00 Zeidabee, Hbt Jones, 4-7-11 .... B Jones 5 8

5-2 Azaam, 7-2 Fearless Flight, 5-1 Pallango, 7-1 Lady Sister, 9-1 Mr Mallory, 10-1 Jolly Green Giant, 14-1 others.

4.0 WEEPING WILLOW STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 1m 4f 40yd)

2 00-03 Alice Town, R Smeather, 8-11 .... Jewell 7 5
5 Ashmo, H Wharton, 8-11 .... Nicholls 9
10 0 Densyre, J W Watts, 8-11 .... Hide 1
11 4-000 Faridella (B), I Walker, 8-11 .... Colquhoun 8
12 3232 Green Memory, I Balding, 8-11 .... Matthias 2
14 0-030 Miss Pucci, M W Easterby, 8-11 .... Dwyer 6
16 00- My Bluette, J Etherington, 8-11 .... Seagrave 7
17 00-00 Perma Fina (B), M Stoute, 8-11 .... Birch 10
18 0-004 Pelham Belle, J Winter, 8-11 .... Taylor 4
22 0-000 Saint Rose, J Jordon, 8-11 .... — 11
23 0-000 Side Hill Star (B), D Morley, 8-11 .... Duffield 3

15-8 Green Memory, 5-1 Alice Town, 9-2 Faridella, 15-2 Perma Fina, 8-1 Pelham Belle, 10-1 others.

4.30 SPREADING CHESTNUT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £900: 1m 5f 180yd)

4 0123 Whitworth (C,D), D Morley, 9-0 .... Duffield 6
5 1304 Royal Baize, J Hindley, 8-12 .... Taylor 3
6 1300 Same Date, S Mellor, 8-9 .... Wigham 5
9 2444 Super Spartan, J Etherington, 8-0 .... Birch 6
10 030 Soumark, W Musson, 7-13 .... — 2
11 -0003 Jean's Gamble, G Lockerbie, 7-11 .... — 1
13 -0000 Young Import, G Lockerbie, 7-11 .... — 7
15 4400 Panto Island, T Fairhurst, 7-7 .... Coates 7 8

6-4 Royal Baize, 2-1 Whitworth, 6-1 Super Spartan, 8-1 Same Date, 12-1 Soumark, 16-1 others.

Catterick Bridge selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Undismayed. 3.0 Pitrasi. 3.30 Azaam. 4.0 Perma Fina. 4.30 Royal Baize.

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Musodo. 2.30 Red Lady. 3.0 Warm Wind. 3.30 Fearless Flight. 4.0 Alice Town. 4.30 Royal Baize.

Hamilton Park card

6.45 WALLACE STAKES (2-y-o: £888: 6f)

2 Lucas 2
Haslam, 8-8 .... Jago 3
[illegible]

7.10 LOWTHER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,339: 5f)
[illegible]

7.35 HAMILTON SPRINT HANDICAP (£2,029: 5f)
[illegible]

8.5 BONNINGTON STAKES (Selling: £628: 1m 1f)
[illegible]

8 0200 Anvil Inn, T Craig, 3-8-0 .... Charnock 3
9 0- Denise Jean, J Czerpak, 3-8-0 .... — 10
10 0043 Granpark, J S Wilson, 3-8-0 .... Hutchinson 4
11 2000 Handsome Trailhow, J Douglas-Home, 3-8-0 .... Logie 8
12 -0008 Record Star (B), G Lewis, 3-8-0 .... Seaton 6
14 0420 Wandering About, J Calvert, 3-8-0 .... — 5
15 -0400 High Class Builder, K Stone, 3-7-11 .... A Mercer 11

7-4 Record Star, 3-1 Wandering About, 8-1 Granpark, 6-1 [illegible]

7.40 COREHOUSE HANDICAP (£1,295: 1m 40yd)
[illegible]

8.5 ROSS STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £660: 1¼m)
[illegible]

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Final. 7.10 First Connection.

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Final. 7.10 Drago. 7.35 Melba Toast. 8.05 Record Star. 8.35 Fine Point. 9.05 Sandalay.

Yarmouth programme

2.15 JELLICOE STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £1,306: 6f)
[illegible]
13 Native Guest, F Durr, 8-11 .... Robinson 1

4-6 Match Winner, 6-1 King Naziera, Northorpe, 8-1 Olympic Carnival, Poodlefaker, 14-1 others.

2.45 FASTOLFF STAKES (Selling: £742: 6f)

1 100-0 Administrator (D), H O'Neill, 4-8-12 .... W R Swinburn 8
2 00-00 Frank Stewart, R Ward, 4-8-12 .... — 6
3 0-000 Ramada (D, B), B Richmond, 4-8-12 .... Ball 7 1
6 000-0 Low Mileage, N Callaghan, 4-8-7 .... Raymond 11
7 0000 Curzon House, J Perrett, 4-8-4 .... Piggott 12
8 00- Romanette, D Leslie, 4-8-4 .... Dineley 10
9 3040 Sky Walk, W Guest, 4-8-4 .... Gunn 7
10 020-0 Sonstra, P Ashworth, 4-8-4 .... Tulk 5
13 0-001 Drummer Jess (D), J Bosley, 3-8-0 .... Crossley 5 4
14 0000 Legendry Knight, M Blanshard, 3-7-12 .... Young 3
15 0-000 Motor-Plan Supreme (B), D Thom, 3-7-12 .... Blake 7 13
19 0000 Warwick Trailer, L Holt, 3-7-12 .... Newnes 3 9
22 00-04 Mount Eliza, G Blum, 3-7-9 .... Paul Eddery 5 14
23 -0420 Snap Tin, R Ward, 3-7-9 .... McGlone 5 2

3-1 Drummer Jess, 5-1 Warwick Trailer, 6-1 Low Mileage, 7-1 Legendry Knight, Snap Tin, 8-1 Sky Walk, 10-1 Mount Eliza, 14-1 Sonstra, 16-1 Administrator, Frank Stewart, 20-1 others.

3.15 JOHN AND JANE WINTER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,708: 1m)

2 1121 Barwin, H Cecil, 9-5 .... Piggott 6
4 0010 Akram (C,D), W O'Gorman, 8-13 .... Ives 5
7 3322 Hindi, M Jarvis, 8-9 .... Raymond 2
10 -3313 Buzzards Bay (D), H Collingridge, 8-1 .... Gunn 4
14 1202 Sincerely Mills, C Brittain, 7-12 .... — 3
20 -0002 Hot Wind, B Hobbs, 7-7 .... Hills 5 1

9-4 Barwin, 3-1 Hindi, 4-1 Buzzards Bay, 5-1 Akram, 8-1 Sincerely Mills, Hot Wind.

3.45 LADBROKE HOLIDAY HANDICAP (£1,238: 1¾m)

3 2122 Alma Ata, L Cumani, 3-9-10 .... Piggott 6
4 0200 Ciste, A Goodwill, 6-9-9 .... — 1
[illegible]

4.15 STURDEE STAKES (Amateurs: £1,174: 1m 3f 110yd)
[illegible]
4 0- Martin's Choice, P Allingham, 4-11-10 .... Andrews 5 7
5 000/ Merchant Tubbs, M Ryan, 7-11-10 .... — 16
6 00-00 Mariana, G Balding, 6-11-10 .... Jones 5 12
9 00-04 Ragafan, R Smyth, 4-11-10 .... Wood 5 16
10 3003 Red Artist, J Perrett, 5-11-10 .... Parrett 5 9
12 4000 Smart Guard, B Richmond, 4-11-10 .... — 18
13 0044 Tipo, S Mellor, 4-11-10 .... Elain Mellor 13
16 /000 Even Wonder, W Charles, 4-11-7 .... Wilkinson 5 4
17 0040 Harkey, J Harris, 4-11-7 .... Vicki Harris 5 14
20 030-0 Hatton, K Brassey, 3-10-12 .... Muir 5 17
22 0-0 Prince Nono, M Stoute, 3-10-12 .... Corinne Hamer 5 11
23 4200 Rio Dove, R Hollinshead, 3-10-12 .... Pam Sherwin 5 2
24 -0000 Smithy Lane (B), Mrs A Finch, 3-10-12 .... Margaret Fraser-Stuart 5 10
27 0344 Sympatique, C Brittain, 3-10-12 .... Gay Kelleway 5 3
28 3000 Tajonski, R Armstrong, 3-10-12 .... Hutchinson 5

2-6 Tajonski, 8-2 Sympatique, 4-4 Prince Nono, 5-1 Tipo, 12-1 Al Khashab, Rio Dove, 16-1 others.

4.45 TALL SHIPS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,688: 5f 25yd)

2 11 Custer, H Cecil, 9-7 .... Piggott 1
4 1004 Windmills, C Brittain, 9-2 .... — 5
10 3100 Letsgomo, B Richmond, 8-11 .... Paul Eddery 5 2
11 004 Turnberry Isle, F Durr, 8-11 .... Robinson 4

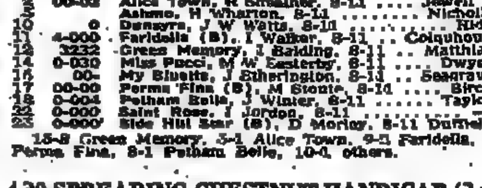
2-7 Custer, 5-1 Windmills, 12-1 Turnberry Isle, 33-1 Letsgomo.

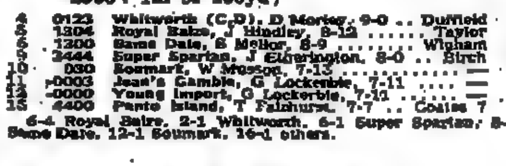
Yarmouth selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Match Winner. 2.45 Sky Walk. 3.15 Barwin. 3.45 Salud. 4.15 Prince Nono. 4.45 Custer.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Poodlefaker. 2.45 Sky Walk. 3.15 Barwin. 3.45 Salud. 4.15 Prince Nono. 4.45 Custer.







Ayr results

[illegible]
Drive Yeo Home .... B Taylor (4-5 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.31; places, 29p, 20p. Dual F: £2.46. CSF: £2.31. S Mellor, at Lambourn. 5l, 1l. Ultrasonic (33-1) 4th. 1 min 00.55 sec.

5.0 (3.1) STRATHCLYDE STAKES (3-y-o: £4,620: 6f)
TAKE THE FLOOR, b c, by Cornish Prince—That's Show Biz (D Scott) 8-11 .... S Cauthen (7-2) 1
Singing Sailor .... E Johnson (7-2) 2
Major's Affair .... G Duffield (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 25p, 31p. Dual F: 71p. CSF: £1.52. G Hunter, at East Ilsley. 3l, hd. Jump Jar 9-4 [illegible]

[illegible]
TOTE: Win, 96p; places, 35p, 18p, 16p. Dual F: £2.08. CSF: £2.88. M H Easterby, at Great Habton. Nk, 6l. Reside 5-2 fav. Crimson Silk (14-1) 4th. 1 min 40.77 sec.

4.0 (4.1) BUTE HANDICAP (Selling: £927: 1¼m)
ALEDA ROSE, b f by Charlottown—Urugano (Mr C Rees), 4-9-4 .... Paul Eddery (4-1 jt fav) 1
Polliform .... N Carlisle (6-1) 2
Wallyfred .... E Hide (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 87p; places, 10p, 44p, 34p. Dual F: 96p. CSF: £2.45. Captain J M Wilson at Preston. ¾l, nk. Audit 4-1 jt fav. Alfred Milner (7-1) 4th. 2min 11.99sec.

[illegible] 35p. Dual F: £12.73. CSF: £7.76. J Hindley at Newmarket. 1l, 1l. Ta Morgan 5-1 fav. Alrabip (5-1) 4th. 8 ran. 1min 27.68sec.

5.0 (5.2) KIRKOSWALD STAKES (£2,498: 1m 5f)
JAMESTINO, ch c by Bustino—Miss Wrekin (A Saipo), 3-8-7 .... M Birch (4-5 fav) 1
Ascot Atzin .... S Perks (14-1) 2
Rosette Stone .... G Duffield (5-4) 3

TOTE: Win, 19p. Dual F: 83p. CSF: £1.28. M H Easterby at Great Habton. 1l, nk. Lord Melbourne (66-1) 4th. 5 ran. 2min 53.31sec.

PLACEPOT: £58.10.

Folkestone

1.45 (1.49) TENTERDEN STAKES (2-y-o juvenile maidens: £552: 6f)
PANATELLA, br f by Firestreak—Chebs Lass (Mrs A Smeath), 8-6 .... N Howe (10-1) 1
Garfunkel .... G Starkey (6-4 fav) 2
Mr Gold Spur .... T Rogers (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £4.14; places, 88p, 12p, 16p. Dual F: £6.51. CSF: £2.48. V. Soane at Didcot. 1½l, ½l. Charles's Boot (33-1) 4th. 15 ran.

2.15 (2.21) RUCKINGE HANDICAP (£1,535: 2m)
NORTH WEST, ch h by Welsh Pageant—Heather Grove (F Hill), 6-7-10 car 7-13 .... A Bond (3-1) 1
Isanemos .... G Starkey (15-8 fav) 2
Intorust .... H Ballantine (50-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 11p, 15p, £1.01. Dual F: 45p. CSF: 89p. M Masson at Lewes. 1½l, 6l. Bye Appeal (3-1) 4th. 10 ran.

2.45 (2.46) WOODCHURCH STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £859: 5f)
REVIDA GIRL, b f by Habat—Lady Anne Neville (K Durden), 8-8 .... G Starkey (4-7 fav) 1
Party Trick .... B Rouse (5-1) 2
Inch High .... N Howe (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 11p, 30p. Dual F: 83p. CSF 41p. C Williams at Streatley. 3l, ½l. Orlia (20-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.15 (3.15) ROMNEY NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,387: 5f)
MARTINI TIME, bl f, by Ardoon—Swinging Time (Lord McAlpine), 9-6 .... B Rouse (3-1) 1
Sylvan Barbarosa .... B Crossley (5-4 fav) 2
Shiny Hour .... R Street (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 21p, 13p. Dual F: 40p. CSF: 73p. D Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. ¾l, 3l. Sam-Band (7-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.45 (3.47) SHADDOXHURST HANDICAP (£1,880: 1¼m)
BIG PAL, br g, by Pal's Passage—Queen's Honey (Sloane Bloodstock), 6-10-0 .... R Muddle (9-2) 1
ZACCIO .... P Eddery (7-2) 2
Acapulco Gold .... B Rouse (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 24p, 13p, 54p. Dual F: £1.05. CSF: £2.05. G Harwood, at Pulborough. ½l, 1l. Soukab (12-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Grafty Green.

4.15 (4.16) HAM STREET STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £552: 1½m)
ON HER OWN, b f, by Busted—Turiana (F Kernan), 8-11 .... G Starkey (4-5 fav) 1
Bustella .... B Rouse (13-2) 2
Thaumaturge .... P Eddery (13-1) 3

TOTE. Win, 15p; places, 12p, 14p, 19p. Dual F: 53p. CSF: 69p. Subriquette (100-30) 4th. 8 ran.

PLACEPOT: £4.60.

Athletics

Wells joins Olympians at the Palace

Allan Wells, returning after a virus infection, joins fellow Olympic champions Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett in the Talbot International Games, at Crystal Palace, on July 31.

He runs in the 100 metres, against Stanley Floyd, the American who beat him recently in Oslo, and in the 200 metres.

If Meg Ritchie breaks her own Commonwealth and United Kingdom discus record at the Sunsilk Women's AAA championships, at Crystal Palace thsi weekend, there will be no-one more delighted than American, Chis Murray.

Murray is the women's track coach at the University of Arizona, Tucon, where the 29-year-old Scot has been for the past two years.

Miss Ritchie has improved her record six times at American events since she left Edinburgh. Her last mark, 22 feet 5 inches, set in Californian, in April, was over 22 feet better than she was achieving in Britain.

Rachel Hughes, a 12-year-old schoolgirl from Hampshire, yesterday became the fastest 1,500 metres runner of her age in Britain, after running 4mins 36.88secs at Aldershot.

World Student Games

Livermore in contention

Bucharest, July 21.—Judy Livermore, the pentathlete from Rugby AC, the first Briton in action when the athletics programme began here today, was lying second after two events in the heptathlon.

With five events still to come only the Polish girl Malgorazata Guzowska was ahead of Miss Livermore, whose winning time of 13.67 seconds in the fourth heat of the 100 metres hurdles was the fastest of all. Later in the shot putt her throw of 13.3 metres was only beaten by Miss Guzowska and the Russian girl Nadejda Vinogradova.

Another British girl in contention for a medal is Wendy Smith, of Hounslow AC, who was fourth in her semi-final of the 1,500 metres, taking 4min 18.54. In all 10 girls qualified from that record race—won by the Italian Gabriella Dorio—4:16.00—which was far faster than the first semi-final.

The first winner was the American Mike Carter, despite being over a metre below his best this year in the shot putt. His best effort of 20.19 metres still placed him comfortably clear of the runner-up Detler Mortag, the East German.

Philippe Houvion of France, a one-time world record holder in the pole vault, came close to elimination. He only cleared 5.00 metres on his third and last attempt to advance to the later stages of the competition. Other qualifiers included Vladimir Polyakov of the Soviet Union, the current world record holder, Thierry Vigneron of France, the American Brad Pursley and another Russian Konstantin Volkov.

Leo Williams of the United States naval academy, who cleared 2.16 metres to qualify for Wednesday's final of the high jump, will be joined by 14 other competitors including the world record holder Alexei Demukouk of the Soviet Union and Gerd Nagel of West Germany.

The defending champion Willie Banks of the United States led qualifiers for the triple jump with a leap of 16.38 metres.

Ernest Obeng, the Belgrave Harrier, was among the qualifiers for the semi-finals of the men's 100 metres. The Ghanaian took 10.62seconds in his heat, fractionally slower than the two fastest qualifiers, the Americans Calvin Smith (10.29) and Mel Lattany (10.49), the third fastest man over the distance this year.

Women

100 M: Qualifiers for semi-finals: O Zolotarieva (USSR), J Washington (US), P Hracs (Hungary), O Nosonova (USSR), M Glover (US), D Istvanovic (Yugoslavia), B Goddard (GB), S de Oliveria (Brazil), M Mathiew (Portugal), D Ciolan (Romania), L Ferrer (Cuba), L Moller (Sweden), C Mercurio (Italy), M Nawal (Morocco), L Evans (Australia), N Chiricuta (Romania).

SPRINGBOARD: Final: 1, Li Yihua (China) 500.83pts; 2, M Meyer (US) 498.66; 3, B Hociota (Romania) 490.72.

Football

Gidman moves to Old Trafford in £600,000 deal

Ron Atkinson yesterday completed his first signing since taking charge at Manchester United when the Everton full back John Gidman moved to Old Trafford in a deal worth around £600,000. Everton received the midfield player, Mickey Thomas, and £50,000.

"It is the first one in the bag," Mr Atkinson said. "I consider he is a United type of player. Gidman's strength is coming forward and he can do that as well as anyone in the country. I see a great future for him here and I feel he can win back a place in the England team."

Gidman cost Everton £650,000 two years ago when he signed from Aston Villa; United paid Wrexham £330,000 for Thomas in 1978.

Bristol City will leave the £500-a-week Clive Whitehead behind when they set out on a four-match tour of Sweden on Friday. Bob Houghton, the manager, who is taking 17 players with him, said: "They are the ones from whom I am expecting to select my team for next season."

Whitehead, aged 25, is under contract to the third division club for a further ten years. He played 36 games last season as the West Country club dropped out of the second division

144

For the record

Tennis

WASHINGTON: Grand prix tournament, first round: A Giminez (Spain) beat B Gottfried, 7—5, 6—3; S Birner (Czechoslovakia) beat G Mayer, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; P Portes (France) beat Z Guerry, 6—4, 6—1; P Rebolledo (Chile) beat J Hayes, 6—4, 6—1; R Ycaza (Ecuador) beat M Hovecar (Brazil), 1—6, 7—5, 7—6; N Savinno beat G Moretton (France), 6—4, 3—6, 7—6; C Wittus beat C Freyss (France) 6—3, 1—6, 6—2; D Parez (Uruguay) beat M Freeman 6—3, 6—4; F Della-Fontana (Argentina) beat E Bengoechea (Argentina) 7—6, 6—1; B Testerman beat F Maynetto (Peru) 6—2, 6—3; E Van Dillen beat R Meyer 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

HILVERSUM: Dutch Open, first round: G Aubone (Argentina) beat P Kandler (Austria), 7—5, 6—7, 9—7; D Collings (Australia) beat W Pascoe (Australia) 6—2, 7—6.

BAASTAD: Swedish Open, first round: P McNamee (Australia) beat H Kary (Austria) 6—2, 6—7, 6—1; J Gunnarsson beat D Carter (Australia) 6—3, 7—5; F Luna (Spain) beat O Parun (NZ) 6—3, 6—2; P McNamara (Australia) beat W Hampson (Austria), 6—3, 6—4; J Nysaroem beat J Norbeeck 6—3, 6—3.

YOULL CUP: First round: Stowe beat Sevenoaks 2—0; St Edward's Oxford beat Uppingham 2—0; Wrekin beat Rampton 2—0; Sedbergh beat Felsted 2—0; Oundle beat Downside 3—0; Shrewsbury beat Blundells 2—1; Rugby beat Seaford 2—0; Repton beat Warwick 2—1; Eton beat Framlingham 2—0. Second round: St Paul's beat Bristol 2—0; Sherborne beat Charterhouse 2—0.

Shooting

BISLEY: National Rifle Association meeting: Senior County Championship (short-range): 1, Yorkshire, 774; 2, Hampshire, 773; 3, Surrey 766. Junior County Championship (short-range): 1, Tayside, 381; 2, Northumberland, 378; 3, Dorset, 376. Inter-service short-range: 1, Regular Army, 1,184; 2, RAF, 1,147; 3, UK Cadets, 1,132; 4, Canadian Cadets, 1,129. Young Rifleman's Aggregate Trophy (under 25): 1, J D Benrick (Old Epsomian), 146; 2, P D Basil (Liverpool College), 145; 3, P B Bromley (Sedbergh School).

Cycling

Czechs dominate Scottish Health race

Alipi Kostadinov, of Czechaslovakia, outsprinted two of his team colleagues to win the 101-mile Glasgow to Ayr first stage of the Scottish Health Race yesterday and assume the overall leadership. With 400 miles and four days to go, the first four places are all held by Czechs.

The Czechs took the lead 60 miles from the finish during the climb on Heylie Brae, where Martin Early, of Ireland, took the hill prize. Kostadinov, Jiri Skoda and Milan Jurco finished clear of a chasing group led by their fellow countryman, Michael Kalsa. David Miller, from Scotland, was the leading Briton, finishing seventh.

RESULTS: First stage: 1, A Kostadinov (Czechoslovakia), 3hr 38min 33sec; 2, J Skoda (Czechoslovakia), same time; 3, M Jurco (Czechoslovakia), same time; 4, M Klasa (Czechoslovakia), 3:56:30; 5, P Andersen (Denmark), same time; 6, A Van de Steen (Netherlands), same time. Team standings: 1, Czechoslovakia, 11:36.33; 2, Netherlands, 12:3:16; 3, Denmark, 12:4:2. Overall standings: 1, Skoda, 3:52:18; 2, Kostadinoc, 3:52:20; 3, Jurco, 3:52:26; 4, Klasa, 4:0:22; 5, Van de Steen, 4:0:23.

Kiernan coach

Tom Kiernan has been reappointed coach to the Irish Rugby Union team even though they lost all six internationals last season.

Bloodstock sales

Brook Stud changes hands after 47 years

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

In what is believed to be the biggest deal of its type the Brook Stud at Cheveley, near Newmarket, has just changed hands for the first time since 1934. The package includes all the bloodstock, many of which trace back to some of the most successful and influential families in the stud book.

Sir Kenneth Butt has sold his shares in the controlling company for an undisclosed sum to David Harris, who has had horses in training with Gavin Hunter for the past five years and has shares in eight horses there.

Laid out on 200 acres the stud has 88 loose boxes in three main yards including stallion and foaling units. Steady Aim, who won the Oaks in 1946, and Petition, who won the Gimcrack Stakes that year and the Eclipse Stakes two years later, were among the best horses bred there just after the war.

Petition was the resident stallion until his death at the age of 20. He was the champion sire in 1959 and the leading sire of two-year-olds in 1963. In addition to being the sire of that outstanding filly, Petite Etoile, he is an influential factor in modern pedigrees because he is the grandsire of Troy and the great-grandsire of Brigadier Gerard and Ela-Mana-Mou.

More recently, the important winners bred on the Brook Stud include Mange Tout, Hecla, Rose Dubarry, Jacinth, Shebeen and Haneena.

Chistopher Stephenson, who acted for Sir Kenneth and negotiated the deal, specializes in the purchase and sale of stud farms world wide. In his opinion the sale of the Brook Stud illustrates the enormous surplus of demand over supply for stud farms capable of producing bloodstock of international class.

He currently has as many as 20 millionaires on his books trying to buy stud farms in this country. This latest coup is certainly a feather in his cap because it must rank among the best-kept secrets in the racing world, which is renowned for gossip.

While the Keeneland Yearling Sales continue apace on the outskirts of Lexington in the heart of Kentucky, Goff has been quick to draw attention to the merits of their Select Invitational Sale, which will be held this year two days after the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe on October 6 at Kill in co Kildare. The catalogue will comprise just 57 choice lots—the same number as that enormously successful inaugural sale last year when the overall average was 68,760 Irish guineas.

Yesterday their managing-director, Jonathan Irwin, emphasized that as his sale will be conducted in Irish guineas those banking with sterling will be at a considerable advantage because the exchange rate favours the pound to the tune of nearly 25 per cent.

Mr Irwin added that the recent outcome of the Irish Oaks was a source of satisfaction because Goffs sold the first four when they were yearlings.

This year's catalogue looks strong and notable for the fact that eight of the lots are by stallions currently standing in the United States. The colt by Lyphard out of our 1,000 Guineas winner, Mrs McArdy and the colt by the Kentucky Derby winner, Cannonade and out of a mare closely-related to Alleged are two of particular interest.

A half-brother to the Irish 2,000 Guineas winner Nikolai, a half-brother to this year's French Derby winner, Bikala, a brother to that high-class filly, Kilijaro and an own sister to the Irish 2,000 Guineas winner, Northern Treasure, are other lots certain to arouse more than just a ripple in the market.

Meanwhile it was announced yesterday that the Levy Board are increasing their allowances for steeplechasers, including hunters, travelling more than 100 miles. The scheme for the coming National Hunt season involves £107,000 and this represents an estimated increase of nearly 30 per cent on the amount distributed to owners last season.

The increased payments take into account the rise in transport costs during the past 12 months and reflect the board's continuing policy of encouraging the ownership of steeplechasers.

Still on jumping, Bob Champion's achievement in winning the Grand National last year after having been so ill with cancer was without doubt one of the most inspiring feats of will-power and determination, and he is to have a race named after him at Fontwell Park. It will be known as the Bob Champion Steeplechase. It will replace the Portsmouth steeplechase in which he rode his comeback winner last September. It will have £3,000 added, some of which has been contributed by Victor Gollancz, the publishers of Champion's biography, which will appear on the bookstalls during the same month.

Appropriately the Fontwell board have agreed that owners' subscriptions to the sweepstakes for this race will go to Cancer Research.

Finally, the Waterford Candelabra Stakes for two-year-old fillies run at Goodwood's August meeting has been upgraded to Group Three status and will carry £14,000 added this year.

Last August the race was top-class. The winner for Fairy Footsteps, who went on to win the 1,000 Guineas, while the runner-up, Madame Gay, subsequently finished second in the Oaks before winning the French equivalent



Brigadier Gerard, great grandson of the Brook Stud's champion sire, Petition.

Sangster pays £3.5m for yearling

From a Special Correspondent
Lexington, July 21

Yearling prices took another great leap upwards last night, when a syndicate headed by Robert Sangster paid $3.5m (£1,871,660) for a son of Northern Dancer on the first day of the Keeneland Sales. This was more than twice the previous record of $1.7m established here 12 months ago.

Minutes later the Aston Upthorpe stud, which had been the underbidders for the record colt, spent $3.3m for another son of the 20-year-old Northern Dancer. The first million-dollar yearling, Canadian Bound, created a similar sensation at Keeneland five years ago. That half-brother to Dahlia was knocked down for $1.5m.

The new record holder is a full brother to Storm Bird, who won five races in the Sangster colours last year and headed the Tote European Free Handicap. Unfortunately he has not seen a racecourse yet this season. Their dam is the 1970 Canadian Oaks winner, South Ocean, whose first four foals all won stakes events.

They include Northernette, winner of the 1977 Canadian Oaks by 11 lengths and of 12 other races in the United States and Canada. She, too, was by Northern Dancer, whose progeny dominated the first day of this sale, 10 of them being sold for a total of $10,680,000 (£5,711,230).

Mr Sangster, who was bidding, as he usually does, through the medium of the BBA (Ireland), was at the rear of the sales ring while the record lot was being sold, a favourite ploy of his. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Assad Al Maktoum, who owns the Aston Upthorpe stud, was in the auditorium and thus could not identify his opponent.

Sheikh Mohammed, who has horses with John Dunlop, Frank Durr and Fulke Johnson Houghton, was the successful bidder for the first foal of Sweet Alliance, a daughter of Sir Ivor who won the Kentucky Oaks four years ago. He outlasted Will Farish, a Texas oilman, for this $3.3m son of Northern Dancer.

Yet another colt by that stallion appeared to be threatening the new record but he was eventually knocked down to Sir Philip Payne-Gallwey of the B.B.A. (London) at $2,950,000 (£1,577,540). He was acting on behalf of Stavros Niarchos, for whom he bought eight other lots at between $250,000 and $600,000. In all he spent $6.25 (£3,342,250).

Rugby Union

Springboks hope to find riches in Poverty

From David Elias
Gisborne, July 21

The South Africans return to the international rugby scene today as an unknown quantity against Poverty Bay, an unrated East Coast team. Isolation from international competition means that nobody knows how well they will fare.

They will be playing on an unusually muddy pitch after only two practices under miserable wet conditions. The forwards are big, heavy and strong and the ball handling of the backs was impressive during a period of touch rugby today. There were indications that this team will be formidable during its 16-match tour, which includes three internationals.

During the first two games this week all of the party of 30 will play once and it was a popular decision locally among the large Maori population to include tomorrow the first coloured Springbok, Erroll Tobias, who has already displayed his talent as a ball handler.

In South Africa Tobias has been practising for the muddy New Zealand conditions by watering his back garden but no one was prepared for the quagmire they face tomorrow. But there will be no cancellation even if the players have to swim. The local rugby union president, Jock White, said he would never be forgiven if the game was called off. Special stands have been constructed so that the ground can take 15,000 people.

British team

Britain's team for the women's world modern pentathlon championships in London, on August 18-22 will include two former winners of the individual World Cup, Kathy Tayler, of Reading, and Wendy Norman. The other members of the team are Sarah Parker of Crawley and Janet Savage, the current British champion from Tewkesbury.

Masters in north

The World Masters squash tournament is going north from Wembley for the first time. It will take place from November 2 to November 6 at the New Kingstons squash club in Newcastle under the sponsorship of Thorn EMI Heating of Gateshead.

Winter Cup dates

The first round of the new World Winter Cup will be staged at Donington Park's fiftieth anniversary motor cycle meeting on August 29 and 30.

Yachting

Kilroy is the man to follow in Maxis

By John Nicholls

For the second day in succession the boats that took line honours also won on handicap in the Seahorse Maxi series at Cowes yesterday. Jim Kilroy's Kialoa, whose home "port" is Wilmington, Delaware, led from start to finish and was one and a half minutes ahead of the Spanish yacht, Xargo IV (F. Sitges), at the end of a long and somewhat processional race.

As so often happens in the Solent, the tide was responsible for both slowing down and stringing out the 11 starters, and the last to finish was three-quarters of an hour after the first. Since Xargo is the scratch boat of the fleet, she clearly could not beat Kialoa on corrected time and as the minutes passed before the arrival of the next boat, Condor (Robert Bell), it became less likely that any other entry could better Kialoa's time.

The pattern of the race was set soon after the start, when the fleet divided into two groups. The majority, led by Kialoa, chose to beat to the westward against a foul tide on the mainland shore of the Solent. Xargo, Condor and Gitana VI (Baron Edmund de Rothschild) headed for the Island shore, but it was soon apparent that they had made the wrong decision.

Xargo and Condor decided to cut their losses and crossed back over the tide, but Gitana did not follow suit until she had to cross over for the first mark, where everyone came together for the first time. After a second crossing of the tide to a turning mark off Yarmouth, the order was Kialoa, Xargo, Flyer (Cornelius van Rietschoten) Mistress Quickly (W. Whitehouse-Vaux) and Condor. The first two boats had pulled away from the others and the following long-downwind leg helped them even more.

Condor began to make some progress through the boats ahead of her and at the end of the first round she was lying fourth. Then the fresh breeze died away and the tide, now ebbing to the west, again played a part in separating the boats. Condor gained another place on the second round, but there was no catching Kialoa and Xargo.

RESULTS: 1, Kialoa, J Kilroy (US); 2, Xargo IV, F Sitges (Spain); 3, Mistress Quickly, W Whitehouse-Vaux (Bermuda); 4, Condor, R Bell (Bermuda); 5, Triumph, E Dietbrich (US); 6, Aniares, P English (France).

☐ For the third day in succession in the European championship of the International Etchells class on the Forth a different yacht led the fleet. Yesterday it was the turn of Keith Miller, in Eland, whose choice of the northern side of the course paid off handsomely in the westerly breeze on the beat to Inchmickery. He is a former Dragon sailor who won a race with Isis in th elast Dragon Gold Cup in Britain, which was also sailed on the Forth.

FORTH: Etchells third race results: 1, Eland (K M Miller); 2, Shine (W G Rudd); 3, Adrenaline (P Pender, Hong-kong).

Nervous moment for leaders

The defending champions, Peter Colclough and Harold Barnes, held off the repeated challenges of the series leaders, Peter White and Bev Moss, to win the third race of the 505 National championship being run by the Royal Torbay Yacht Club.

It was an unnerving and exciting race for the leaders when the offshire wind met the sea breeze by the leeward mark at the end of the last run and there was a large calm patch.

Colclough and Barnes were well up the fleet at the first mark for the first time and slipped past Dave White and Terry Lawton to start the second beat just behind White and Moss and John Loveday and Jonathan Ward.

Colclough got past White on the first leg of the last triangle and in spite of losing his mast chock he held off White's challenge

RESULTS: 1, P Colclough and H Barnes (Lowton); 2, P White and B Moss (Felixstowe Ferry); 3, B Mullanes and J Labbett (Felixstowe Ferry); 4, J Loveday and J Ward (Ogston); 5, M Lingwood and K Richardson (Hastings); 6, M Arnold and A Bailey (Felixstowe Ferry). Provisional overall placings (after three races): 1, White and Moss; 2, Colclough and Barnes; 3, Owen and Browne; 4, Mullanes and Labbett; 5, Lingwood and Richardson.

Return to form for Bond

By a Special Correspondent

Mike Peacock and Mike Bond, of Itchenor Sailing Club, found some of their form from previous years to win the Weymouth Town Trophy at the Prince of Wales Cup week for International 14s in Mount's Bay.

Leading at the first mark were Keith Goulborn and John Roberson, of London Corinthian Sailing Club, just ahead of Hugh Kemlo, of the same club. Although briefly overtaken by Kemlo on the second reach, Goulborn held his lead at every mark until the third windward leg, when he failed to cover Peacock and Robbie Storrar and dropped to third place.

With Peacock and Bond, in Tornado, increasing their lead on the last downwind leg, Goulborn and Roberson, in Wind Whistler, regained second place from Storrar and Peter Lowrie, in Grey Matter.

RESULTS (subject to protest): 1, Tornado (M Peacock and M Bond, Itchenor); 2, Wind Whistler (K Goulborn and J Roberson, London Corinthians); 3, Grey Matter (R Storrar and P Lowrie, Tynemouth); 4, Mark IV (M Jones and P Kassell, Tynemouth); 5, Haelaers (J Evans and P Barr, Itchenor); 6, Windclipper (J Pudney and N Borgin, Itchenor).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

The spiral of interest rates, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES July 22 1981

Pressures on Belgium's economy, page 21

500,000 Britons did no work last year

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The number of people in Britain who have not worked for more than a year has now reached 500,000 and is expected to rise even more sharply during the next 12 months, according to the annual report of the Manpower Services Commission published today.

Long-term unemployment increased dramatically over the last year and the commission has predicted that, if total unemployment excluding school leavers rises to 2.8 million by 1983, as some forecasters suggest, long-term unemployed would account for 940,000 of the total—equivalent to one in three of all unemployed.

In an attempt to provide a better service for the long-term unemployed, the commission earlier this year introduced the community enterprise programme, which replaced the special temporary employment programme, and is designed to provide work of benefit to the community as a whole.

The new programme, introduced in April, is designed for only 25,000 places a year. The commission is hoping that, if successful, it will be able to approach the Government for further funds for expansion.

Sir Richard O'Brien, commission chairman, says in an introduction to the report that staffing and spending cuts demanded by the Government meant that the "commission was unable to meet the needs of the labour market in its employment and training services as it would have wished".

During the past year, the commission shed 10 per cent of its staffing—equivalent to 1,400 jobs in the employment service—and its total expenditure in the year ending March was £876m. The commission has asked Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, for a further £93m for the current year to increase the number of places available on the youth opportunities programme by 100,000 to 550,000.

The minister has not yet taken a decision, but in view of recent statements by Mr Prior on the need to provide all school leavers with permanent employment or job training, the commission is hoping that the extra funding will be sanctioned soon.

Unemployment last year would have been 350,000 higher but for the commission's special employment programmes. The report summarizes the past 12 months as a period of high and rising unemployment "particularly severe among the young, school leavers and members of the ethnic minority groups.

"The year to come is expected to bring further increases in unemployment, although not the very high rates of increase seen towards the end of 1980", the report says.

During the year, Jobcentres and employment offices filled more than 1.5 million vacancies, and the youth opportunities programme provided a record 360,000 places at a cost of £215m.

The commission's undertaking to offer a youth opportunities place by Easter this year to every unemployed 1980 school leaver was substantially met, the report says. By Easter, only 5,300 school leavers had yet to be offered a place, the majority in London and the Midlands, providing "a striking indication of the speed with which the recession hit previously prosperous areas".

Fed's grip will keep US loan rate high

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 21

Monetary policy in the United States will remain tight for the rest of this year and the Federal Reserve Board has decided on an even slower rate of money supply growth for 1982.

The Fed's decision, which ensures high interest rates for some time to come, has been made despite mounting congressional resistance to high rates and strong criticism by foreign leaders at the Ottawa summit.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed, said in his mid-year report on policy to Congress today that further slowing in money supply growth is essential to curb inflation and to build confidence in the prospect of sustained lower inflation levels. He said interest rates will not fall until there are greater expectations of price stability. "We are at a critical point in the fight on inflation," he said.

The central bank chief announced that, from the start of next year, the narrow measure of the money supply, known as M1B, will simply be called M1. This measure, which essentially consists of currency plus demand deposits, is set to increase in 1982 by between 2.5 and 5.5 per cent, which compares with a 1981 growth range of 3.5 to 6 per cent.

The broader measures of the money supply, M2 and M3, are set to increase in 1982 by 6 to 9 per cent and 6.5 to 9.5 per cent respectively. Mr Volcker stressed that this year it is likely that growth will be at the top end of these ranges while the Fed will aim next year for the lower end of these ranges and so bring about a real slowing of money supply.

The move to even greater restraint of money supply may well ensure sluggish economic growth in the year ahead. The Fed's report said that the near-term outlook is for a flat economy. Growth of real gross national product from the final quarter of this year to the final quarter of 1982 is predicted by the Fed's key policy committee to be between 1 and 4 per cent, compared with a White House forecast of 5.2 per cent.

A big worry on Wall Street is that the planned congressional tax cuts will have a stimulating and inflationary effect on the economy in the near future. The Fed's report stated that "most of the impact of the proposed tax cuts would affect private markets in the second half of 1982".

The policy committee forecast inflation, on the basis of the gnp deflator, at 6.5 to 8.5 per cent for 1982 and predicted final quarter 1982 unemployment at between 7 and 8.5 per cent.

Mr Volcker warned today that there simply cannot be long-term improvements in employment and real growth unless inflation is cut.

Volcker: 'Critical point'

Cold winter could mean cuts in gas supplies

By Edward Townsend

British Gas has given a warning that if there is a prolonged period of very cold weather this winter, gas supplies to industry might be threatened.

Problems could arise because of continuing delays in bringing into operation the huge Brent Field in the North Sea, Britain's largest oil and gas discovery.

Mr Jack Smith, deputy chairman of British Gas, said yesterday that Brent gas should have been delivered in 1979-80, but latest information suggested it would not be landed until October 1982 and then only in modified contract quantities.

By now, the corporation had been expecting to receive 550 million to 600 million cut ft of Brent gas a day, representing about 10 per cent of an average day's demand.

Because of the delays there would be supply difficulties this winter, he said, but these would depend on the severity of the weather. Big problems would occur if the winter was as bad as that of 1962-63.

The corporation's criterion in ensuring continuous gas supplies is to budget for conditions as extreme as occur once in 50 years. Such conditions last occurred in the 1880's, when the Thames froze over in central London.

Mr Smith said that without Brent gas, the corporation could meet only the demand to be expected once in 15 or 20 years.

Should British Gas be forced to make cuts, industrial customers for so-called interruptible supplies would be first hit. Domestic consumers would not be affected.

Brent gas was due to be flowing through a new pipeline system to St Fergus in Scotland, but the operation has been delayed by various technical difficulties.

Chairman details plans for meeting competition

PO chief predicts profit

By Bill Johnstone

Riding into battle: Mr Dearing tries out courier Stephen Selby's Expresspost motorcycle.

The Post Office will show a profit for the last financial year, Mr Ron Dearing, chairman of Post and Giro, has predicted confidently.

However, the profits, to be published at the end of August, are expected to fall far short of the company's target of £40m.

The corporation returned a £30m loss for the first six months of the last financial year although the National Giró had a profit of £3m. At the time the losses were made public, the Post Office executives predicted profit by the year end.

The Post Office yesterday disclosed some of its plans for competing with the private sector after the British Telecommunications Bill is given Royal Assent this Friday. The Bill abolishes the Post Office's monopoly in the delivery of letters.

A "Super Service" will be launched as a trial this autumn in the West Midlands. The service will accept customers' orders by telephone for overnight or same day delivery.

The trial will cover Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton and the surrounding areas, including the counties of the West Midlands and Warwickshire.

The staff taking orders at the telephone centre will have visual display units, linked to a computer, that will allow them quickly to answer inquiries, accept orders and quote prices.

The new service will combine the facilities of Expresspost and Datapost. Expresspost offers same day delivery and Datapost the collection and delivery overnight of "urgent merchandise".

The Post Office clearly is concerned about the effects that competition may have on its income.

"Our answer is direct and clear", Mr Dearing says. "We compete."

Japanese buy back British scrap

By Peter Hill

Japanese steel mills are rapidly becoming big customers of Britain's motor trade, buying increasing volumes of scrapped cars—some of them imported from Japan—to feed into the capacious jaws of Japan's steel furnaces.

Leaders of the industrialized world, meeting at their summit session in Ottawa, will have devoted some of their discussions to the problems caused by Japan's growing trade surplus with Europe. But at a more prosaic level, Britain's scrap processors are doing something to redress the present trade imbalance.

The United Kingdom scrap industry, like many others, is in the depths of recession. The volume of scrap from engineering works and other steel-consuming industries is down; prices are weak; and demand from the steelmakers in Britain and Europe is substantially lower. Scrap processors are operating their plants at well below capacity.

But the processors, ever alive to possibilities elsewhere, have turned increasingly to export markets further afield than those with which they have traditionally been associated. Demand for British scrap is reported to be particularly strong from India, the Middle East and the Far East, with Japan's steel mills particularly important customers.

Companies such as the Thos Ward Group and the Bird Group of Stratford-upon-Avon are among those which have carved out a niche in the Far East market.

Over the next few weeks, the Bird Group will be shipping more than 15,000 tonnes of shredded motor car scrap to the Far East, principally to Japan, through the South Wales port of Barry.

Bank gives support as pound falls below $1.84

By John Whitmore

The firm line taken by the Federal Reserve Board, together with increased dollar interest rates, led to a further sharp rise in the dollar, pushing sterling to its lowest level this year.

In London, the pound closed 2.2 cents lower at $1.8455 after a low of $1.8375. Dealers reported fairly active intervention by the Bank of England in support of sterling.

Domestic interest rates continued under upward pressure, particularly money market rates between one month and one year. These were often ¼ per cent or more higher. Three month interbank rate, for example, traded at around 14½ per cent during the afternoon.

But the Bank of England kept the pressure off ultra-short rates, supplying funds to the discount market at 12-12½ per cent to relieve a moderate shortage.

At the longer end of the spectrum, gilts had a steadier day. Yields approaching 16 per cent tempted some investors into 10-15 year stocks.

City views on what is likely to happen next remain divided. While it is recognised that the Bank of England retains considerable influence over interest rates out to seven days, and that these rates are critical for determining what happens to bank base rates, there is considerable uncertainty as to how the Government will react if sterling falls towards $1.80.

The Government's dilemma is simple. A further fall in sterling would put further upward pressure on import costs and make the counter-inflation policy that much more difficult to pursue. But an attempt to stabilize sterling by raising the general level of interest rates would be a serious blow to any hope of an economic recovery this winter.

Clearly, the political pressures against a rise in ultra-short rates that would force up both bank lending and mortgage rates are enormous. On the other hand, real interest rates in the United Kingdom are not especially high by international standards at the moment.

Interest rate spiral, page 21

EUROCURRENCY INTEREST RATES

	1 week	1 month	3 months
Deutschemark	11⅞	12¾	12½
Guilder	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Fr Franc	21	22½	22½
Sw Franc	1½	8	9½
Yen	7	7½	7½
Dollar	19	19⅛	19⅛
Sterling	13	14½	14⅝

Rooke denounces 'malicious attacks'

Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of the British Gas Corporation, who yesterday announced an operating profit of £381m for 1980-81, has expressed his determination to oppose "malicious attacks" by the corporation's enemies and detractors.

In a stronglyworded annual message to employees, the chairman said: "The best defence against those who attack us is for us all to continue to work together to maintain the good reputation of the industry and to go on providing the service which our customers and the country need".

The continued existence of British Gas in its present successful form could be affected, he said, by the Monopolies Commission report on its retailing activities, the Government's intention to force the sale of some of its oil assets, the imposition of the gas levy, industrialists claiming that prices were too high, and speculation about the future of the Canvey terminal and about curtailing the corporation's rights to purchase and supply gas.

British Gas beat by £9m the Government-imposed external financing limit of minus £400m, achieved after capital expenditure during the year of £514.3m. The corporation plans to spend at least £600m this year and £4,500m in the coming five years.

Gas beats target, page 20

Marconi in £5m joint satellite deal

By Bill Johnstone

A Japanese-British venture has been agreed between Marconi and Mitsubishi for the design and installation in Hongkong of two earth stations for satellite communications.

The contract, worth about £5m, was awarded by the British state-owned telecommunications company Cable and Wireless. A number of contracts for civil engineering work and other construction have yet to be awarded.

The stations, to be designed on the basis of technical exchange between the two companies, will be built on the Stanley Peninsula and will be operational by November next year.

At present there are two earth stations on the peninsula. One of the new ones will replace a station built more than 12 years ago. The second will cater for the extra load on Hongkong telecommunications which has been built up in recent years.

The joint venture is an example of the technological exchange which the Department of Industry is keen to promote. Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, led a visit to Japan in April

Miners 'trying to relive past'

By Nicholas Cole

Public investment of nearly £3,000m in the coal industry since 1974 must now yield its promised results, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, told the all-party minerals group of MPs in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr Howell said: "The extra support for the industry of £230m which I announced on June 16 takes account of all the industry's financial needs, including both the specific commitments made to the industry and the cost imposed by the wider economic difficulties".

He made no specific reference to the recent vote by the National Union of Mineworkers to back a demand for a minimum rate of £100 a week on a salaried basis, which would give face-workers £10,000-a-year.

But, he said there had been "fighting talk" from some miners in recent days and continued: "But who are they fighting? Not the Government, as some of them seem to believe, but first of all themselves, and secondly their customers. They are trying to relive the past instead of preparing for their future.

"That future could be very bright, but it requires the industry to be willing to adapt and change . . . it must win new markets in competition with other fuels. The miners can best secure their own living standards and job security by recognizing this.

"Since 1974, the taxpayer has invested nearly £3,000m in the coal industry to secure this possibility. That massive investment must now yield its promised results. The miners owe it to the nation and themselves to give the nation coal at prices it can afford to pay."

He gave warning of the extremely tight financial framework for the industry, and said that the year's events had not altered the industry's basic problems: too much coal at too much cost.

Mr Howell reminded the MPs that stocks had risen alarmingly and now stood at more than 22 million tonnes.

"The industry is held back by its tail of uneconomic capacity, and its productivity has only recently got back to its level of six years ago," he said.

"If the problems remain, so too does the urgent need to overcome them and create a competitive industry. Seventy-eight per cent of electricity in this country is generated from coal. British industry must be able to pay for that electricity, and the coal itself, without being forced to cut jobs or go bankrupt."

Attack on US 'monopoly' merger mania

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 21

One of America's most influential Congressmen yesterday attacked the growing spate of giant takeover bids in the United States. Congressman Fernand St Germain, chairman of the House of Representatives Banking Committee, told a hearing today that a handful of oil companies had arranged credit lines totalling $40,000m (£21,505m) in the last fortnight.

He asked: "Is our Government becoming a Government run by and for big business? Are corporations taking over the Government and the economy at the same time?"

The fear for Congressmen is that thousands of small businesses may be denied loans because banks have committed vast sums to the big oil companies.

Congressman St Germain said the bids on Wall Street today are like Monopoly and he suggested that the "urge to merge" is having a damaging effetc on the economy. He speculated that a major reason for the merger activity is the Reagan Administration's attitude of "benign neglect" on the anti-trust front.

Meanwhile, there was widespread Wall Street speculation that Gulf Oil may call on its new $6,000m credit line in a bid for the Cities Service Company of Oklahoma, the company that several weeks ago was engaged in merger talks with Conoco. Texaco, with $5,500m of credit lines, is also seen as interested in Cities Service.

Informed sources stated that Seagram of Canada approached Mobil Oil recently with the suggestion of joining forces to bid for Conoco. Mobil decided to bid on its own and Conoco is now suing Mobil

Stock markets

FT Index 512.2 down 1.8
FT Gilts 63.13 down 0.01
Dow Jones industrial average 934.46 down 6.08

Sterling

$1.8455 down 220 points
Index 91.7 down 0.6
New York: $1.8530

Dollar

Index 111.9 up 0.8
DM 2.4690 up 245 pts

Gold

$407.00 down $5
New York: $410.50

Money

3 mth sterling 14[illegible]-14[illegible]
3 mth Euro $ 19[illegible]-18[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 18⅝-18⅞

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Churchbury Est	5p to 720p
Com Union	4p to 18p
Fisons	3p to 136p
General Acc	4p to 330p
GEC	5p to 721p
Hogg Robinson	5p to 114p
Lasmo	8p to 562p
RIT	4p to 370p
Rio Tinto Zinc	12p to 525p
Royal Ins	5p to 368p
Seccombe Mars	5p to 250p

Falls

Aero Needles	4p to 18p
Atlantic Res	10p to 190p
Berkeley Exp	10p to 385p
Electrocomps	15p to 738p
Hanson Trst	11p to 266p
Killinghall	13p to 743p
Kinross	16p to 605p
Middle Wits	15p to 700p
Peko Wallsend	15p to 435p
Solicitors Law	2p to 22p
Standard Tele	17p to 447p

Action possible against auditors

The liquidator of Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar is considering legal action against the stockbroking firm's auditors, Ernst & Whinney. Ernst & Whinney carried out an interim audit at Hedderwick during the broking firm's last year, and was assisting Touche Ross in a limited review of Hedderwick prior to a proposed merger with Quilter Hilton Goodison when Hedderwick was found to be insolvent and was hammered. A spokesman for Ernst & Whinney said the firm was unaware of any likely legal action but was confident of its ability to defend itself if accused of negligence over its procedures at Hedderwick.

Japan setback for airbus

TOA, the Japanese domestic airline, is to postpone the purchase of two A300 European airbuses and will negotiate the cancellation of three other airliners of this type because of stagnant business prospects.

☐ Northern Engineering has bought another 687,000 shares in Amalgamated Power Engineering, taking its stake to 15.8 per cent. Amalgamated Power has received a £25.6m bid from Northern.

TODAY

TUC General Council meeting. Parliamentary select committees: Industry and trade committee to hear evidence on the Government's reply to its export import report. Energy committee on North Sea oil depletion policy.
Company results: Arlington Motors (finals), Hampson Industries (finals).

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Electricity price rise warning in power plan

A warning of increases in electricity prices and the need to pursue alternative energy sources to replace oil and gas, including the development of wind power, are among significant features of the Electricity Council's medium-term development plan for 1981 to 1988.

The decline in short-term economic prospects has led to load estimates being substantially reduced from last year's seven-year plan, creating plant surplus, and adding to costs. Twenty-two power stations will have been closed over the year from October 1980 to October 1981.

More nuclear stations must be commissioned and new orders placed.

Hanson Trust rights issue

Hanson Trust, the industrial holding company, which recently built up a 14.9 per cent stake in the Ever Ready battery group Berec, is to raise £42.7m, after expenses, with a rights issue.

Shareholders are being offered £2 nominal of 9.75 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock for every five ordinary shares held. Rights are also being offered to holders of the 6.5 per cent convertible loan stock. Hanson's shares slipped 11p to 266p yesterday.

Financial Editor, page 21

Lloyd's group reelects chief

Lloyd's External Names Association re-elected Lady Janet Middleton as their chairman yesterday and pledged to lobby MPs on two issues in the insurance group's Bill still causing problems.

They will seek agreement that members of the new Lloyd's Council will be elected by the general body of names and that there should be no immunity from legal action.

The Bill so divided the Association—formed last December—that at one time Lady Middleton was fighting alone.

New directors for British Shipbuilders

Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, yesterday announced the appointment of two new part-time directors of British Shipbuilders and the re-appointment of Mr John Steele, chairman of Swan Hunter and Cammell Laird Shipbuilders, as a part-time director for a further three years.

Mr Tom Crispin, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is to join the board for a two-year term, replacing Mr John Chalmers, of the Boilermakers Society, whose appointment expires at the end of this month. He is being joined on the board by Mr Roy Fox, a former British Trade Commissioner who is now a consultant with a number of oil and gas companies.

Provident loses appeal

Provident Financial, the Bradford-based finance group, has lost its appeal against the Bank of England's decision not to grant its banking subsidiary, the People's Bank, top-tier status as a recognized bank under the 1979 Banking Act. This is the first time that the appeals procedure under the Act has been used.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's representatives who heard the appeal decided that Provident, whose chairman is



Lord Chelmer

Lord Chelmer, ran two separate businesses: a small but expanding high street banking service and its much larger traditional check trading side.

Neither business provides a highly specialized banking service as defined under the Act.

The decision means that as the People's Bank has only licensed deposit-taker status it will have to drop the word "bank" from its name

☐ A 19-bank task force on rescheduling Poland's debt meets in Zurich today in the hope of finalizing an agreement.

Australia drops rules on investing overseas

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne, July 21

In an effort to minimize the inflationary effects of the minerals boom, the government has removed all restrictions on Australians investing in overseas companies.

Mr John Howard, the Government Treasurer, announced on Monday that all restrictions would be removed immediately. Individuals were previously limited to investments of 40,000 Australian dollars (about £23,500) a year in overseas equities and real estate. Substantial private companies were restricted to a maximum investment of $A250,000 and public companies and institutions such as insurance companies were limited to investments of $A2.5m.

Removal of the restrictions will enable money to flow out of Australia more easily, which should offset the high levels of foreign investment money flowing into Australia. In the year to June, private capital inflow, that is foreign investment plus money borrowed overseas by companies in Australia was $A6,021m. This compared with $A1,334m the year before.

Mr Howard said the move was necessary because the government was having difficulty achieving its monetary objectives. This was largely because of the higher than expected private capital inflow.

Imports increased by almost 21 per cent during 1980-81, meaning that much more money was paid out by Australia to buy imported goods. However exports increased by only 2.2 per cent.

The high level of foreign investment pushed Australia from a balance of payments deficit of $A301m in 1979-80 to surplus of $A1,142m in 1980-81.

The government has been fighting a losing battle over the past few months to keep the money supply growth rate down to a range of 9 to 11 per cent, which is the target set in last year's budget.

In the three months to the end of May, the money supply growth rate shot up 19.3 per cent. The single most important factor in this increase was the level of foreign investment.


Howard: difficulty in reaching targets

The government is reluctant to restrict directly the level of foreign investment because of the economic gains associated with the development of the mineral industries.

Japan opposes OECD rates

Tokyo, July 21 — The EEC, with United States support, has proposed a uniform 2 per cent rise in the export credit guidelines of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), placing Japan in an embarrassing position, according to Japanese government sources.

Mr Michio Watanabe, Japan's finance minister, is understood to be seeking special treatment for Japan, because acceptance of the proposal may adversely affect the international competitiveness of industrial plant exports.

The proposal, made at the OECD export credit and guarantee group which met in Paris last week, will raise the interest rates for officially-supported export credits to 9.75 per cent for credits of five to eight years to low-income countries.

Interest rates for credits for the same periods will be raised to 10.50 per cent for middle-income countries and 10.75 per cent for high-income countries.

The proposed guidelines are lower than market rates in the US, France, and Britain, and at about the same level as those in West Germany. But they are much higher than the Japanese long-term prime lending rate

Japan is seeking special treatment in view of its relatively low level of commercial interest rates.

Japan originally supported a United States suggestion to raise the guidelines, except that countries whose market rates are lower than the guidelines would be allowed to use the market rates.

But the Americans switched to a last-minute EEC proposal for a 2 per cent uniform increase in the guidelines.— Reuter.

A spirited defence of drinks advertising

By David Hewson

The Advertising Association yesterday fired the latest shot in its battle to wad off a Government band on sensitive products such as drink and tobacco.

A new publication from the association which represents advertisers, agencies, and the media, warns that a ban on drinks advertising would be wholly ineffective in combating alcohol abuse and, instead, would deny Britain's 40 million moderate drinkers the right to product information.

Mr. Mike Waterson, the association's director of researh and author of the booklet, says that alcohol abuse is related to a variety of socio-cultural, genetic and psychological factors which cannot in any way be related to advertising expenditure levels.

Though there are no plans to ban drinks advertising, many sections of the advertising industry expect the Government to take action against tobacco promotions next year and believe that curbs on drink would then be inevitable.

Mr Waterson says that estimates for the number of problem drinkers in the UK vary widely but even the highest estimates demonstrate that 98 per cent of drinkers are not problem drinkers.

There were no grounds for objecting to moderate drinking since insurance statistics and research evidence suggested that the moderate consumption of alcoholic beverages is actually physically beneficial.

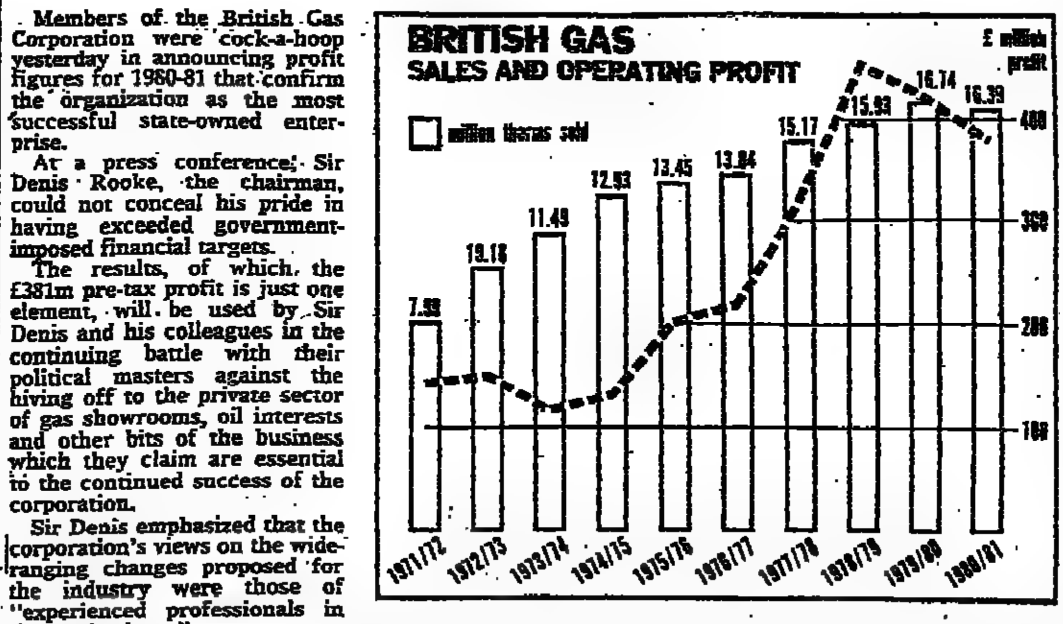
Denying moderate drinkers the right to product information because of a very small percentage of users who abuse the product would be a serious interference with the basic freedon of the individual.

Wine and Spirit Merchants Survey, ICC Business Ratios £95.00.

State enterprise success

British Gas beats target

By Edward Townsend



Members of the British Gas Corporation were cock-a-hoop yesterday in announcing profit figures for 1980-81 that confirm the organization as the most successful state-owned enterprise.

At a press conference, Sir Denis Rooke, the chairman, could not conceal his pride in having exceeded government-imposed financial targets.

The results, of which the £381m pre-tax profit is just one element, will be used by Sir Denis and his colleagues in the continuing battle with their political masters against the hiving off to the private sector of gas showrooms, oil interests and other bits of the business which they claim are essential to the continued success of the corporation.

Sir Denis emphasized that the corporation's views on the wide-ranging changes proposed for the industry were those of "experienced professionals in the gas business".

They had put forward their views in the light of the needs of the industry and its customers and not for any other reasons. "The corporation does not adopt positions for political reasons, and we have advanced our views to successive governments over many years in much the same manner — reasoned argument supported by facts and experience."

The facts, laid out in the annual report, show that the corporation's activities in the last year generated an operating profit 10 per cent lower than the £423m achieved in 1979-80, matching almost exactly the decline in industrial gas sales. A 2.7 per cent rise in domestic demand and 4.3 per cent increase in sales to commercial customers ensured that total gas sales were down by only 2.1 per cent.

The £381m figure was arrived at after the introduction for 1980-81 of current cost accounting and after charging adjustments totalling £330m of which £245m was supplementary depreciation.

Also taken into account was the government's new special levy on British Gas relating to gas bought from the United Kingdom continental shelf but not subject to petroleum revenue tax. As a result, the corporation paid £128.9m in its last year, to be followed by an estimated £420m for 1981-82 and £750m for 1982-83.

The corporation's current cost operating profit for 1980-81, including the gas levy but before making working capital adjustments, was £452.4m just below the previous year's figure (on a similar basis) of £458.8m

Last year's figure show that the gas and oil activities made a profit of £462.9m and appliance marketing — which the Government wants to see put into private hands — £8.3m.

The latter was hit badly by the recession, with the total gas appliance market down by 14 per cent. This in turn affected installation and contracting work which made a loss of £18.8m.

The Government is suggesting that the corporation retain its installation and service business, but Mr Brian Smith, the member for marketing, gave a warning yesterday that in 10 years time, with appliance retailing mopped up by the private sector, servicing could become uneconomic.

Spare parts would be difficult to obtain and service engineers trained at the corporation's expense were likely to be "pinched" by competitors.

£7m aid for Bowater plant buyer

By Peter Hill

Britain is providing more than £7m in aid for the takeover of the former Bowater newsprint plant at Ellesmere Port by Consolidated — Bathurst, of Canada.

Mr Oscar Stangeland, the company's vice-president, revealed the extent of the Government's involvement at a press conference yesterday. The Canadian company is to spend £46m in buying and re-equipping the mill which closed last November and government aid for the venture will be topped up with assistance from the Canadian government.

The mill, under Canadian ownership, will convert Canadian-produced pulp into newsprint and the move is seen by industry observers as a strategic one.

Industry sources have noted that from 1984 the Scandinavian newsprint producers — the big rivals to North American companies — will secure duty free access to the EEC market. Consolidated's operation in the United Kingdom, benefiting from low energy costs of pulp production in Canada, will clearly provide a significant foothold in the Community.

Once the plant at Ellesmere Port has been modernized and reorganized in two years time it will be producing about 240,000 tonnes of newsprint annually and enable Consolidated to supply about 25 per cent of the United Kingdom market.

Executives speaking at a press conference in Chester yesterday indicated that about 10 per cent of production will be exported to the Republic of Ireland and other EEC countries.

Mr Stangeland said: "We think this country offers a great opportunity, but grants do not mean a damn thing. This operation is here for the next fifty years, or I am in trouble."

About 400 jobs will be created with the re-opening of the plant and it was emphasized that no commitment had been made to former employees employed by Bowater.

Mr Ritchie McPherson, vice-president who will be responsible for the conversion of the plant said that only three of the existing five machines would be re-started and packing and handling operations would be highly automated reducing staffing levels. Capacity for recycling paper at the plant will be increased from 70 tonnes a day to 210 tonnes.

Most of the pulp which Consolidated will convert to newsprint at Ellesmere Port will be produced at its mill in New Brunswick which, it is understood, will be a beneficiary of Canadian government assistance for improvements.

IN BRIEF

Greek shipyard 'up for sale'

□ Eleusis Shipyards, the second largest shipbuilding and repair yard in Greece, is up for sale, according to the Piraeus shipping monthly, Naftiliaki, quoting the management of the Commercial Bank of Greece, which owns the yard.

The shipyard has a 45,000-ton building berth, three floating docks, and a labour force of 1,600. The sale price is said to be about $100m (£53.76m).

The state-controlled bank is to invite bids later this month for an outright sale which it would be prepared to finance. The bank would however consider a management or leasing arrangement.

The yards, part of the banking and shipping empire of Mr Stratis Andreadis was said to be $100m in debt to the bank when majority control of the group was wrested from Mr Andreadis by legislative decree in 1976.

German car output

□ West German motor vehicle production in first half of 1981 fell 8 per cent to 1.99m vehicles, from 2.15m in the first half of 1980, the industry association, VDA, said. Car output in June was 298,000, down 5.2 per cent on June 1980 but little changed from 296,840 in May. Commercial vehicle production in June was 24,800, down 14 per cent on June 1980 and 7 per cent below May's 26,680.

BL training

□ A nine-month training scheme for 40 young people is being launched on August 24 at BL's Jaguar Training School in Coventry, financed by the Manpower Services Commission. It will give the students six months learning of skills, and three months of work experience.

Imports curb sought

□ America's United Auto workers is to push for legislation to limit US carmakers' imports of foreign-made components. The proposed legislation would require General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, to have 90 per cent of components made in North America by 1985. It calls for 90 per cent local content for companies which sell more than 500,000 cars a year and 75 per cent local content for smaller companies with sales exceeding 200,000 cars a year.

Inflation slows

□ Preliminary data from Turin indicate a further slowing of Italy's inflation rate is in store for July. Figures show inflation proceeding at a 0.6 per cent monthly rate, down from 1 per cent in June and the lowest level for the northern industrial city so far this year. The national average rate of inflation in June was also 1 per cent.

Borrowings up

□ Borrowings on international capital markets during the second quarter of this year rose to $33,200m (£17,849m) from $26,100m in the first quarter, but were still below the 1980 fourth-quarter total, the Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said. Borrowings in June alone stood at $10,900m, up from $8,700m in May but down from $13,600m in April.

Textile sales

□ Increases in sales of 40.6 per cent in women's underwear, 0.1 per cent in haberdashery, ribbons and wool, 75.9 per cent in children's wear and 9.4 per cent in household textiles were recorded in the five months ending May 1981, compared with the same period in 1980. But sales declined in seven other sectors, according to the Textile Distributors Association.

Shipping stake sold

□ The United Kingdom subsidiary of the Jebsen Group, the Norwegian shipping firm, has sold 50 per cent of its affiliated company, Pacific Norse Shipping, to Wheelock Maritime International of Hongkong for an undisclosed sum.

Russia pays more

□ The Soviet Union has agreed to buy about 190,000 tonnes of Japanese seamless steel pipes for oil wells, at a price about 30 per cent higher than its previous contract, Sumitomo Metal Industries said.

Union help sought on skill shortages

By Our Industrial Editor

Greater action by the Government and a change in trade union attitudes have been called for by Britain's managers in order to tackle the growing problem of shortages of skills in industry.

In a report published yesterday, the British Institute of Management (BIM) said that management could not tackle the problem of skill shortages without more action from the Government and trade union support.

According to the report, prepared under the chairmanship of Baroness Nancy Seear, the Government must give additional support for training during the present recession, as well as reforming or developing its policies, although the BIM acknowledge, that the primary responsibility for the provision of skilled manpower lay with employers.

Against the background of the latest unemployment statistics, the BIM report called for the Government to work more closely with management and unions to reform traditional apprenticeship schemes, many of which were inflexible, unnecessarily expensive, and artificially restricted entry

According to the BIM, the Government should seriously consider the expansion of vocational training and the provision of tax incentives to industry to promote training.


Baroness Seear: A plea for more training

The report criticized unions for impeding managements in the exercise of their responsibilities and preventing them from making necessary changes.

Skilled Manpower and Training Policies: A Management View, British Institute of Managers, £5.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dowty feels the NCB cutbacks

Having indicated in February only two months before its year end that full-year profits would be roughly unchanged, there was bound to be some disappointment with Dowty's slip in pretax profits from £37.9m to £36.2m. But the one-for-two scrip issue, the one-tenth rise in the dividend to 7.1p gross and the group's evident confidence about the current year were enough to hold the fall in the shares yesterday to only 4p at 277p, where the rise since the interim figures has been about one third.

All the damage has been concentrated in the mining equipment division where the cutback in National Coal Board orders has resulted in trading profits of only £2.4m in the second half against £5.7m in the first half, a figure that also includes £1.8m of redundancy costs. Mining exports even excluding the Chinese order have held up rather better, although export margins have been tight owing to German competition in the important US market. Elsewhere, the industrial division also felt the recession and there were pockets of resistance in the electronics side as well, *noticeably components.*

But that still leaves the aerospace activities as the driving force with sales one third higher last year *and improved* margins raising trading profits 46 per cent to £23.8m.

The Tornado project, one of the major factors behind this good performance, has now peaked but with any luck the new Harrier orders from the US and the Jaguar contract should take up the slack and the order books are as strong as at the start of last year.

The uncertainty over the current year remains the NCB although longer term there must be some relenting on cash limits. Growth in the current year should be enough to lift profits over the £40m level where the prospective p/e ratio is still a demanding 18 or so.

● *So far, banks and financial institutions have escaped EEC harmonization of annual accounts but their turn is drawing nearer and the Department of Trade has now issued a consultative document inviting comments by the end of November on the draft directive affecting the annual accounts of banks.*

On the question of hidden reserves, which is likely to prove one of the most contentious areas, the directive proposes a certain amount of flexibility. Merchant banks would, for instance, be able to undervalue loans up to a point where they considered necessary for reasons of prudence whereas at the moment hidden reserves are on the liability side of the balance sheet. But the proposals would still mean considerable changes for the banking community and with consideration of the directive due to begin in 1982, the Department of Trade will be looking to form a United Kingdom negotiating position on such matters as the form and degree of disclosure exemptions.

Hanson Trust

Topping up

Berec's shares rose 2p to 90p in yesterday's falling market on the news of Hanson's £43m of 9.75 per cent rights issue of 9.75 per cent convertible stock, the assumption being that having taken a near 15 per cent stake Hanson is now preparing for a full bid. At the 95p a share Hanson paid for Berec shares recently, the rest of the equity would cost another £53m.

Handson would of course have had to plan the issue and join the queue some time before it pounced on Berec, so it may be misleading to draw too close a link between the two events. *Although Hanson is likely* to be content as merely a passive shareholder in Berec, it is not a company to be ruched into action *before it is ready,* and it may decide to bide it time with Berec.

It is an acquisitive company, though, and given the fact that Hanson's balance sheet was under no strain anyway, Hanson clesrly wants to have adequate resources available to mount a bid whether for Berec or another company in the United Kingdom or *North America which catches its eye.*

The last published balance sheet showed cash and deposits of £57m at the end of March offset by *overdrafts of only £14m* while term debt was £105m — up from £43m six months earlier reflecting the *McDonough acquisition* — and shareholders' funds were £135m. Since then Hanson has raised $50m in the United States *by selling the McDonough cement* interests as well as $25m with a convertible *eurodollar issue. So the latest convertible* rights issue leaves Hanson comfortably placed to make a sizable acquisition either side of the Atlantic. It may of course, *repay* some of the debt taken aboard with McDonough.

The issue itself should go off well enough. Shareholders are being offered twice the yield available on the ordinary shares and providing the ordinary shares — *down* 11p to 266p — hold steady, the loan stock could open around £104.

Hogg Robinson

Boosted by travel

Results from Insurance broker Hogg Robinson for the year to the end of March were better than the market was expecting, and the shares responded to the marginal improvement to £9.31m (before tax and exceptional items) with an 8p jump to 117p before closing at 114p. But that's probably the end of the excitement for the next six months or even longer. For failing a takeover (which cannot be ruled out, but *does not look likely*), *Hogg Robinson's* virtues now are strictly of the longer-term variety.

Much *as expected, profits* from insurance broking were well down last year (from £3.333m to just over £2m) while those from the underwriting agencies (reflecting the experience of 1978) were well up. The surprise in the package came from the travel and shipping subsidiaries, whose profits rose by almost 40 per cent to £1.41m due to an aggressive push for market share. After the exceptional item (the £295.000 cost of writing off the group's investment in its Uganda business), earnings per share are up from 11.93p to 12.5p, and the dividend has been marginally increased to put the shares on a yield of almost 7½ per cent.

The problem now is that there are no signs of an improvement in the underwriting cycle, so that insurance broking profits are unkikely to improve this year; profits from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies are almost certain to decline because of the poor experience of 1979; and the travel and shipping side is unkikely to manage a repeat performance. Moreover, profits in the current year will be affected by the costs of financing the recent acquisition of the US brokers Penn General, which could amount to the best part of £500,000 this year. Longer-term, of course, the insurance broking side will recover, and Hogg Robinson thinks that the prospects for Penn General are very exciting on a two year view.

RIT

A hard act to follow

RIT's latest figures reflect the transformation through which the investment trust has gone in the past year. Pretax profits are up 20 per cent to £9.1m, and the post conversion net asset value per share of 488p in mid-July provides a discount of 25 per cent to the share price 370p, up 4p. These yardsticks show a slowing down in 1980 of RIT's growth, and the discount has moved from being noticeably less than the average for the *sector to just about* the same.

But all this does not prove that RIT has lost its touch. *Quite the reverse*, the group has deliberately paid the price of its reorientation towards overseas investment and the search for *special situations. It* raised some £35m from selling the large stakes such as those in The Corn *Exchange, Godfrey Davis,* London Sumatra, The Savoy Hotel, and part of Sotheby Parke Bernet. High liquidity restrained the *performance somewhat, but allowed RIT to* switch into foreign stocks. Cash is now less that at the end of the last financial year, and *instead of 80 per cent of the portfolio* being in the UK some two-thirds is now abroad.

The strategy is to continue the hunt for special situations — mainly recovery possibilities such as Weir Group — and *place* the accent in the portfolio on financial investments. The approach should give RIT a distinct character over the next year or two, especially if a major acquisition in the financial sector comes off. The policy should also increase RIT's *gearing* to market movements, and help restore its growth record.

The upward spiral of interest rates

America's tough financial regime, and the consequent flood of funds into the dollar, have led to severe problems for the rest of the world and confusion in the money markets

It is some time since there has been such a bad bout of nervousness and uncertainty in London's money markets as is the case at present.

Except for very short-term money (seven days and less) interest rates have risen steeply right across the board over the past fortnight. Three month money rates now stand above 14 per cent and long-dated government bonds now yield close to 16 per cent.

But the bank of England has not raised its minimum lending rate (MLR) from 12 per cent *and the big commercial banks* have so far left their base rates at that level, too.

Markets are, to say the least, confused by all this, They do not know what the official thinking on interest rates is. Worse still, they suspect that the authorities may not have a coherent view in any case.

Why has all this happened? *The obvious starting point has* to be the United states and the combined determination of the Reagan Administration and the Federal Reserve to combat inflation by lowering the rate of growth of the dollar money supply.

That has meant the acceptance of an extremely tight monetary policy and high real *interest rates, even at the risk* of finally sending the US economy into temporary recession.

By contrast with what the American authorities have been prepared to countenace in *terms of interest rates — 20 per* cent prime lending rates, for example — the United Kingdom's efforts to gain control of the money supply over the past couple of years *look decidedly* weak and cowardly.

That is not to say that the United Kingdom Government would necessarily have achieved much by allowing base rates to rise to 20 or 25 per cent. Nor is this to say the Americans' policy will necessarily succeed either.

The relevant point is that the United States has been prepared to accept an extremely tough financial regime and, in doing so, has inevitably posed severe problems for the rest of the world, with the possible exception of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

With dollar interest rates so *high,* international funds have been drawn into the dollar on a massive scale, pushing it sharply higher against all other major currencies. At the start of this year one dollar bought 1.96 Deutsche marks and 41.8p. *Today* it buys about 2.44 Deutsche marks and 54p. The converse of this is that on January 1 one Deutsche mark bought 51 cents, whereas today it buys only 41 cents.

The effect on the cost of *dollar-denominated imports,* particularly of oil, is obvious. That is why most major countries have felt bound to take "retaliatory" interest rate action to try to defend their currencies and moderate the *consequent* importing of inflation.

What happens next is anyone's guess, but the answer is of great importance for the whole world economy American interest rates may fall somewhat over the rest of the summer as the economy slows down, as it is now showing *signs of doing.* But if the Americans are determined to continue to squeeze inflation out of the system over the next two or three years, then real dollar interest rates will remain high.

To the extent that this forces other countries to maintain high real interest rates, the outlook over the short to medium-term at least would be *for appreciably* slower growth in economic activity generally.

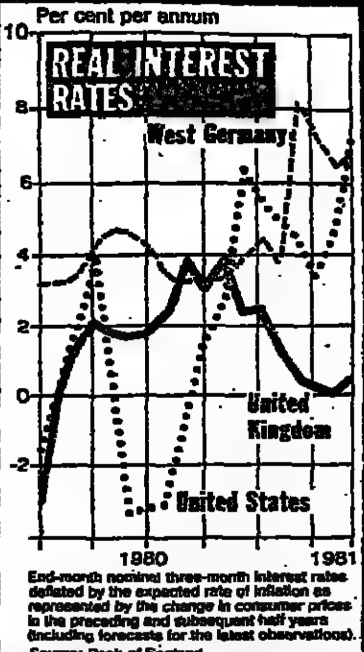
On the other hand, it might also mean continuing downward pressure on real oil prices and, perhaps, a change in attitude by the major surplus countries in Opec as to how they approach the investment of their money. The hope would be that greatert financial discipline in the West would encourage them to push more of their money into long-term industrial investment rather then poitentially destablising short term investments.

Where, then, has the United Kingdom stood in all this? As far as the Government was concerned, the rise in dollar *interest rates* during the Spring was not unwelcome. In effect, it *resolved the dilemma of how to* prevent the pound appreciating further without cutting United Kingdom interest rates and putting domestic monetary control at risk. Up went dollar interest rates and he dollar — and down came the pound.

Relative interest rates alone do not, of course, provide the whole explanation for the pounds sharp fall. Lower oil prices and growing overseas anxiety about the Government's *economic* performance have also combined to undermine sterling.

But once sterling went below $2, and then $1.90, the alarm bells started ringing as the Government begin to question the trade-off between the advantages of a falling pound (improved international competitiveness) and the disadvantages (renewed inflationary pressure as a result of rising import prices). Thoughts automatically turned back to what might be done on the interest rate front to check the pound's slide.

The problem has proved far



End-month nominal three-month interest rates deflated by the expected rate of inflation as represented by the change in consumer prices in the preceding and subsequent half years (including forecasts for the latest observations).
Source: *Bank of England.*

from simple to resolve. For, besides the basic questions whether a rise in interest rates would have much impact on the exchange rate, whether it would finally knock on the head the prospect of an economic recovery this year and whether it was politically feasible, a host of other complication have been clouding the issue.

Thanks to the impact of the civil servants' dispute on tax flows, nobody at present knows for sure what is happening to the money supply. A further complication flowing from the civil servants' action is that a settlement of the dispute, and the expected surge in tax payments that should follow, *will automatically lead to a* tightening of conditions in the money markets.

On top of all this the Bank of England is in the middle of modifying the monetary control mechanism in the banking / money market area. Some of the key elements in this are that markets should play a greater role in determining short-term *interest rates, that short-term* rates should be rather more flexible and that the big commercial banks, rather than the authorities (through *MLR*), should establish the appropriate level for base lending rates.

These aims in themselves imply a greater element of uncertainty in markets and, until the rules of the game *become clearer, the uncertainty* is bound to be compounded.

The fact of the matter, however, is that the Bank still represents one side of the short-term market and in that role must retain enormous *influence. But, with no outward* exchange controls any longer, it must also be true that United Kingdom interest rates will be more sensitive to interest rate movements overseas and that the authorities will stand to *weaken their influence if they* fail to make their views sufficiently clear.

What kind of views the Government should be directing the Bank to put to the market is debatable. Real interest rates *are not especially high in* Britain by international standards, yet it is questionable whether the high interest rate weapon is the right way forward for the United Kingdom economy at present.

John Whitmore

Rising debts are straining Belgium's economy to the limits. Peter Norman reports

Mr Eyskens's impossible mission?

Brussels

Mr Mark Eyskens, the Prime Minister of Belgium, is fond of describing his task as "mission impossible". Since he took over as head of the Government in early April his quarrelsome coalition of Flemish and French speaking Christian and Socialist parties has come close to collapse more than once.

The tribal complexities of Belgian politics can turn the merger of two large loss-making steel companies or the mother tongue of a high level *candidate* for a Government agency post into the stuff of which bitter inter-party strife is made.

But, undeterred by his bumpy ride, Mr Eyskens has given his team until the end of this month to carry off a mission that many observers are convinced *is* impossible — bringing some control to *Belgium's crippling* burden of state debt.

The Belgian economy is sick and the main cause is the massive and rapidly growing public deficit. By the end of this month the Government must draw up a plan to find an estimated 110,000m to 130,000m Belgian francs (£1,470m to £1,730m), through savings or increased revenues, if it is to be able to present a 1982 budget with a financially plausible deficit of 200,000m francs.

At present Belgium's deficit on current *expenditure is rising* at the rate of 1,000m francs a day. This means that the state is incurring new debt at the rate of £10 a week for every one of the 10 million men, women and children in the country.

The country's financial problems have become such that the International Monetary Fund *has* been reported as putting pressure on the authorities for reform. Mr Eyskens has pointed out that when the IMF stepped in to put the British economy back on course in 1976 the United Kingdom's budget deficit was only 10 per cent of gross national product (gnp). *Last year Belgium's overall* deficit touched nearly 12 per cent of the 1980 gnp and, without reform, it could rise to 16 per cent next year.

This deterioration, producing new debt/gnp ratios more usually found in the developing world, has been in progress without interruption since the *oil crisis of 1973.*

Whereas most West European countries at least slowed down the rate of their new indeptedness after 1976, Belgium proved to be an exception to the rule. While the overall dept of the state increased by *150* per cent between 1970 and 1975 it rose by 210 per cent between 1975 and 1980. As a result, Belgium has the highest level of debt per head of population of any advanced industrialized country.

The scale of indebtedness is difficult to appreciate at first because the statistics are obscure in a way that can only work in favour of the authorities. By the end of last year the overall level of official public debt was put at 1,956,800m francs (or £26,091m *at today's exchange rate). But* this "strict definition" of government debt takes no account of other borrowings outside the central government budget.

If other organizations, such as the motorway financing funds where interest payments and redemption are guaranteed by the state, are included, the state debt at the end of last year amounted to 2,200,000m francs.

After adding the debts incurred by subordinate authorities, such as provincial authorities or municipalities, the overall *state* debt at the *end* of last year amounted to 2,650,000m francs or three quarters of Belgium's gross national product last year.

It is this overall level of debt which has been worrying the *International Monetary Fund* and should be worrying Belgium's bankers abroad. But, so far, the Belgian National Bank's large gold holdings and its ability to give most speculators against the Belgian franc *a "bloody nose" have staved off* any fundamental reassessment of the country's credit rating.

Another factor in favour of Belgium has been its overall ability to increase productivity at a faster rate, than its *industrial rivals. Productivity in* Belgium increased at an average annual rate of 6.5 per cent between 1973 and 1979, while in West Germany and Japan the comparative figures were 4.7 per cent and 4.8 per cent.

But in Belgium the *advance* was mainly because of cutbacks in employment and the reduction of working hours. This escape route has narrowed because of the duration of the recession and the growth in *unemployment to a level that is* second only to that of Britain among the industrialized countries of the EEC.

The recession and Belgium's position as a country without indigenous energy resources have helped to turn one of Europe's postwar economic success stories into a warning *of what happens to a country* that persistently lives above its means.

The high level of public debt has brought in *its* train high interest rates, a flagging private sector, deindustrializaton and a sharp increase in the number of jobless.

But peculiarly Belgian factors have accelerated the decline. The linguistic differences between French speaking Wallonia and Dutch speaking Flanders have brought Belgium's economy, as well as its politics, grinding to a *near* halt.

Belgium has become a regionalized, if not quite a federal, state. One result has been a dramatic jump in the *number of* public sector jobs at a time of economic stagnation or decline.

Since 1975 local authority consumption has increased at a consistently higher rate than central government consumption, reflecting a 60 per cent increase in the number of local *authority employees between* 1974 and 1977 against a 16 per cent rise in the number of central government employees. As a result the productive sector in Belgium has to carry a greater number of public employees than other European countries.

It also has to fund a more generous unemployment and soial security system than exists elsewhere in the EEC. Unemployment benefits start at 60 per cent of the last wage received and although they may cut back after a year, depending on the recipients' social status, they have been index-linked.

The indexation in wages, which helped bring down Mr Eyskens' flexible predecessor Mr Wilfried Martens, continues *to hamstring government policy.* Because of Belgium's very open economy the government cannot devalue the franc to make exports more competitive for fear of increasing the cost of imported goods and setting *off a vicious circle of rising* prices and rising wages, particularly in the public sector.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister Martens pulled off what was also considered, an impossible task when he raised taxes to cover a 30,000m franc hole in the public finances. Mr Eyskens is now experiencing *the effects in the form of an* index-linked cost push. According to some calculations, the July index may rise three points,, adding 30,000m francs to the public sector pay bill.

Stopping indexation is the key to solving the financial problems of the Belgian state. The present Government and the one which preceded *it* — Mr *Eyskens's* first and Mr Martens's fourth — have tinkered with the issue. The palliative of an intensified campaign against the national pastime of defrauding tax authorities or the medieval prescription of forcing the better-off to lend money to the state are hardly likely to get the Belgian economy back on to an even keel.

To achieve his goal of cutting the 1982 budget deficit on current expenditure alone down to 200,000m francs Mr Eyskens will have to push through what amounts to a revolution in attitudes among a people who are used to an affluent existence.

Kredietbank, the financial standard bearer of Belgium's more prosperous Flemish community, thinks that both private and public consumption are 10 per cent too high at present. To return to stability would mean going back to the living standards of 1977.



Mr Mark Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister: he has given his government team until the end of this month to bring a measure *of control over the country's debt.*

Business Diary: Whither Yvonne's second string?

Mystery surrounds the sponsorship by Campari International (the sportswear firm, not the aperitif makers) of archery champion Yvonne Oakshott.

Miss Oakshott, who is 22 and comes from Southampton, is an undergraduate reading physics at the *University of bath.*

The University of Bath has a sports scholarship scheme *under which undergraduates of* above-average academic ability who are also potential international-class sportsmen and women can stay on for an extra year, the better to combine their academic and sporting careers. *The cost* is met by industrial sponsors.

Miss Oakshott, who comes *from* Southampton, was to have benefitted to the extent of £5,000 from Canpari. But, so I hear, three years after Miss Oakshott was *selected for the* scheme and with only a year before she leaves Bath, the university has yet to receive any money from Campari.

Campari would not discuss the matter last night, but I understand that *Miss Oakshott's* academic and sporting interests were underwritten by an aston*ishing feat of enterprise* on the part of the university, which organized extra revenue-raising courses so that her career would not be jeopardized.

Miss Oakshott is listed as "Sponsored by Campari Limited" in the latest edition of the Bath University booklet on the sports sponsorship scheme. *This was revised in January of* this year, and sent out to about 50 potential companies.

The trouble between the university and Campari seems to have started three years ago, *when* the university's appointing committee met to interview seven applicants for three scholarships, one of which was *to be* funded by Campari.

Among the members of that committee, which met on June 2, 1978, was a Jim Sutherland, assistant to *Randolph Black,* then a Campari deputy managing director and now company secretary.

The three scholarships were awarded, and two reserves named, among them Miss Oakshott. The offer of the scholarship was conditional upon applicants getting satisfac*tory A-level results.* The university demands not only that the athletes meet academic entrance requirements but even have above-average attainments as proof that they can cope with the dual load of reading for a degree and working towards international status in sport.



Yvonne Oakshott: who speeds the arrow?

One of the three students offered a scholarship, a girl rower, subsequently failed to get good enough A-levels. This was the girl Campari wanted.

However, the university understood that Campari had accepted Miss Oakshott as reserve, and indeed when the three successful candidates — Miss Oakshott included — were later introduced to the public at a press conference the following October, Campari's Sutherland was there representing the company as her sponsor.

Henry Lipson, the chairman of Campari International, was not available for comment last night. *His office said he would* be on holiday for the next two weeks.

The company secretary, Randolph Black, would neither confirm nor deny whether Campari International is, was or will be *contributing to Miss* Oakshott's scholarship.

He said: "If there is any statement to make, I will make it jointly with the University of Bath authorities".

Miss Oakshott in her third year at Bath, and will sit her degree next session, and hopes later in that year to win a full international cap.

She was to have been funded to the tume of about £5,000 to cover the cost of her fourth, extra year's university *fees,* as well as the cost of her archery specialist coaching, travel and equipment.

Miss Oakshott is now a Great Britain youth international, this year's British universities champion and British students' champion and Hampshire ladies' county champion.

She is one of seven scholar-athletes who have benefitted from the university's sports *scholarship* scheme, which enables them to spend an additional year at university, so combining degree studies with training at a vital stage of their sporting development.

The first athlete on the *scheme* was *biologist* Martyn Hedges European champion sponsored by Office Cleaning Services, canoeist and favourite to win tomorrow's World Slalom Championship in North Wales.

Horticulturalist William Jackson, sponsored by John Moores, founder of the Littlewoods Organisation, is in the British judo team. Susan Ross, a pharmacist, is a modern pentathlon exponent, who rep*resented her country* in Sweden last month. She, too is sponsored by OCS.

Another OCS scholar is judo international is biochemist Gail Entwistle, as is business administration student and England *golfer/Walker* Cup reserve Malcolm Lewis.

John Moores is also sponsoring engineer and canoeist Nigel Wooltorton, who won a bronze medal in the World White-Water Championships in Switzerland last month. OCS has just announced it will put up £9,000 for an eighth scholar, chemical engineer Peter Tayler. He is a full international modern pentahlete and 1984 Olympics hope.

I gather at even at this late *stage,* after a long and unproductive exchange of letters and visits, the university is hoping some accommodation may be reached with Camapri.

Medicinal

The first action Jeremy Pope has taken as new chairman of the *CBI's Smaller Firms Council* is to disavow the CBI's official press release announcing his appointment.

This had him talking of red tape stifling enterprise and the need for a large pair of scissors to cut through it. That is not Pope's style at all. He says he prefers "the paths of quiet diplomacy" to "dunghill politics, shouting against the system rather than working through it".

Pope's second symbolic act on assuming office was to pull several pints of Britain's strongest beer, *Thomas Hardy's Ale,* for he is finance and planning director of Eldridge Pope, the family firm of Dorchester brewers and wine merchants who make this fortifying stimulant.

Though his father, Philip, is chairman and his cousin Christopher managing director, *Pope's career is not all family* centred. He has also set up a new small business from scratch — the private 20-bed Winterbourne Hospital in Dorchester which is scheduled to open at the beginning of next year.

That particular exercise also illustrates what he means about *working through the system.* It started with some local medical consultants setting up a registered charity. Pope hybridized it, setting up a limited company to run in parallel. Now he is on the point of modifying the structure again so that the hospital can qualify for help under the *Government's* new start-up scheme.

That, of course, is one of "the useful initiatives" he does not want to see spoilt by over emotive press releases. "Our function is to improve the lot of small businesses, many of *which* were going *bankrupt* this spring". he says.

Ross Davies

Queens Moat in hotel sale

Queens Moat Houses has sold for £1.9m cash a 66 bedroom hotel and bought the Elstree Moat Houses freehold for £586,000.

The Chateau Impney hotel sale will help Queens Moats expansion.

The Elstree Moat Houses, a 60 bedroom unit has been operated by the group since 1977. In that time the group has extended and improved the hotels facilities and enhanced profitability. The hotel has been valued at £1.5m.

Chesham completes fewer mergers

Chesham Amalgamations & Investments, the licensed dealers, completed eight transactions in the first half compared with 12 in the same period in 1980. The value also fell well below the average of about £1m achieved in the interim period last year.

Mr Nicholas Stacey, chairman, said that the number of mergers this year appeared to be well down overall in the United Kingdom because of the recession. Vendors are waiting until a profits recovery to sell.

Rediffusion TV advances by £3m

Rediffusion Television's profits for the year to March 31 have climbed from £2.9m to £5.9m on turnover up from £23m to £36m. The dividend of this BET Omnibus subsidiary is increased from 38p gross to 88p gross.

Aero Needles slumps to £187,000 loss

Aero Needles Group has seen a profit of £294,000 turn to a loss of £187,000 in the year to December 31 and the board warns shareholders that the company will incur a loss in the first half of this year. No dividend is being paid compared with an interim for the whole of 1979 of 2.2p gross.

Turnover has risen from £7.7m to £8.3m but the loss per share was 4.2p compared with earnings of 5.6p. The board says it is impossible to forecast the year-end results

ERF expects long wait for better trading

In his annual review, Mr E. P. Foden, chairman of ERF Holdings, states that it is obvious that a return to reasonable trading conditions in the United Kingdom is some time away, and it is felt that the company's present capacity is sufficient to meet the demand for the foreseeable future. However, in the longer term it may have to reconsider its expansion plans.

Property snag ends Maxwell bid for Oyez Press

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Maxwell's £2m takeover of Oyez Press Ltd—part of Solicitors' Law Stationery Society—is off. BPC, where Mr Maxwell is chief executive, and Solicitors' Law, said yesterday that discussions had been terminated by mutual agreement.

Problems arose over the professional valuation of the assets of Oyez's Bermondsey printing works in South East London which represented a major part of the £2m purchase price.

Solicitors' Law managing director, Mr John Swanborough said last night: "I'm not prepared to tell you what the differences were in price between our professional advisors and theirs. Discussions were terminated by telephone at 4 pm yesterday afternoon".

The potential deal has emerged after Mr Maxwell approached Solicitors' Law to explore where the two group's could cooperate.

Mr Swanborough said Mr Maxwell closed the London printing operation of BPC's subsidiary Waterlow & Sons and was interested in buying Oyez Press to handle the work. Both printing concerns handle security printing documents such as prospectuses, rights issue papers and Oyez also publishes the Parliamentary record, *Hansard*, and works closely with Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Mr Swanborough said: "We found an unbridgeable gap. But we would like to tender for any work which BPC's Waterlow puts out. No other areas of cooperation were agreed. The termination of talks was entirely amicable."

For Solicitors' Law, which is controlled by the Thomson Organisation, the £2m would have gone to reduce group borrowings. Last April, when the group reported a pretax loss of £1.17m for 1980, the balance sheet showed a gearing level of almost 100 per cent.

Carpets Int in US sale

Carpets International, Britain's largest carpet manufacturer, is selling 10 per cent of its stake in two partly owned American companies for $3.25m (about £1.76m).

It is selling the holding in the 40 per cent owned carpet tiles companies to its United States partners, a group of individual investors, who joined the businesses when they were set up in 1973.

The new corporation will be called Interface Flooring Systems, will continue to market and manufacture carpet tiles, and Carpets will retain a 40 per cent holding in it.

The shares gained 2p to a new high of 27½p after the announcement. Last year Carpets' pretax loss was £6.4m and the dividends were passed



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman of Whitbread (right), with Mr Raymond Seymour, deputy chairman, before yesterday's annual meeting when shareholders were told that the company is trading hard and maintaining its investment programme

Stock markets

Late technical rally

After opening easier following the overnight setback on Wall Street, most sections of the market staged a technical rally after hours yesterday, with electricals leading the way.

Conditions were again described as thin, with jobbers on the defensive as small amounts of nervous selling persisted. Sentiment remained drab with the continuing fluctuations in sterling applying increased pressure to a rise in domestic interest rates, while the general economic outlook offered little in the way of comfort.

The latest unemployment figures showed a further increase in 171,000 jobless and confirmed fears of 3m unemployed before long.

The *FT* Index closed 1.8 lower at 512.2 after being 5.6 down at 2 pm.

Directors of Thorn EMI had lunch in the City yesterday to relay the group's latest progress report which is said to make exciting reading. The market, still desperately in need of some good news, was quick to latch on and the price closing 8p better at a new high of 438p.

The £43m rights issue announced by **Hanson Trust** was unexpected with the price falling 11p to 276p and sparked off further worries that even more cash calls may be in the pipeline. Berec Group, in which Hanson recently bought a 15 per cent stake, immediately rebounded 2p to 90p amid suggestions of a full scale bid—later denied by Hanson.

Gilts also joined in the late rally despite persistent fears about dearer money at home and in the United States. Prices in longs rose by as much as £¼, after earlier losses of £¼, while in shorts previous shortfalls of £¼ gave way to rises of a similar amount. Jobbers responded warmly to the late revival of interest as they suspected the recent shake-out had now been overdone. But they said trade remains thin with conditions still highly volatile.

Leading industrials responded, along with the rest of the market, and by the close one or two plus signs were seen dotted about. ICI improved 2p to 262p along with Fisons 3p higher at 136p. But falls were seen in Glaxo 2p to 364p, Unilever 3p to 555p, Blue Circle 6p to 456p, Bowater 4p to 252p, Grand Metropolitan 4p to 200p, Hawker Siddeley 6p to 312p, Lucas Industries 3p to 188p, Tate & Lyle 2p to 158p and Turner & Newall 3p to 79p.

British Aerospace recovered 3p to close unchanged at 223p after being awarded the contract to build two space communications satellites. The rest of the electrical sector quickly responded and with stock shortages helping out many of the leaders closed with gains on the day. GEC rose 5p to 721p, Plessey 4p to 331p and Telephone Rentals *10p to 378p.*

Banks were again a weak market after suggestions that **Midland Bank** was preparing for a rights issue to coincide with its interim figures on Friday week. But despite a denial from the company, the price fell 5p to 328p along with National Westminster at 310p and Barclays at 438p. Lloyds which unveiled figures only last week, also gave up ground losing 10p to 398p. Profit taking was also responsible for a 5p fall in the old takeover favourite Grindlays Holdings at 218p.

Further worries about interest rates provided another dull day for discount houses with **Union Discount** 15p lower at 443p. **Alexanders Discount** 5p at 249p, and **Gerrard & National** 2p at 261p.

The insurance composites made new headway with more talk of a dawn raid on Commercial Union, up 4p at 180p. Others to gain ground included **Royal Insurance** 5p to 363p, **General Accident** 4p to 330p and **GRE** 2p to 328p. Among the life groups Sun Life was friendless, losing 10p at 305p after increasing its stake in Pentos to 9.61 per cent. **Hogg Robinson**, on the other hand, rose 5p to 114p after annual figures above expectations.

Dowty slipped 4p to 277p after disappointing trading news but was partly supported by the free share-handout.

Trading losses were also responsible for 4p off **Aero Needles** at 18p and 1p off **Deanson Holdings** at 28p. But **RIT** appeared pleased with its annual profits and the shares rose 4p to 370p.

Wm Collins was again depressed with the 'A' falling 5p to 143p after **News International**, down 3p at 113p, had allowed its £25m bid to lapse. Meanwhile, **Law Land** remained unchanged at 120p after revised terms from **Churchbury Estates** up 5p at 720p. Shares of **Sangers** also closed unchanged at 78p after news that Paget Agencies had acquired 15 per cent of the equity. **Braham Millar** ended 4p lower at 20p after rejecting a full bid of 18p a share from Fieldwood, which currently holds 15 per cent of the shares. **Solicitor's Law** also ended 2p lower at 22p after calling off talks with BPC for the sale of one of its subsidiaries.

Recent newcomer to the market **Aerospace Engineering** encountered profit taking falling 4p to 158p as in oils **Hamilton Oil** opened with a discount of 8p on the offer price of 140p.

A line of over 1½ million shares in Sears Holdings, the stores group, were placed yesterday at 54p having overhung the market for several days. The price eventually eased ½p to 54p.

Equity turnover on July 20, was £115.270m (11,832 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were National Westminster Bank, Ultramar Thomas Tilling, British Home Stores, GUS "A", Boots Dowty Letraset Barclays Bank, Land Securities and Hogg Robinson.

Traded Options: Dealers reported a busier session with a total of 1,963 contracts made, of which 107 were puts. Imperial Group came in for strong support with 942 calls made with Courtaulds attracting a further 194.

Traditional options saw calls in Town & City on 3½p, NCC Energy on 15p, Howard Tenens on 7p and Sangers on 8½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Astra Inds (F)	—	0.7(0.4)	4.6(1.4)	0.8(0.5)	20/9	1.5*(0.79)
RIT (F)	14.3(24.8)	9.1(7.6)	22.1(18.4)	10.5(9)	15/9	13.5(11.5)
Rediffusion (F)	36(23)	5.8(2.8)	—	62(26)	16/9	—

*Incl 0.5p special payment.

Law Land bid terms revised

Churchbury Estates has revised its bid for Law Land after consultations with the Takeover Panel. The new offer, of one Churchbury share for six Law Land is worth 120p a Law Land share, against 116p. The revised offer was triggered yesterday when near 3 per cent block of Law Land shares was bought at 120.17p a share, and divided among by Royal Insurance, London Trust and the Kuwait Investment Office, who are said to be acting in concert with Churchbury

Some acceptances have already been received. Churchbury had 8.73 per cent of Law Land when the bid was launched, and four institutions including Royal Insurance were said to have 11.75 per cent between them.

Business appointments

New man takes the chair

Mr John Hurst has been appointed chairman of British Hydroflex, a subsidiary of Thomas Witter, which has been acquired by Tarmac's building products division. Mr Hurst is succeeded as managing director of Briggs Amasco by Mr Ian McPherson, formerly assistant managing director.

Mr Lewis Davis and Mr David Coffer have joined the board of Trevian Properties.

Messrs R. S. Cohen, J. M. Kahn and S. Kerzner have been elected to the board of the South African Breweries.

Mr Peter Kilfoyle, has been appointed manager of National Westminster Bank's New York branch.

Mr John Norbard, present director of the National Coal Board's North Derbyshire area is to be director of the Western area. Mr Kenneth Moses, deputy director-general of mining and director of planning and major projects at the coal board's London headquarters, is to take over as director of the North Derbyshire area.

Mr Eugene J. Dickert has been appointed director of operations, Europe, Middle East and Africa for Elliott company.

Mr Frank Cheshire has been appointed assistant managing director of Willett and its associated companies, Cementation Building and Simms Sons & Cooke (Northern).

Mr Donald Dudley has been appointed director for defence equipment sales of Westair.

Mr Brian Walker has been appointed to the board of the Herman Smith Group.

Subelectra group to get placing on USM

By Our Financial Staff

Subelectra, a video games maker, whose present management bought control five years ago, comes to the Stock Exchange's Unlisted Securities Market next week after a placing of 36 per cent of its shares with institutions and stockjobbers.

Tring Hall Securities is floating the group. Around 27 per cent of the 15 million issued shares have been placed with its own institutions at 55p a share. The market will get 1.3 million shares and a premium of between 5p and 7p is expected by Tring when dealings start on July 30.

After the placing, Mr Donald Tullock, aged 53, and his wife Georgina—who has been non-executive director since 1979 and company secretary for four and a half years—will control 65 per cent of the votes. Their holding is split between ordinary and deferred ordinary shares which means they will receive no dividend on the deferred shares until July 1982.

The group makes no profit forecast, but says it expects to pay a total gross dividend of 2.74p for the current year and a total of 5.5p for 1982.

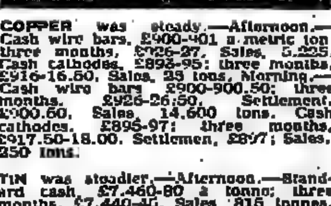
Property activities boost Astra profit by 52pc

By Catherine Gunn

Astra International, the West Midlands engineering group that is gradually changing into an industrial property company, boosted its pretax profits nearly 52 per cent to £714,000 in the year to April 4. Shareholders, who have already had a special distribution of 0.71p gross on the sale of the Zinc Alloy Rust-Proofing subsidiary last August, will receive a 39 per cent increase in the final payout, giving them 1.43p gross for the year, against 1.13p, excluding the extra distribution.

Property and investment profits last year rose from just £84,000 to £612,000, while engineering and metals fell from £718,000 to £323,000. More engineering activities will be sold as property earnings rise. Bank interest fell from £331,000 to £221,000 and should be lower still this year, since the group's term loan was repaid in the second half of last year.

Scrap processing made no contribution last year, but there are faint signs of improvement now.



UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly figures for unemployment in the United Kingdom published by the Department of Employment yesterday.

	Adults adjusted 000	% of all employees	Unadjusted inc school leavers 000
1980			
July	1,602	6.7	1,897
Aug	1,697	7.0	2,001
Sept	1,791	7.4	2,033
Oct	1,833	7.8	2,063
Nov	2,030	8.4	2,163
Dec	2,137	8.8	2,244
1981			
Jan	2,228	9.2	2,419
Feb	2,304	9.5	2,463
March	2,381	9.8	2,485
April	2,452	10.1	2,525
May	2,515	10.4	2,558
June	2,552	10.6	2,680
July	2,582	10.7	2,851

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £900-901 a metric ton; three months, £926-27. Sales, 5,225. Cash cathodes, £893-95; three months, £916-16.50. Sales, 25 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £900-900.50; three months, £926-26.50. Settlement, £900.50. Sales, 14,600 tons. Cash cathodes, £895-97; three months, £917.50-18.00. Settlement, £897; Sales, 250 tons.

TIN was steadier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,460-80 a tonne; three months, £7,440-45. Sales, 815 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,460-80; three months, £7,440-45. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,490-95; three months, £7,430-35. Settlement, £7,495. Sales, 520 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,490-95; three months, £7,430-35. Settlement, £7,495. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M31.60 a picul.



LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £427-28 per tonne; three months, £437.50-38.00. Sales, 2,800 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £426-27; three months, £436-27. Settlement £427. Sales, 11,600 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £464-66 per tonne; three months, £474-74.50. Sales, 5,250 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £460.50-61.00; three months, £470-70.50. Settlement, £461. Sales, 4,950 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £220.05 ($406.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 462.58p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 864.30); three months, 478.15p (893.80c); six months, 496.25p (934.30c); one year, 536.65p (1,001.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 464.65p; three months, 479-80.00p. Sales, 33 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 459.5-60.5p; three months, 475.5-76.00p. Settlement, 460.5p Sales, 101 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £633-35 per tonne; three months, £653.50-64.00. Sales, 1,625 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £630-30.50; three months, £651-53. Settlement, £630.50. Sales, 2,150 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,325-30 per tonne; three months, £3,350-55. Sales, 540 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,330-40; three months, £3,350-55. Settlement, £3,340. Sales, 510 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier.—Aug, 59.50-59.90; Sept, 60.30-61.00; Oct-Dec, 61.60-61.70; Jan-March, 63.80-63.90; April-June, 66.80-66.90; July-Sept, 69.60-69.70; Oct-Dec, 72.70-72.80; Jan-March, 75.60-75.80; April-June, 78.60-78.70. Sales: 9 at 5 tonnes; 307 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot 59-60; Cifs: Aug, 58-59; Sept, 58.50-60.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 1,120-1,135; Sept, 1,145-1,148; Nov, 1,176-1,178; Jan, 1,190-1,195; March, 1,170-1,185; May, 1,165-1,195; July, 1,175-1,185. Sales: 19,078 lots.

COCOA was slightly easier after firm (£ per metric ton).—July, 1,100-1,150; Sept, 1,120-1,121; Dec, 1,159-1,160; March 1,173-1,174; May, 1,183-1,184; July, 1,191-1,196; Sept, 1,195-1,210. Sales: 4,128 lots including options. ICCO prices daily (July 20) 98.83c; indicator price (July 21) 15 day average 94.42c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 higher at £214; the "whites" price was £3.50 higher at £235.50. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 217-217.50; Oct, 217.75-218.00; Jan, 216-216.25; March, 219.50-220.00; May, 220.80-221.00; Aug, 221.30-223.00; Oct, 222.50-224.25. Sales: 7,204 stronger. ISA prices (July 20): daily 15.89c; 15-day average 16.08c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per tonne): Aug, 132.50-132.70; Oct, 134.50-134.70; Dec, 138.70-139.00; Feb, 141.50-142.00; April, 142-145; June 143-148; Aug, 148-149. Sales: 121 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 420 seller; Oct, 400-410; Dec 406-408; Jan, 407-410; March, 418-421; May, 427-430; Aug, 436-440; Oct, 439-444; Dec, 438-444; Jan, 440-439. Sales 26 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug, £110.75; Sept, £111.50 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Aug, £116; Sept, £116.25 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct 1-20, £110.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—French: July, £130; Aug, £123 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £95.50.

BARLEY.—English feed unquoted. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was very steady. Sept, £98.20; Nov, £102.60; Jan, £106.60; March, £110.20; May, £113.40. Sales, 418 lots. WHEAT was very steady. Sept, £104.10; Nov, £108.20; Jan, £112.35; March, £116.45; May, £119.90. Sales, 336 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£108	£92
S West	—	—	£92
W Mids	—	£110	£94
N West	—	£112	£95

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 21: GB cattle, 85.90p per kg lw (−1.01); UK sheep, 119.43p per kg est dcw (−7.61); GB pigs, 68.52p per kg lw (+0.23). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 0.8 per cent, ave price 85.11p (−1.68); Sheep nos up 3.5 per cent, ave price 116.35p (−10.85); Pig nos down 21.5 per cent, ave price 68.43p (+0.61). Scotland: Cattle nos up 8.7 per cent, ave price 88.46p (−1.96); Sheep nos up 17.5 per cent, ave price 105.22p (−15.26); Pig nos up 0.3 per cent, ave price 67.33p (−3.05).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—July, 393.50-94.00; Aug, 397.50-97.75; Sept, 398.50-98.75; Oct, 301.50-01.75; Nov, 304.50-04.75; Dec, 307.50-07.75; Jan, 310.50-11.00; Feb, 313.50-14.50; March, 317-18. Sales, 1,404 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £78.80; Feb, £89; April, £99.90. Sales, 441 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—In home-produced quietly steady market with supplies of most sizes available. In the imported markets steady with prices tending to ease. Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	6.20 to 6.60	6.20 to 6.60
2's	5.20 to 5.40	5.20 to 5.50
3's	4.30 to 4.75	4.60 to 4.80
4's	4.20 to 4.50	4.20 to 4.40
5's	3.80 to 4.00	3.80 to 4.00
6's	3.30 to 3.50	3.00 to 3.50
7's	2.60 to 2.70	2.60 to 2.80

Imported prices (in £):

		Current	Arrivals
French	1's	6.00 to 6.30	
	2's	4.85 to 5.10	
	3's	4.50 to 4.60	

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10½%.

Wall Street

New York, July 21.—Stock prices closed lower, still buffeted by concerns over high interest rates. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.08 down at 934.46, putting the index close to a new low for the year.

Declines led advances 1,187 to 388 and volume rose to 47 million shares from 40 million.

Analysts said the market was still under pressure from signals that interest rates would remain high for the near term. Federal funds, a key interest rate, were trading at around 20 per cent, up 2 per cent from yesterday's close, and chemical bank raised its broker loan rate to 20½ per cent from 19¾ per cent.

"Merger mania" continued to spark trading activity, particularly on continued speculation that Gulf Oil may make a takeover offer. Gulf dropped 1¼ to 35½.



Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on a small scale to the houses. Earlier in the day a moderate shortage of funds had seemed *likely but a swing on Treasury accounts favoured the market.*

Houses found secured funds answering reasonably well to rates that stayed in a band of 12 per cent to 11¾ per cent throughout the day.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar continued to make strong progress against all major currencies on the back of yet higher Eurodollar rates.

Sterling came under pressure, and the Bank of England was believed to have intervened several times in a small way in an effort to slow the decline. At one stage, the pound dropped as low as $1.8375, its worst level since December 1977. However, the fall proved too steep and a late "technical reaction" saw sterling improve to $1.8455 finally, a loss of 2.20 cents on balance. The effective exchange rate index closed 0.6 down at 91.7.

Continental currencies all showed *further* sizable losses against the dollar at the end of the day. The D mark dipped from 2.4445 to 2.4690, Swiss francs fell from 2.0972 to 2.1142, and French francs weakened from 5.7900 to 5.8575.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 21	Market rates (close) July 21	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8375-8610	$1.8450-8460	0.80-0.90c disc	2.25-2.35c disc
Montreal	$2.2290-2530	$2.2365-2375	1.05-1.15c disc	2.80-2.95c disc
Amsterdam	5.03-08¼	5.06¾-07¾	⅞-⅜c prem	2-1½c prem
Brussels	74.00-70f	74.55-65f	32-42c disc	85-95c disc
Copenhagen	14.17-25k	14.23½-24½k	589-639ore disc	1496-1667ore disc
Dublin	1.2430-2520p	1.2500-2515p	14-27p disc	65-79p disc
Frankfurt	4.53-57m	4.55½-56½m	⅞-⅜pf prem	2-1½pf prem
Lisbon	120.00-121.00e	120.50-70e	53-114c disc	139-316c disc
Madrid	181.00-182.30p	181.60-80p	62-88c disc	220-267c disc
Milan	2251-68lr	2257-59lr	27-29lr disc	81-84lr disc
Oslo	11.29-38k	11.33-34k	145-10ore prem	282-128ore prem
Paris	10.75-81f	10.80-81f	7-8c disc	20¼-21¼c disc
Stockholm	9.63-69k	9.65½-66½k	49-123ore	277-306ore disc
Tokyo	430-40y	432-33y	2.74-2.38y prem	7.59-7.16y prem
Vienna	31.90-32.10sch	32.02-.07sch	5-1gro prem	10-1gro prem
Zurich	3.88½-91½f	3.90-91f	2½-1½c prem	5-4c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.6 at 91.7.



Other Markets

Australia	1.6145-1.6295
Bahrain	0.6955-0.6985
Finland	8.3985-8.4385
Greece	109.50-111.50
Hongkong	10.5480-10.5880
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5225-0.5255
Malaysia	4.3450-4.3750
Mexico	44.75-46.25
New Zealand	2.2070-2.2270
Saudi Arabia	6.2935-6.3235
Singapore	3.9790-4.0090
South Africa	7.7175-1.7325

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	91.7	−32.1
US dollar	111.9	+5.0
Canadian dollar	88.1	−17.4
Schilling	110.8	+22.0
Belgian franc	104.6	+8.8
Danish kroner	85.5	−11.2
Deutsche mark	115.8	+57.3
Swiss franc	136.0	+83.9
Guilder	107.4	+14.2
French franc	82.3	−11.4
Lira	57.3	−55.7
Yen	139.0	+33.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4775-1.4790
† Canada	1.2113-1.2116
Netherlands	2.7420-2.7450
Belgium	40.33-40.38
Denmark	7.7060-7.7110
West Germany	2.4685-2.4695
Portugal	65.25-65.45
Spain	98.25-98.35
Italy	1223.00-1224.00
Norway	6.1420-6.1470
France	5.8550-5.8600
Sweden	5.2325-5.2375
Japan	234.20-234.40
Austria	17.31-17.34
Switzerland	2.1135-2.1150

* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US $0.8249-0.8252

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.1162	+0.78	+1.65	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.88215	−0.47	+0.40	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52221	−0.90	−0.03	1.14
French franc	5.99516	5.98389	−0.16	+0.71	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80327	−0.35	+0.52	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691309	+0.90	+1.77	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1251.64	−0.89	−0.02	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¼-19¼; seven days, 18¾-19¼; one month, 18¹⁵⁄₁₆-19⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 18¹⁵⁄₁₆-19⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 18⅞-18⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $408 (an ounce); pm, $406 close, $407.
Krugerrand (per coin): $418-421 (£226-227.5).
Sovereigns (new): $101-103 (54-55).



Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 11¾

Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅛	2 months	n.a.
3 months	14⅛	3 months	13⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14³⁄₁₆-13²⁹⁄₃₂	3 months	14⅞
3 months	14³⁄₁₆-13²⁹⁄₃₂	4 months	14⅝
4 months	14-13¾	6 months	14⅛
6 months	13¾-13½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅝-14⅜	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	14¾-14½	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14¾-14½	9 months	14⅝-14⅜
4 months	14¾-14½	10 months	14⅝-14⅜
5 months	14½-14¼	11 months	14⅝-14⅜
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14½-14¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	6 months	14½-14⅜
3 months	14½-14⅜	12 months	14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13	3 months	14⅛
7 days	13¼	6 months	14¼
1 month	14	1 year	14½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12½-12⅛ Close 10

1 week	13¼-13	6 months	14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆
1 month	14¼-14⅛	9 months	14½-14⅜
3 months	14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	14½-14⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15 6 months 15

Finance House Base Rate 13%

This document includes particulars given in compliance with the regulations of The Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Edinburgh General Insurance Services Limited ("the Company"). The Directors of the Company have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

On 2nd July, 1981 the Company entered into a conditional Agreement for the acquisition of the issued share capital of Andrew & Booth, Limited. This Agreement was approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 21st July, 1981 and is now conditional only on the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the whole of the Company's share capital (both in issue and to be issued pursuant to the acquisition and to the rights issue described herein) to the Official List. This document has been prepared so far as possible on the basis that the Agreement will become unconditional and be completed on 24th July, 1981 and that the shares comprised in the rights issue have been subscribed in full.

These particulars are issued in connection with the placing of 6,233,333 shares pursuant to the aquisition. Shares are available to the public through the market. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the share capital of the Company (both in issue and to be issued pursuant to the acquisition and to the rights issue) to be admitted to the Official List.

EDINBURGH GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

(Incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act 1948—No. 40699)



This document is published in connection with the acquisition of

ANDREW & BOOTH, LIMITED

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		*Issued and fully paid*
£2,500,000	in 25,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each	£2,177,683·90

INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of business on *16th June, 1981*:—

(a) the Existing Group had outstanding:

(i) a loan of a principal amount of £100,000 repayable on 29th January, 1982 and secured by floating charges;

(ii) commitments under hire-purchase and leasing agreements amounting in aggregate to £88,206;

(iii) unsecured overdraft indebtedness of £19,290;

(iv) contingent liabilities not exceeding £127,000 in aggregate in connection with undertakings related to the underwriting membership of Lloyd's of certain executives;

(b) the A&B Group had outstanding a loan of a principal amount of £350,000, repayable in January, 1984 and secured by first legal charges over various freehold and long leasehold properties.

Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-Group liabilities, no company in the Enlarged Group had outstanding on that date any loan capital (whether issued or created but unissued), mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptance credits, hire-purchase commitments or guarantees (other than the guarantees in the ordinary course of business) or other material contingent liabilities.

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors

DANE PETER DOUEIL
(Chairman and Chief Executive)
Busbridge Lakes House, Godalming, Surrey GU8 4AY.

EDWARD WILLINGHAM COOK (USA)
855 Ridge Lake Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee 38117, USA.

JAMES WILLIAM CRYSTAL (USA)
33 East 70th Street, New York 10021, USA.

PETER BERNARD MEARA
38 Eaton Terrace, London SW1W 8TS

EUGENE PATRY (Switzerland)
11 bis Rue Toepffer, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland.

ALISTAIR JAMES WISHART FALCONER WALLACE
The Manor Farm House, Damerham, Fordingbridge, Hampshire SP6 3HN.

Proposed Director

PHILIP FREDERICK BIRD
31 The Deerings, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 2PF.

Secretary and Head Office

MALCOLM CLIVE GREEN
Staple Hall, Stone House Court, London EC3A 7ED.

Financial Advisers

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA

Principal Bankers

COUTTS & CO.
15 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AV

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
140 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4PS.

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED
29 The Broadway, Joel Street, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 1NY.

Brokers

ROWE & PITMAN
City Gate House, 39/45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1JA and The Stock Exchange

Solicitors

NORTON, ROSE, BOTTERELL & ROCHE
Kempson House, Camomile Street, London EC3A 7AN.

Auditors of the Company and Reporting Accountants on the A&B Group

NEVILLE RUSSELL & CO. Chartered Accountants
30 Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, London E1 7LT.

Registrars and Registered Office

BANK OF SCOTLAND
26a York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3EY.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are used in this document:

"the Company"	Edinburgh General Insurance Services Limited
"A&B"	Andrew & Booth, Limited
"the A&B Group"	A&B and its subsidiaries
"the Existing Group"	the Company and its subsidiaries prior to the acquisition of A&B
"the Enlarged Group"	the Company and its subsidiaries following the acquisition of A&B
"MRW"	Maynard, Reeve & Wallace Limited
"Hambros"	Hambros Bank Limited

PARTICULARS OF THE ENLARGED GROUP

1. HISTORY AND BUSINESS

(a) The Company

The Company was incorporated in Scotland in 1964. Hitherto it has been the holding company for the Existing Group. On 2nd July, 1981 it entered into a conditional Agreement for the acquisition of A&B which, it is expected will be completed on 24th July, 1981.

(b) The Existing Group

The principal subsidiaries in the Existing Group carry on business as reinsurance and insurance brokers and underwriting agents in the London market generally and in particular at Lloyd's.

Broking Activities

The principal broking subsidiary is MRW, which was established in 1961 and is a Lloyd's broker; it handles a substantial volume of reinsurance business on a worldwide basis and specialises in excess of loss and proportional treaty business, as well as handling a considerable facultative account. The other Lloyd's broker in the Existing Group is EGIS (International) Limited (formerly EGIS (North America) Limited), which started handling North American business in 1980 and currently specialises in aviation business. Maynard, Wallace & Hughes Limited was established in 1977 and handles most aspects of insurance, with particular emphasis on marine cargo business. Meara Gibson Limited, the business of which was established in 1978 and which was acquired by the Company in 1979, handles direct UK industrial and commercial insurance business, together with mortgage and life and pension contracts. Afro-Arab Insurance Services Limited was formed in 1979 to handle business emanating from Africa and the Arab world, which previously had been handled by an associated company. The Existing Group has a 49 per cent. interest in European Reinsurance Brokers Limited, a joint company formed in 1967 in partnership with Bulstrad, the Bulgarian State Insurance and Reinsurance Company, to handle its marine and aviation reinsurance.

Underwriting Activities

Cullum Underwriting Agencies Limited, established in 1970, is the Existing Group's most profitable subsidiary. It has recently become the exclusive representative in the London market as contact office for ADAS, the Romanian State insurance company, having previously acted for ADAS on a non-exclusive basis. It is run by a specialised underwriting advisory team which handles London market excess of loss insurance. Negotiations are in progress for ADAS to purchase 50 per cent. of the equity of the subsidiary with effect from 1st January, 1982; the Company is reasonably confident that arrangements will be negotiated whereby the Existing Group will continue to receive income from this source of no less amount than it receives at present.

Maynard Wallace & Coffey Agencies Limited, a Lloyd's underwriting agency established in 1975, manages a marine syndicate and acts as a members' agent on a sub-underwriting basis. The Existing Group is re-arranging its interest in this subsidiary by procuring that it transfers its role as managing agent to the underwriter, who in return is surrendering its 49 per cent. interest in it to the Company; it is not expected that the Existing Group will suffer any material loss of income from this development. Maynard Wallace & Bell Agencies Limited, established in 1977, is also a Lloyd's underwriting agency company which manages both aviation and non-marine syndicates. The long-term future of these two subsidiaries within the Existing Group may be affected by the Lloyd's Bill, currently before Parliament, when it is eventually enacted.

(c) The A&B Group

A&B was incorporated in 1932 and in January 1975 was purchased by Mr. A. J. W. F. Wallace, Mr. P. F. Bird and their associates. The A&B Group is now one of the country's leading high street insurance brokers. It specialises in motor insurance, which accounts for the predominant part of its business, but it offers a wide range of insurance broking services to individual and corporate clients.

A&B has 46 branches situated in principal towns of England, Scotland and Wales, with its head office at Northwood, Middlesex. A&B has recently acquired for a nominal sum the issued share capital of two associated insurance broking companies operating from the same office in Aberdeen and which are currently expected to show a net asset deficit of £50,000 as at 16th June, 1981. A&B has excellent long-standing relationships with insurance companies as well as with many of the motor underwriting syndicates at Lloyd's, and it is thus able to provide a competitive and comprehensive service for its clients. Since 1975 the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary MRW, has had a trading relationship with A&B, as explained in "Reasons for the Acquisition" below.

A&B has recently applied to the Insurance Brokers Registration Council for registration under the Insurance Brokers Registration Act 1977.

The A&B Group holds two parcels of land suitable for residential development and has a small contracting building subsidiary, Curlew Construction Limited, which carries out contract work in South Wales on a restricted scale. It is not intended to expand these activities.

(d) Reasons for the Acquisition of A&B

Through MRW the Group has had a strong trading connection with A&B since 1974. This connection arose because A&B, which is not at Lloyd's, cannot place motor business with Lloyd's syndicates direct unless the premiums are guaranteed by a Lloyd's broker; and in 1974 MRW agreed to become the guaranteeing broker for business placed with certain motor syndicates. This relationship still exists, although not on an exclusive basis, and provides a profitable source of income for MRW.

In recent years motor premiums have enjoyed an enviable record of keeping pace with inflation. Even during the 1970's, when stringent price controls applied, the motor insurers had their case accepted for premium increases to operate prospectively rather than retrospectively. A&B's income, derived as it is from commissions on motor premiums, has thus been protected from inflation. Moreover, during the same period A&B's management has demonstrated its ability to expand in the field of high street motor broking, both organically and by acquisition, and to keep tight control of administrative costs. All these factors have contributed to an impressive growth in turnover and profits, as shown in the Accountant's Report in "Financial Information" below. The Directors of the Company consider that the high street motor insurance broking field will continue to be a growth area.

A&B is one of the leading companies in motor insurance broking and the one with the greatest geographical spread of retail outlets. Since A&B's business is confined to Great Britain, it does not have to contend with unpredictable foreign regulation, with overseas economic crises or with the risk of income arising in one currency and expenditure having to be met in another. Moreover, since numerous individual premiums are paid, almost exclusively in cash, A&B has minimal financing problems and is not exposed to the risks of major bad debts or of the loss of major customers.

For all these reasons the acquisition of A&B will represent a source of strength and stability to the Group, whose traditional existing businesses, in common with those of other London insurance broking groups, derive a large proportion of their income from overseas. While geographical diversification has obvious advantages, nevertheless the currently unsettled economic and political conditions in many countries make it particularly desirable that the Group, through the acquisition of A&B, should now reduce its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations.

2. DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

(a) Directors of the Company

Executive Directors

Mr. D. P. Doueil, Chairman and Chief Executive (aged 54), has worked in Lloyd's for 30 years, for 27 of which he was with one of the leading firms of Lloyd's and international brokers, for the last five of those years as Chief Executive. He joined the Existing Group in April 1979 as Chief Executive and became Chairman in July 1980.

Mr. A. J. W. F. Wallace (aged 45), has spent 24 years in the insurance industry, the major part of which has been with MRW, of which he is currently Chairman. He also has special responsibility for the underwriting activities of the Existing Group. Since 1975 he has been Chairman of A&B.

Mr. P. F. Bird (aged 44), who is to become a Director on completion of the acquisition of A&B, has spent 23 years in the insurance industry. He became a Director of A&B in 1973 and its Chief Executive (initially on a joint basis) in 1975.

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. E. W. Cook is Chairman and principal shareholder of Cook Industries Inc., of Memphis, Tennessee. Cook Industries Inc., which has substantial insurance interests and a wholly-owned subsidiary of which, Maecom S.A., acquired a significant shareholding in the Company in May 1980, represents an important insurance connection for the Existing Group, particularly in aviation reinsurance. Mr. Cook was appointed a Director of the Company in May 1980.

Mr. J. W. Crystal was appointed a Director in July, 1979. He is President and proprietor of Frank Crystal Inc., a firm of American insurance brokers with strong connections with Lloyd's and the London market going back over two generations.

Mr. P. B. Meara was appointed a Director in July, 1979, when Meara Gibson Limited was acquired. At that time he was its Chief Executive and now is its non-executive Deputy-Chairman.

Mr. E. Patry, a Director of Maecom S.A., was appointed a Director of the Company in July, 1980.

(b) Senior Executives of the Existing Group

Mr. D. E. Barnett (aged 43), has been Chief Executive of MRW since June, 1979, having joined it in July, 1974 after spending 20 years with another firm of Lloyd's brokers.

Mr. I. D. S. Gibson (aged 40), is Chief Executive of Meara Gibson Limited, having spent 4½ years with it and its predecessor company. This followed 19 years with Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited.

Mr. M. C. Green (aged 44), was appointed Secretary of the Company in May, 1980, having joined MRW in March 1965. In recent years he has had responsibility for MRW's accounting records.

Mr. A. J. Hughes (aged 37) joined the Existing Group on the formation of Maynard, Wallace & Hughes Limited in 1977, when he was made Chief Executive of that company, having previously had 15 years experience as a senior broker with prominent firms of brokers handling cargo, general marine and all risks business.

Mr. G. A. P. Leigh-Pollitt (aged 43), a Chartered Accountant, joined the Existing Group in June, 1980, as Group Chief Accountant. He was employed for the previous 18 years by a firm of international accountants, for the last 12 of them as a senior manager.

Mr. L. R. Sawyer (aged 34), joined MRW in March, 1967 as a broker, specialising in marine business. He assisted in the formation of Cullum Underwriting Agencies Limited and was appointed Marine Underwriter and Director in February 1974 and Managing Director in 1975.

Mr. D. F. Tyler (aged 39), joined EGIS (International) Limited in July, 1980. He was appointed Chief Executive in January, 1981, having over 22 years' experience of dealing with insurance in the aviation industry. In the 12 years before joining the Existing Group he specialised in general aviation insurance and reinsurance broking.

(c) Existing Group Staff

The Existing Group has approximately 100 other employees, of whom approximately half are engaged in broking, underwriting and technical support, with the remainder concerned with administrative and accounting functions. Virtually all the staff are located in offices in the City of London and its immediate vicinity.

(d) A&B Directors

The Board of A&B consists of Mr. A. J. W. F. Wallace and Mr. P. F. Bird (see above) and the following individuals:—

Mr. R. W. J. Penrose (aged 39), is an Executive Director. He has been in the insurance business for 20 years and with A&B since 1971. He became a Director in 1977.

Mr. B. M. Hardy (aged 30) is a registered insurance broker and has been with A&B since 1971. He is A&B's marketing sales manager and was appointed a Director in May 1981.

Mr. F. G. Maynard (aged 56), has been a non-executive Director of A&B since 1978, but will resign as a Director on completion of the acquisition of the issued share capital of A&B by the Company.

(e) Senior Executives of the A&B Group

Mr. G. Carrington (aged 49), is a Chartered Secretary and a member of the Institute of Administrative Accountants.

Mr. S. F. Knill (aged 48), is the Managing Director of the building subsidiary, Curlew Construction Limited, which he joined in 1967. He has been in the construction industry since 1953.

(f) A&B Group Staff

The A&B Group has approximately 225 employees. Each branch has a manager responsible for its administration and the development of its business. Group management and accounting are centralised at the head office at Northwood, which is staffed by some 30 employees.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. PROFITS, PROSPECTS AND DIVIDENDS

The vendors of A&B have warranted to the Company that the profits before taxation (subject to a minor adjustment) of the A&B Group for the current financial year ending 31st December, 1981 will be not less than £500,000. This amount would represent an increase of 20 per cent. over the profits for 1980 and would continue the trend of profit growth exprienced by A&B over the five years to 1980. The warranted figure does not represent a forecast of the 1981 profits of the A&B Group. The Agreement provides that, in the event of the 1981 profits falling below the warranted figure, the vendors will make a payment to the Company calculated by reference to a scale set out in "Terms of the Acquisition of A&B" in "Statutory and General Information" below.

As regards the Existing Group, the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980 showed a loss, primarily because of the difficulties experienced by EGIS (International) Limited (formerly EGIS (North America) Limited). Towards the end of that year the Directors decided that the factors which contributed to these difficulties were likely to persist and that subsidiary's former operations have been wound down, with consequent redundancy costs. The Existing Group has started 1981 satisfactorily and the Directors are confident that this represents a sustainable improvement on the situation which prevailed during 1980. The continued recovery of the Existing Group should be aided by the upward movement of the US dollar, in which currency a significant proportion of its income is earned.

Taking these factors into account and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors expect the Company will pay dividends for the current financial year totalling 1p net per share on the enlarged capital. This will be made up as to 0·3p as an interim dividend payable in December 1981 and a final dividend of 0·7p payable in or about July 1982.

2. RIGHTS ISSUE AND WORKING CAPITAL

Subject to the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the whole of the Company's share capital (both in issue and to be issued pursuant to the acquisition and to the rights issue described herein) to the Official List, the Directors propose that the Company should raise additional permanent capital by means of a rights issue of 2,814,502 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each at 18p per share payable in full on acceptance by 14th August, 1981. The rights issue has been underwritten by Hambros. Existing holders of Ordinary Shares will be entitled to subscribe for new Ordinary Shares on the basis of 1 new Ordinary Share for every 2 Ordinary Shares held at the close of business on 30th June, 1981.

The net proceeds of the rights issue will amount to approximately £286,000 (after the deduction of such of the expenses of the issue and of the other transactions described in this document, estimated to amount to £221,000, as are payable by the Company) and will be applied as additional working capital for the Enlarged Group. The Directors are satisfied that, with the bank facilities which will be available and with the net proceeds of the rights issue, the Enlarged Group will have sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

3. *PRO-FORMA STATEMENT OF THE COMBINED NET ASSETS OF THE ENLARGED GROUP*

The pro-forma statement of the combined net assets of the Enlarged Group set out below has been prepared from the audited consolidated balance sheets of the Existing Group and of the A&B Group, in each case as at 31st December, 1980:

	The Existing Group £	*The A&B Group* £	*Adjustments* £	*Pro-forma Consolidated Balance Sheet* £
Employment of Capital				
Fixed Assets	273,216	765,555	61,709(1)	1,100,480
Investments	30,585	10,200	—	40,785
Interests in Associated Companies	8,075	—	—	8,075
	311,876	775,755	61,709	1,149,340
Current Assets				
Stocks and work in progress	—	172,012	—	172,012
Secured debtors	—	22,003	—	22,003
Debtors and prepayments	8,503,721	326,768	—	8,830,489
Amounts due from associated companies	35,620	—	—	35,620
Deposits, balances at bank and cash in hand	1,799,423	1,932,303	286,000(2)	4,017,726
	10,338,764	2,453,086	286,000	13,077,850
Current Liabilities				
Creditors and accruals	9,897,365	2,007,401	—	11,904,766
Taxation	15,819	207,298	—	223,117
Loan (secured)	—	150,000	—	150,000
Bank overdrafts	—	44,761	—	44,761
	9,913,184	2,409,460	—	12,322,644
Net Current Assets	425,580	43,626	286,000	755,206
	737,456	819,381	347,709	1,904,546
Less:				
Loan (secured)	—	350,000	—	350,000
Deferred taxation	21,436	30,660	—	52,096
Minority interests	11,519	—	—	11,519
	32,955	380,660	—	413,615
Net Tangible Assets	£704,501	£438,721	£347,709	£1,490,931
Capital Employed and Goodwill				
Share Capital	562,900	100,000	1,514,783(3)	2,177,683
Share Premium Account	564,150	—	1,071,217(4)	1,635,367
Reserves	17,743	480,207	(480,207)(5)	17,743
	1,144,793	580,207	2,105,793	3,830,793
Less: Goodwill				
(i) At 31st December, 1980	440,292	141,486	—	581,778
(ii) Arising on acquisition of A&B Group	—	—	1,758,084(6)	1,758,084
	440,292	141,486	1,758,084	2,339,862
	£704,501	£438,721	£347,709	£1,490,931

(1) to (6) see notes overleaf

Edinburgh General Insurance Services Limited *(cont.)*

NOTES

The Pro-Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet is only intended as a guide to the future Group consolidation of the Existing Group and the A&B Group. For the purpose of illustration it has been assumed that the acquisition took place as at 31st December, 1980, although it will take place in July 1981. The Pro-Forma Consolidation has been prepared using the following assumptions and after making the following adjustments:

1. In accordance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 14, the assets of the A&B Group have been revalued as at the date of acquisition by £61,709.
2. The gross proceeds of the rights issue will amount to £506,610, which, after deducting the estimated expenses of the issue, will provide the Enlarged Group with additional working capital of £286,000.
3. The adjustment of £1,514,783 to share capital is made up as follows:—

	£
Issue of 13,333,333 Ordinary Shares of 10p each to the vendors of A&B	1,333,333
Issue of 2,814,502 Ordinary Shares of 10p each under the rights issue	281,450
	1,614,783
Less:Share Capital of A&B eliminated on consolidation	100,000
	£1,514,783

4. The increase of £1,071,217 in the Share Premium Account is made up as follows:—

Premium of 8p per share on the issue of:—

	£
13,333,333 shares issued to the vendors of A&B	1,066,667
2,814,502 shares issued under the rights issue	225,160
	1,291,827
Less costs of issue (including for this purpose the Reporting accountants costs)	220,610
	£1,071,217

5. The adjustment of £480,207 to the Reserves is in respect of the elimination on consolidation of the A&B Group's pre-acquisition profits.
6. The premium arising on acquisition is calculated as follows:—

	£	£
Purchase price for the A&B Group		2,400,000
Less: A&B Group's Share Capital	100,000	
A&B Group's Reserves	480,207	
	580,207	
Surplus arising on revaluation of Fixed Assets	61,709	
		641,916
		£1,758,084

4. ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON ANDREW & BOOTH, LIMITED

The following is a copy of the Report of Messrs. Neville Russell & Co., Chartered Accountants:—

The Directors,
Edinburgh General Insurance Services Limited
Staple Hall
Stone House Court
London EC3A 7ED

30 Artillery Lane,
Bishopsgate,
London E1 7LT

2nd July, 1981

Dear Sirs,

I. INTRODUCTION

(i) We have examined the audited financial statements of Andrew & Booth, Limited (A&B) and of its subsidiary companies (collectively referred to in this report as the A&B Group) for the five years ended 31st December, 1980.

(ii) The summaries set out in paragraphs II to IV below are based on the audited financial statements after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate.

(iii) The financial statements of the A&B Group were audited by Messrs Messon Makinson, Smith & Co, who have expressed an unqualified opinion in respect of each of the five years ended 31st December, 1980.

(iv) In our opinion the summarised financial statements in paragraphs II to IV which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets, give a true and fair view of the profit of the A&B Group and of the source and application of funds for the five years ended 31st December, 1980 and of the state of affairs of A&B and the A&B Group at 31st December, 1980.

(v) Supplementary current cost information together with the basis of preparation is set out in Section V of this report.

(vi) In our opinion the abridged supplementary current cost statements for the year ended 31st December, 1980 have been properly prepared in accordance with the policies and methods set out in Section V of this report and give the information required by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16.

(vii) No audited financial statements of A&B or of any of its subsidiaries have been made up in respect of any period subsequent to 31st December, 1980.

II. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS—THE A&B GROUP

	Notes	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
		Years ended 31 December				
Turnover	3	799,747	1,039,985	1,426,198	1,636,375	2,099,701
Expenditure		715,017	937,212	1,262,816	1,335,436	1,682,641
Net profit before taxation exceptional items and extraordinary item	4	84,730	102,773	163,382	300,939	417,060
Exceptional Items	5	—	—	(20,617)	25,955	—
Net profit before taxation and extraordinary item	6	84,730	102,773	142,765	326,894	417,060
Taxation (charge)	7	—	(11,056)	(53,355)	(46,639)	(202,156)
Profit after taxation but before extraordinary item		84,730	91,717	89,410	280,255	214,904
Extraordinary item	8	—	—	—	—	(27,774)
Profit for the year carried to reserves		£84,730	£91,717	£89,410	£280,255	£187,130
Earnings per share	9	84.7p	91.7p	89.4p	280.3p	214.9p

III. BALANCE SHEETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1980

EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL	Notes	The A&B Group £	The A&B Group £	A&B £	A&B £
Fixed Assets	10		765,555		675,339
Goodwill	11		141,486		135,632
Investments	12		10,200		7,500
Investments in Subsidiaries	13		—		45,719
			917,241		864,190
Current Assets					
Stock and work-in-progress	14	172,012		—	
Secured debtors	15	22,003		22,003	
Debtors and prepayments		326,768		213,445	
Short term deposits		1,834,225		1,185,109	
Group indebtedness		—		273,054	
Bank and cash balances		98,078		32,747	
		2,453,086		1,726,358	
Current Liabilities					
Amounts due to insurance companies		1,784,368		1,373,784	
Taxation		207,298		106,045	
Creditors and accruals		223,033		143,440	
Group indebtedness		—		30,980	
Loan (secured)	16	150,000		150,000	
Bank overdraft		44,761		42,150	
		2,409,460		1,846,399	
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)			43,626		(120,041)
			960,867		744,149
Less:					
Loan (secured)	16	350,000		350,000	
Deferred taxation	17	30,660		28,740	
Provision for losses of a subsidiary company	18	—	380,660	2,919	381,659
			£580,207		£362,490
CAPITAL EMPLOYED					
Share Capital	19		100,000		100,000
Reserves	20		480,207		262,490
			£580,207		£362,490

IV. STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS—THE A&B GROUP

	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
	Years ended 31 December				
Source of Funds					
Operations					
Profit before taxation and extraordinary item	84,730	102,773	142,765	326,894	417,060
Extraordinary item—legal and professional costs	—	—	—	—	(27,774)
	84,730	102,773	142,765	326,894	389,286
Adjustments for items not involving the movement of funds					
Depreciation	21,041	27,238	37,042	53,900	41,157
Profit on disposal of freehold property	—	—	—	(37,262)	—
Loss on disposal of investments	—	—	21,968	(413)	—
Total Generated from Operations	105,771	130,011	201,775	343,119	430,443
Funds from Other Sources					
Long-term loan	—	—	—	500,000	—
Sale of fixed assets	3,330	9,195	25,247	194,720	2,206
Sale of investments	—	—	—	45,418	—
Reduction in secured debts	—	4,706	(1,078)	19,110	(7,457)
	109,101	143,912	225,944	1,102,367	425,192
Application of Funds					
Purchase of fixed assets	(53,385)	(146,274)	(242,771)	(156,305)	(102,707)
Taxation paid	—	(849)	(4,779)	(17,713)	(51,907)
Purchase of goodwill of agencies	(18,564)	(4,524)	(26,104)	(34,696)	(42,216)
Purchase of investments	—	(25,996)	(57,880)	(2,700)	—
Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital	£37,152	£(33,731)	£(105,590)	£890,953	£228,362
Represented by Changes in:					
Debtors	(24,091)	84,640	(12,783)	124,863	19,011
Amounts due to insurance companies	(111,613)	(143,673)	(241,818)	(267,889)	(355,897)
Stock and work-in-progress	35,093	(16,710)	(31,477)	80,836	(6,296)
Creditors	26,176	(26,460)	7,217	(88,421)	7,511
	(74,435)	(102,203)	(278,861)	(150,611)	(335,671)
Movement in net liquid funds:					
Bank and cash balances and bank overdraft	76,587	28,472	3,271	10,792	30,380
Short term deposits	35,000	40,000	170,000	1,030,772	533,453
	£37,152	£(33,731)	£(105,590)	£890,953	£228,362

NOTES

1. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated accounts include the accounts of A&B and all its subsidiaries made up to 31st December in each year.

2. Accounting policies

(a) Commissions:
(i) Direct non-life business
Premiums and commissions thereon are credited when the client is charged.
(ii) Life business
Initial commission is credited in full on receipt of confirmation from insurance companies. Renewal commission is credited on receipt of cash.

(b) Depreciation
Depreciation of fixed assets is provided so as to write off the cost or valuation of the assets over the estimated periods of use on the following bases:—

Long leasehold property	2 per cent. of cost (since 1st January, 1979).
Short term leases	in equal instalments over the period of the lease.
Construction equipment	20 per cent. of cost.
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	15 per cent. of the reducing balance.
Office equipment	20 per cent. of valuation and cost.
Motor vehicles	12.5 to 25 per cent. of cost.

(c) Stock and work-in-progress
Stock and work-in-progress, including land held for development, are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value.

(d) Deferred taxation
The A&B Group provides for deferred taxation using the liability method in respect of taxation deferred by accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences, except where, in the opinion of the directors, the liability to tax is unlikely to arise in the forseeable future.

3. Turnover

	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
Turnover comprises:					
Commission receivable in respect of business placed during the year	707,265	882,248	1,163,940	1,451,458	1,778,042
Construction and building work invoiced during the year	92,482	157,737	262,258	184,917	321,659
	£799,747	£1,039,985	£1,426,198	£1,636,375	£2,099,701

4. Net profit before taxation, exceptional items and extraordinary item

	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
Net profit before taxation, exceptional items and extraordinary item is after charging:					
Depreciation	21,041	27,238	37,042	53,900	41,157
Directors' remuneration	34,144	49,977	81,350	79,399	63,204
Bank and other interest	5,485	2,651	1,614	1,154	102,227
Hire of plant	—	—	—	5,513	—
and after crediting:					
Net rental income	14,970	(2,600)	9,185	14,169	17,736
Interest receivable	18,568	22,653	43,813	91,267	312,769
Dividend received	—	—	—	4,888	—

5. Exceptional items

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Exceptional items comprise:					
Provision for reduction in value of investments	—	—	(20,617)	—	—
Profit on sale of freehold properties	—	—	—	37,262	—
Legal costs of loan	—	—	—	(11,307)	—
	—	—	£(20,617)	£25,955	—

6. Net profit before taxation and extraordinary item

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
The net profit before taxation is derived from the following activities:					
Insurance broking	87,108	101,385	154,126	324,988	413,982
Building and construction	(2,378)	1,388	(11,361)	1,906	3,078
	£84,730	£102,773	£142,765	£326,894	£417,060

7. Taxation (charge)

	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
The taxation charge comprises:					
United Kingdom Corporation Tax at 52 per cent. on the profit for the year	—	(11,056)	(53,355)	(46,639)	(171,496)
Deferred taxation	—	—	—	—	(30,660)
	—	£(11,056)	£(53,355)	£(46,639)	£(202,156)
Losses available for relief against future trading profits amount to approximately	£478,000	£370,000	£280,000	£325,000	£112,000

8. Extraordinary item

In the year ended 31st December, 1980 the extraordinary item comprises legal and professional costs incurred in connection with an offer for the whole of the share capital of A&B, which ultimately was not proceeded with.

9. Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the profits after taxation before extraordinary item and on 100,000 Ordinary Shares of 1p each, being the number of Ordinary Shares in issue after the proposed reconstruction (see Note 19).

10. Fixed Assets

	The A&B Group 31st December, 1980 Cost or Valuation £	Depreciation £	Net book value £	A&B 31st December, 1980 Net book value £
Freehold property	449,871	—	449,871	374,733
Leasehold property	108,441	22,208	86,233	77,612
Fixtures, office and other equipment	170,152	62,820	107,332	106,050
Motor vehicles	187,834	65,715	122,119	116,944
	£916,298	£150,743	£765,555	£675,339
Cost	613,298			
Valuation	303,000			
	£916,298			

Certain of the properties were professionally valued on the basis of open market value with existing use by Messrs. Thomson & Moulton, Chartered Surveyors, at 5th March, 1979 at £366,000 and subsequently confirmed on 21st May, 1981, that where these properties are still held these respective values have not depreciated.

11. Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost and represents amounts paid for the acquisition of certain insurance broking businesses.

12. Investments

	The A&B Group	A&B
Investments comprise:		
Mortgage loans, repayable 1988	£10,200	£7,500

13. Investments in Subsidiaries

The investments at 31st December, 1980 are stated at cost less amounts written off and comprise the whole of the share capital of the following principal subsidiaries which are registered in England unless otherwise stated, together with the whole of the share capital of fourteen dormant subsidiaries:—

Andrew & Booth (Life & Pensions) Limited
Arthur Edwards (Insurance) Limited
Curlew Construction Limited
Dixon Kerr and Company Limited (registered in Scotland).

	A&B £
Shares at cost	123,944
Amounts written off	78,225
	£45,719

14. Stock and work-in-progress

Stock and work-in-progress relate entirely to the building subsidiary and comprise:

	£
Freehold land held for development at cost	76,583
Raw materials at cost	7,398
Work-in-progress at net realisable value	88,031
	£172,012

15. Secured debtors

The secured debtors comprise judgment debts due by former directors and by businesses and companies of which they are principals. Execution has been stayed pending the realisation of certain capital assets of the debtors. A&B has secured the debts by legal charges on various freehold properties.

16. Loan (Secured)

The loan is subject to interest at rates varying between ½ per cent. and 3 per cent. over base rates and is repayable as follows:

	The A&B Group and A&B £
1981	150,000
1984	350,000
	£500,000

17. Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation comprises:

	The A&B Group 31st December, 1980 Potential & Provided £	A&B 31st December, 1980 Potential & Provided £
Accelerated capital allowances	73,060	71,760
Other timing differences	6,440	4,520
Losses carried forward	(48,840)	(47,540)
	£30,660	£28,740

No provision for deferred taxation on chargeable gains has been made in the Group on the revaluation of fixed assets as in the opinion of the directors any potential liability will be covered by rollover relief on the purchases of capital assets within the Group. The potential liability is estimated not to exceed £25,000.

18. Provision for losses of a subsidiary company

A&B has made provision for the accumulated losses of a subsidiary which A&B has agreed to support.

19. Share capital

At 31st December, 1980 the share capital of A&B was as follows:
Authorised, issued and fully paid..100,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each .. £100,000

It is proposed that the authorised share capital will be increased to £101,000 by the creation of 100,000 Ordinary Shares of 1p each, the 100,000 Ordinary Shares of 1p each will be issued as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves and the existing 100,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each will be converted into 100,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each.

20. Reserves

	The A&B Group 31st December, 1980 £	A&B 31st December, 1980 £
Reserves comprise:		
Capital reserves	80,212	71,124
Profit and loss account	399,995	191,366
	£480,207	£262,490

The capital reserve arose on the revaluation of properties at 31st December, 1978.

21. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at 31st December, 1980.

22. Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31st December, 1980.

V. A&B GROUP CURRENT COST STATEMENTS

Current Cost Profit and Loss Account
Year ended 31st December, 1980

	Notes	£
Historical cost profit before taxation		417,060
Current cost operating adjustment Depreciation	1	15,490
Current cost operating profit		401,570
Gearing adjustment	2	6,019
Current cost profit before taxation and extraordinary item		407,589
Taxation		202,156
Current cost profit after taxation and before extraordinary item		205,433
Less Extraordinary item		27,774
Current cost profit carried to reserves		£177,659
Current cost earnings per share		205.4p

Current Cost Balance Sheet
At 31st December, 1980

Employment of capital	Notes	£
Fixed assets	3	827,264
Investments		10,200
Net current assets		43,626
		881,090
Deferred tax		30,660
Net operating assets		850,430
Goodwill	4	141,486
		991,916
Less: Net borrowings, being long term loan		350,000
		£641,916
Capital Employed		
Share capital		100,000
Reserves	5	541,916
		£641,916

NOTES

The current cost statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16. No comparative figures are shown, as 1980 is the first year for which current cost statements have been prepared.

1. Current cost operating adjustments

The depreciation adjustment is an amount reflecting the additional depreciation charge evaluated on the excess of the current cost value of the fixed assets over their historical cost. As the A&B Group has net monetary liabilities, no monetary working capital adjustment is required.

2. The gearing adjustment

A proportion of the net operating assets of the business is financed by borrowing. The gearing adjustment reduces the impact of the current cost operating adjustments to that borne by the shareholders.

3. Fixed assets

The freehold and leasehold properties are estimated by the directors not to be materially different in value to the book value in the historical cost accounts.

Fixtures, office and other equipment and motor vehicles have been restated at their replacement cost using appropriate Government indices.

	£
Freehold property	449,871
Leasehold property	86,233
Fixtures, office and other equipment	132,682
Motor vehicles	158,478
	£827,264

4. Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost.

5. Reserves

	£	£
Current cost reserve		
Revaluation surplus at 1st January, 1980		80,212
Surpluses reflecting price changes:		
Fixed assets	77,199	
Gearing adjustment	6,019	
		71,180
Current cost reserve at 31st December, 1980		151,392
Profit and loss account at 1st January, 1980 per historical cost statements	212,865	
Current cost profit for the year	177,659	
Profit and loss account at 31st December, 1980		390,524
Reserves at 31st December, 1980		£541,916

Yours faithfully,

NEVILLE RUSSELL & CO., Chartered Accountants.

5. FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON EDINBURGH GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

I. GENERAL

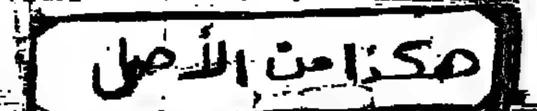
The financial information on the Existing Group set out below takes the form of a five year summary of its audited consolidated profit and loss accounts and of its consolidated balance sheet and that of the Company at 31st December, 1980 prepared according to the historical cost convention.

II. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS—THE EXISTING GROUP

	Notes	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
		Years ended 31st December				
Turnover	3	702,162	637,568	752,606	1,122,267	1,569,829
Expenditure (less sundry income)		559,569	568,863	766,546	1,013,521	1,616,744
Net profit (loss) before taxation, exceptional items and extraordinary items	4	142,593	68,705	(13,940)	108,746	(46,915)
Exceptional items	5	—	—	—	—	(166,853)
Net profit (loss) before taxation and extraordinary items		142,593	68,705	(13,940)	108,746	(213,768)
Taxation (charge)/credit	6	(85,563)	(47,631)	(27,454)	(75,910)	27,012
Profit (loss) after taxation but before extraordinary items		57,030	21,074	(41,394)	32,836	(186,756)
Extraordinary items	7	—	54,737	(16,193)	(17,195)	—
Profit (loss) after taxation and extraordinary items		57,030	75,811	(57,587)	15,641	(186,756)
Minority interests in subsidiaries		(5,538)	76	8,379	(6,391)	(271)
		51,492	75,887	(49,208)	9,250	(187,027)
Dividend		(11,612)	—	—	—	—
Profit (loss) for year carried to Reserves		£39,880	£75,887	£(49,208)	£9,250	£(187,027)
Earnings (loss) per share	8	2.0p	0.6p	(0.9p)	0.6p	(3.3p)

III. BALANCE SHEETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1980

EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL	Notes	The Existing Group £	The Existing Group £	The Company £	The Company £
Fixed Assets			273,216		11,889
Investments	9		30,585		14,767
Investments in Subsidiaries Shares at cost			—		1,017,830
Investments in Associated Companies	10		8,075		1
			311,876		1,044,487
Current Assets					
Accounts receivable		8,222,356		—	
Sundry debtors		281,365		6,986	
Amounts due from associated companies		35,620		—	
Tax recoverable		—		27,749	
Group indebtedness		—		409,336	
Cash on deposit, at bank and in hand		1,799,423		7,070	
		10,338,764		451,141	
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable		9,526,961		—	
Sundry creditors		370,404		23,028	
Taxation		15,819		—	
Group indebtedness		—		171,544	
		9,913,184		194,572	
Net Current Assets			425,580		256,569
			737,456		1,301,056
Less:					
Deferred taxation	11	21,436		—	
Minority interests		11,519		—	
			32,955		—
			£704,501		£1,301,056
CAPITAL EMPLOYED AND GOODWILL					
Share capital	12		562,900		562,900
Reserves	13		581,893		738,156
			1,144,793		1,301,056
Less: Goodwill	14		440,292		—
			£704,501		£1,301,056



Edinburgh General Insurance Services Limited *(cont.)*

IV. STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS—THE EXISTING GROUP

	Years ended 31st December 1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
Funds Generated (Absorbed) by Operations					
Profit (loss) before taxation and exceptional items	142,593	68,705	(13,940)	108,746	(46,915)
Exceptional items	—	—	—	—	(166,853)
	142,593	68,705	(13,940)	108,746	(213,768)
Adjustments for items not involving movement of funds					
Depreciation	15,734	18,918	24,070	31,468	61,127
Share of results of associated companies	(5,737)	(672)	(913)	(566)	290
Loss on disposal of investments	—	—	—	—	1,210
(Profit) loss on disposal of fixed assets	(1,357)	(6,297)	4,342	21	(450)
Transfer from share premium account	—	(3,763)	—	—	—
Surplus on disposal of associated company	—	71,954	—	—	—
	8,640	80,140	27,499	30,923	62,177
Total Generated (Absorbed) by Operations	151,233	148,845	13,559	139,669	(151,591)
Funds from other sources					
Disposal of investments	—	5,271	179	36,705	21,660
Disposal of fixed assets	4,960	40,210	15,829	16,735	27,540
Shares issued for cash	—	122,431	—	527,719	—
Disposal of subsidiary	—	—	—	10,200	—
	4,960	167,912	16,008	591,359	49,200
	156,193	316,757	29,567	731,028	(102,391)
Application of Funds					
Purchase of fixed assets	(30,986)	(85,223)	(54,768)	(92,351)	(219,813)
Tax paid	(30,090)	(65,323)	(73,891)	(21,689)	(36,501)
Purchase of interest in associated company	—	—	(1)	—	(3,122)
Purchase of investments	(6,960)	(17)	(55,193)	—	(70)
Expenses of rights issue	—	—	—	(39,743)	—
Dividends paid	—	(11,612)	—	—	—
	(68,036)	(162,175)	(183,853)	(153,783)	(259,506)
	88,157	154,582	(154,286)	577,245	(361,897)
Movement of Other Assets					
Goodwill purchased	51	4,133	59	(26,295)	(15,504)
Minority interests purchased	4,949	4,064	7,600	4,900	—
Increase/(Decrease) in subsidiary not consolidated	5,225	(28,930)	47,666	7,584	—
	10,225	(20,733)	55,325	(13,811)	(15,504)
Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital	£98,382	£133,849	£(98,961)	£563,434	£(377,401)
Represented by Changes in:					
Debtors	1,354,696	664,976	(114,057)	2,359,728	2,353,679
Creditors	(1,341,005)	(1,204,520)	(1,031,954)	(2,300,135)	(2,359,284)
Associated company balances	32,573	(126,017)	104,904	7,980	(122,847)
	46,264	(665,561)	(1,041,107)	67,573	(128,452)
Movement in net liquid funds:					
Cash on deposit, at bank and in hand	52,118	799,410	942,146	495,861	(248,949)
	£98,382	£133,849	£(98,961)	£563,434	£(377,401)

NOTES

1. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Existing Group made up to 31st December in each year.

2. Accounting policies

(a) The insurance and reinsurance broking and underwriting companies in the Existing Group take credit for brokerage and commission earned on premiums relating to the current financial period when confirmed in writing by ceding companies and brokers, or, in the case of life and direct business, when debited to the client.

(b) U.S. and Canadian dollar earnings are translated to sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the year-end, subject to adjustment for the profits and losses arising on the realisation of dollar balances. Other convertible currency earnings are taken into the accounts at the amount of sterling actually realised or at the year-end rates of exchange in respect of accrued earnings.

(c) Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated to sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the year-end.

(d) Profits and losses on currency conversion and translation are taken to profit and loss account.

(e) Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated so as to write off the cost of:—

(i) office furniture over 10 years;
(ii) motor vehicles over 4 years;
(iii) improvements to leasehold premises over 10 years.

(f) A provision for deferred taxation is made, under the liability method, for taxation deferred by capital allowances and other timing differences insofar as the directors consider there will be a liability to taxation in the foreseeable future.

3. Turnover

Turnover comprises income from reinsurance and insurance broking, underwriting management services and interest.

4. Net profit (loss) before taxation, exceptional items and extraordinary items

	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
Net profit (loss) before taxation, exceptional items and extraordinary items is after charging:					
Depreciation	15,734	18,918	24,070	31,468	61,127
Directors' remuneration	31,007	34,819	44,695	68,567	94,457
and after crediting income from listed and unlisted investments	24,036	16,325	6,299	16,342	10,927

5. Exceptional items

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Exceptional items comprise:					
Losses incurred in the operation of a major part of the business of EGIS (International) Limited, formerly EGIS (North America) Limited, which was begun in 1980 and terminated at 31st December, 1980	—	—	—	—	146,853
Compensation for loss of office paid to two former directors of the Company	—	—	—	—	20,000
	—	—	—	—	£166,853

6. Taxation

	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
Taxation (payable) recoverable is summarised as follows:					
United Kingdom Corporation Tax at 52 per cent on the profit for the year	(66,919)	(45,795)	(28,257)	(54,980)	—
Transfer from (to) deferred taxation account	(15,452)	(1,228)	86	(20,307)	26,289
Tax recoverable	—	—	—	—	3,212
Income tax	(1,342)	(474)	(912)	(2,848)	(4,677)
	(83,713)	(47,497)	(29,083)	(78,135)	24,824
Adjusted in respect of prior years	(366)	220	2,049	2,574	2,090
	(84,079)	(47,277)	(27,034)	(75,561)	26,914
Associated companies	(1,484)	(354)	(420)	(349)	98
	£(85,563)	£(47,631)	£(27,454)	£(75,910)	£27,012
Losses available for relief against future trading profits amount to approximately	—	—	—	—	£234,000

7. Extraordinary items

	1976 £	1977 £	1978 £	1979 £	1980 £
Extraordinary items comprise:					
Surplus on disposal of group companies	—	71,954	—	5,100	—
Surplus (loss) on disposal of investments	—	4,223	—	(2,295)	—
Provision for diminution in value of investments	—	(15,000)	(16,193)	(20,000)	—
Others—primarily being final adjustment to capital loss suspense account	—	(6,440)	—	—	—
	—	£54,737	£(16,193)	£(17,195)	—

8. Earnings (loss) per share

The calculation of earnings (loss) per share is based on the profit or loss after taxation but before extraordinary items less minority interests divided by the number of shares in issue throughout the year.

9. Investments

	The Existing Group £	The Company £
Investments are valued at cost and at 31st December, 1980 comprise:		
Listed investments (U.K. and overseas)	17,657	14,767
Unlisted investments	12,928	—
	£30,585	£14,767
The market value is as follows:		
Listed investments (U.K. and overseas)	50,416	47,138
Unlisted investments at directors' valuation	12,928	—
	£63,344	£47,138

10. Investments in Associated Companies

	The Existing Group £	The Company £
Investments in Associated Companies at 31st December, 1980 comprise:		
Shares at cost	5,723	1
Share of retained profits	2,352	—
	£8,075	£1

11. Deferred taxation

	The Existing Group Potential & Provided £	The Company Potential & Provided £
Deferred taxation at 31st December, 1980 comprises:		
Accelerated capital allowances	60,472	—
Other timing differences	12,329	—
Losses carried forward	(51,365)	—
	£21,436	—

12. Share capital

At 31st December, 1980 the share capital of the Company was as follows:—

Authorised	
7,500,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each	£750,000
Issued and fully paid	
5,629,004 Ordinary Shares of 10p each	£562,900

13. Reserves

	The Existing Group £	The Company £
At 31st December, 1980 reserves comprise:		
Share premium account	564,150	564,150
Distributable reserves	17,743	174,006
	£581,893	£738,156

14. Goodwill

	The Existing Group £	The Company £
Goodwill is valued at cost and at 31st December, 1980 comprises:		
Amount arising on consolidation	407,495	—
Amount arising under terms of purchase of a subsidiary	32,797	—
	£440,292	—

15. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at 31st December, 1980.

16. Contingent liabilities

The contingent liabilities at 31st December, 1980 comprise:

(a) A guarantee given by the Company to third parties in respect of liabilities of one subsidiary and two former subsidiaries.

(b) Indemnity guarantees given by the Company and one subsidiary totalling £189,500 to Lloyd's in respect of eight individuals involved in underwriting business.

V. EXISTING GROUP CURRENT COST STATEMENTS

Current Cost Profit and Loss Account
Year ended 31st December, 1980

	Notes	£	£
Operating loss before taxation under the historical cost convention			(213,768)
Add: Current cost operating adjustments	1	(60,088)	
Estimated interest receivable	2	(41,000)	(101,088)
Current cost operating loss			(314,856)
Less: Estimated interest receivable	2		41,000
Adjusted loss before taxation			£(273,856)
Less: Taxation recoverable		27,012	
Loss attributable to minority interests		(271)	26,741
Current cost loss for the year carried forward			£(247,115)
Current cost loss per share			(4.4p)

Current Cost Balance Sheet
At 31st December, 1980

	Notes	£	£
Employment of capital:			
Fixed assets	3		309,545
Investments	4		63,344
Interests in associated companies			8,075
Net current assets			425,580
			806,544
Less: Deferred taxation		21,436	
Minority interests		11,519	32,955
Net operating assets			£773,589
Capital employed:			
Share capital			562,900
Share premium account			564,150
Reserves	5		86,831
			1,213,881
Less: Goodwill	6		(440,292)
			£773,589

NOTES TO THE CURRENT COST STATEMENTS

The current cost statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16. No comparative figures are shown as 1980 is the first year that current cost statements have been prepared.

1. Current cost operating adjustments

The current cost operating adjustments comprise:

	£
Depreciation	18,088
Monetary working capital	42,000
	£60,088

The depreciation adjustment is an amount reflecting the additional depreciation charge evaluated on the excess of the current cost value of the fixed assets over their historical cost.

The monetary working capital adjustment is calculated using appropriate Government indices, to reflect the impact of price changes on the net monetary assets of the group other than assets considered to be surplus to operating requirements. A gearing adjustment is therefore not appropriate.

2. Estimated interest receivable

The estimated interest receivable is calculated on interest-bearing assets surplus to operating requirements.

3. Fixed assets

The current cost net amount of fixed assets has been restated at replacement cost using appropriate Government indices.

4. Investments

Listed investments are stated at middle market value and unlisted investments at directors' valuation.

5. Reserves

Reserves comprise:—

	£	£
Current cost reserve		
Revaluation surpluses		
Fixed assets		54,417
Investments		32,759
		87,176
Monetary working capital adjustment		42,000
Current cost reserve at 31st December, 1980		129,176
Distributable reserves at 1st January, 1980 per historical cost statements	204,770	
Current cost loss for the year	(247,115)	
Accumulated losses at 31st December, 1980		(42,345)
Reserves at 31st December, 1980		£86,831

6. Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost.

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. THE COMPANY

(a) The Company was incorporated in Scotland as a private company on 22nd July, 1964 under the name of Edinburgh and Overseas Investment Trust Limited. It changed its name on 9th May, 1972 to Edinburgh and General Investments Limited and on 3rd September, 1979 to its present name.

(b) On 10th August, 1979 the Company allotted a total of 2,110,877 Ordinary Shares of 10p each for cash at 25p per share pursuant to a rights issue made on 4th July, 1979.

(c) Immediately prior to 21st July, 1981 the authorised share capital of the Company was £750,000 divided into 7,500,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each, of which 5,629,004 such Shares had been issued and were fully paid.

(d) On 21st July, 1981 the Company increased its authorised share capital from £750,000 to £2,500,000 by the creation of an additional 17,500,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each.

(e) On 24th July, 1981 the Company will:—

(i) issue credited as fully paid 13,333,333 Ordinary Shares of 10p each as the consideration for the acquisition by the Company of the issued share capital of A&B; and

(ii) issue 2,814,502 Ordinary Shares of 10p each for cash at 18p per share pursuant to the rights issue described herein.

(f) Save (i) as aforesaid, (ii) for an issue by A&B to the holders of the share capital of A&B prior to its acquisition by the Company and for (iii) issues by subsidiaries to the Company or another wholly-owned subsidiary, since 1st July, 1979 there has been no alteration in the share capital of any company in the Enlarged Group and save as provided under the terms of the acquisition of A&B no capital of any company in the Enlarged Group has been issued or is proposed to be issued fully or partly paid up, either for cash or for a consideration other than cash.

(g) Without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting, no issue of shares will be made which would effectively change the control of the Company or the nature of its business nor will any issue of shares as vendor consideration exceeding 5 per cent. of the Company's issued share capital be made within the 12 months, and exceeding 2½ per cent. of such capital within the 6 months, following completion of the acquisition of A&B.

(h) No share capital of any company in the Enlarged Group is under option or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

(i) Since 1st July, 1979 no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of any company in the Enlarged Group.

2. SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The following are the active subsidiaries and associated companies owned by the Enlarged Group. Except where otherwise stated, all are incorporated in England, which is the principal country of their operation:—

The Existing Group	*Percentage owned*
Afro-Arab Insurance Services Limited	51
Cullum Underwriting Agencies Limited†	100
EGIS (Financial Services) Limited	100
EGIS (International) Limited	100
Maynard, Reeve & Wallace Limited	100
Maynard Wallace & Bell Agencies Limited*	62½
Maynard Wallace & Coffey Agencies Limited*†	51
Maynard, Wallace & Hughes Limited	51
Meara Gibson Limited	100
European Reinsurance Brokers Limited	49

*The voting equity of these subsidiaries is in the hands of members of Lloyd's who are Directors of group companies.

†Negotiations are in progress for the sale of 50 per cent. of the share capital of Cullum Underwriting Agencies Limited to ADAS and for the purchase by the Enlarged Group of a 49 per cent. minority interest in Maynard Wallace & Coffey Agencies Limited (see "The Existing Group" under "History and Business" above).

The A&B Group	*Percentage owned*
Andrew & Booth (Life & Pensions) Limited	100
Arthur Edwards (Insurance) Limited	100
Curlew Construction Limited	100
Dixon Kerr and Company Limited††	100
J. R. Rattray & Company (Insurance Brokers) Limited††	100
J. R. Rattray & Company (Life & Pensions) Limited††	100

†† Registered in Scotland.

3. PREMISES AND LAND

(a) The Company's head office is at Staple Hall, Stone House Court, London, E.C.3, where the Company occupies 5,100 square feet, held under a 25-year Lease from 29th September, 1979 at an exclusive annual rent of £70,350 subject to review every five years. MRW's head office and certain administrative services are located at Boundary House, 159/161 Shoreditch High Street, London, E.1, where the Existing Group occupies 5,500 square feet, held under a 20-year Lease from 28th September, 1973, at an exclusive annual rent of £30,000 subject to review every five years. The Existing Group has three other London offices and a small office in Felixstowe, Suffolk. The total annual rental (net of rents receivable) currently payable by the Existing Group for all its premises amounts to £128,000.

(b) A&B's head office is at 27 The Broadway, Northwood, Middlesex, where it occupies 3,756 square feet, held under a 21-year Lease from 25th June, 1966 at an exclusive annual rent of £10,000.

(c) A&B's branch offices are held as follows:—

9 are freehold and are wholly occupied by A&B
6 are freehold and are partially let to third parties
13 are held under leases having less than 5 years unexpired
15 are held under leases having between 5 and 21 years unexpired
3 are held under leases having more than 50 years unexpired

The aggregate annual rental currently payable by A&B in respect of its branch offices (net of rents receivable) is £37,398.

(d) A&B owns 0.85 acres of freehold land at Ventnor, Isle of Wight. This is held as an investment and planning permission has been obtained for 24 flats. A&B also holds as an investment property an office building of 13,600 square feet floor area in Putney, London S.W.15, under a Lease with some 17 years unexpired; the building is wholly sub-let and produces a small profit rental.

(e) Curlew Construction Limited, a subsidiary of A&B, owns 13.88 acres of freehold land at Merthyr Tydfil, held as stock-in-trade. Planning permission has been obtained for the erection of 219 houses, but no plans exist for carrying out any developments on this site for the time being.

4. TERMS OF ACQUISITION OF A&B

Subject to the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the whole of the share capital of the Company (both in issue and to be issued pursuant to the acquisition and to the rights issue described herein) to the Official List the Company is to acquire the issued share capital of A&B. The purchase consideration for the acquisition is to be £2,400,000 satisfied by the allotment and issue credited as fully paid of 13,333,333 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each of the Company, which will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the Company's existing issued Ordinary Shares. 6,233,333 of the new Ordinary Shares will be placed by Hambros through Rowe & Pitman on behalf of the vendors with institutional and private clients and with the market.

The Agreement contains normal warranties and taxation indemnities regarding A&B. In addition, the Vendors have warranted that the profits before taxation of the A&B Group for the current financial year ending 31st December, 1981 will not be less than £500,000. The Agreement provides that should there be a shortfall below the warranted figure, on the first £10,000 of shortfall there will be no payment to the Company, on the second £10,000 there will be a payment of £3 for each £1 of shortfall, on the third £10,000 there will be a payment of £4 for each £1 of shortfall and thereafter (up to a maximum shortfall of £116,000), there will be a payment of £5 for each £1 of shortfall. The payment to the Company is limited to £500,000.

5. ISSUE ARRANGEMENTS

(a) Under Contract No. (5) below, subject to the Council of The Stock Exchange granting not later than 31st July, 1981 a listing for the Ordinary Shares of the Company (both in issue and to be issued pursuant to the acquisition of A&B and to the rights issue described herein), Hambros has agreed to purchase from the A&B vendors a total of 6,233,333 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each of the Company (forming part of the consideration for the acquisition of A&B) at 18p per share with a view to placing the same as mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

(b) No part of the proceeds of the placing will be received by the Company and no amounts are to be provided out of such proceeds for any of the matters referred to in paragraph 4 of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948.

(c) Under Contract No. (5) below, subject as in (a) above, Hambros has agreed to underwrite the rights issue. For their services under that contract Hambros will receive an advisory fee of £11,402 and an underwriting commission of £12,032, out of which they will pay sub-underwriting commissions of 1¼ per cent. and a fee to the brokers.

(d) A certificate of exemption has been granted under section 39 of the Companies Act 1948 by the Council of The Stock Exchange.

6. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

(a) Following the acquisition of A&B the interests of the Directors in the share capital of the Company (as they will appear in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1967) will be as follows:—

	Ordinary Shares of 10p each Beneficial	Non-Beneficial
D. P. Douetil	178,315	—
E. W. Cook (see (b) below)	1,682,467	—
J. W. Crystal	160,000	—
P. B. Meara	10,000	—
E. Patry	Nil	—
A. J. W. F. Wallace	3,980,570	1,553,334
P. F. Bird	1,349,067	350,933

The above interests do not take account of any new Ordinary Shares which may be subscribed for under the rights issue.

(b) Maecom SA (a Swiss company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cook Industries Inc. of Memphis, Tennessee) holds 1,682,467 Ordinary Shares and has confirmed that it intends to take up its entitlement to new Ordinary Shares under the rights issue. Mr. E. W. Cook is Chairman and the principal shareholder of Cook Industries Inc.

Save as aforesaid, the Directors are not aware of any shareholding representing 5 per cent. or more of the enlarged issued share capital of the Company.

(c) The following are particulars of the Service Agreements between the Company and its Directors:—

(i) Mr. D. P. Douetil entered into a Service Agreement with the Company in 1979 to act as Chief Executive for 8 years from 5th April, 1979. His salary, which was agreed in relation to the financial position of the Company at that time, is at the rate of £10,000 per annum. It was scheduled for review at 1st February, 1981, but it has been agreed to defer the review until 1st January, 1982, when the Directors intend to increase it to a level comparable to salaries paid for similar positions elsewhere in the insurance industry.

(ii) Mr. P. B. Meara entered into a Service Agreement with the Company and his employing company, Ferguson Management Services Limited in 1979, to act as Chief Executive of Meara Gibson Limited for 5 years from 1st April, 1979, at a fee of £20,000 per annum. This Agreement was varied on 5th March, 1981, *inter alia* by designating him Non-Executive Deputy Chairman of that company and reducing the fee payable to Ferguson Management Services Limited to £12,000 per annum as from 1st April, 1981.

(iii) Mr. P. F. Bird has entered into a Supplemental Service Agreement (supplemental to an Agreement with A&B dated 4th June, 1975) to act as Managing Director until 31st December, 1984. Until 31st December, 1981 his annual salary is at the rate of £22,000 and he is entitled to a commission of 5 per cent. of A&B's pre-tax profits in excess of £200,000. With effect from 1st January, 1982 his salary will be at the annual rate of £27,000 and the first £300,000 of profits will not qualify for commission entitlement.

Except as mentioned above, there are no Service Agreements in force for any Director or proposed Director of the Company with the Company or any of its subsidiaries with more than 12 months' unexpired which cannot within the next 12 months be terminated by the Company or the relevant subsidiary without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

(d) Apart from (i) Mr. P. F. Bird, who is a director and shareholder of Computer Advisory Services Limited, through which A&B purchased a computer at cost and (ii) Mr. A. J. W. F. Wallace, who occupies a flat held under a lease from A&B at an exclusive annual rent of £1,250, no Director of the Company has any interest, direct or indirect, in the promotion of the Company or in any assets which have since 1st July, 1979 been acquired or disposed by or leased to, or proposed to be acquired or disposed by or leased to, any company in the Enlarged Group.

(e) The aggregate emoluments of the persons who are now Directors of the Company received from the Existing Group for the year ended 31st December, 1980 amounted to £40,481. Under the arrangements now in force it is estimated that the emoluments of the Directors for the current financial year ending 31st December, 1981 will amount to £86,000; this estimate has been made on the assumptions that Mr. P. F. Bird is a Director and that his emoluments will be calculated on the basis that the profits warranty in the Agreement for the acquisition of A&B is not breached.

(f) Save as disclosed herein, no Director of the Company has any material interest in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is significant in relation to the business of the Enlarged Group taken as a whole.

7. TAXATION

It is considered that following the acquisition of A&B, the placing of shares and the rights issue, the Company is unlikely to be a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (as amended).

8. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Articles of Association of the Company include provisions to the following effect:—

(a) Save as mentioned below, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.

(b) A Director shall (in the absence of some material interest other than as indicated below) be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters namely:—

the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;

any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever, but is not the holder of or beneficially interested in 1 per cent. or more of the issued shares of any class of such company or of any third company through which his interest is derived;

any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Board of the Inland Revenue for taxation purposes.

(c) The Directors shall be entitled to such sum (if any) by way of fees as shall from time to time be determined by ordinary resolution of the Company. Such sums shall be divided among the Directors as the Board may by resolution determine or, failing such determination, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the fees are paid shall only rank in such divisions in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office.

(d) Any Director who, by request, goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company or who performs services which in the opinion of the Board go beyond the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine, and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other provision in the Articles of Association.

(e) An Executive Director shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine, and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a Director.

(f) The Board on behalf of the Company may exercise all the powers of the Company to grant pensions, annuities or other allowances and benefits as well in favour of any Director or former Director or the relations, connections or dependants of any Director or former Director as otherwise provided that no pension, annuity or other allowance or benefit (except such as may be provided for by any other provision in the Articles of Association) shall be granted to a Director or former Director who has not been an Executive Director or held any other office or place of profit under the Company (or to a person who has no claim on the Company except as a relation, connection or dependant of such a Director or former Director) without the approval of an ordinary resolution of the Company.

(g) The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the Company and to issue debentures and other securities whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party. The Board shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries (if any) so as to secure (but as regards subsidiaries only in so far as by the exercise of such rights or powers of control the Board can secure) that the aggregate amount from time to time outstanding of all moneys borrowed or secured by the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries (exclusive of moneys outstanding in respect of borrowings by the Company from any subsidiary or by any subsidiary from another subsidiary or from the Company) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company exceed an amount equal to five times the Adjusted Capital and Reserves (as defined in the Articles of Association of the Company).

(h) No person shall be disqualified from being appointed a Director and no Director shall be required to vacate that office by reason only of the fact that he has attained the age of 70 years or any other age, nor need the age of any such person or Director or the fact that any such person or Director is over 70 or any other age be stated in any notice or resolution relating to his appointment or reappointment, nor shall it be necessary to give special notice under the Companies Acts of any resolution appointing, re-appointing or approving the appointment of a Director by reason of his age.

(i) Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held, on a show of hands every Member who is present in person (including any corporation represented by proxy or in accordance with the Companies Acts) at a general meeting of the Company shall have one vote, and on a poll every Member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every 10p nominal amount of share capital of which he is the holder.

9. LITIGATION

No company in the Enlarged Group is engaged in any litigation or arbitration of material importance and no litigation or claim of material importance is pending or threatened against any such company.

10. MATERIAL CHANGES

Save as disclosed herein, there have been no material changes in the trading or financial position of the Enlarged Group since 31st December, 1980 (the date to which the latest audited consolidated accounts of the Existing Group and of the A&B Group were made up).

11. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by companies in the Enlarged Group since 1st July, 1979 and are or may be material:—

(1) dated 3rd July, 1979 being an Agreement between Meara Gibson Limited (now called Faultcliff Limited) (i), G. F. Lacey (ii), Faultcliff Limited (now called Meara Gibson Limited) (iii) and the Company, (iv) being a sale/purchase Agreement relating to the acquisition of the Meara Gibson business described in the Company's circular dated 4th July, 1979 (Contract No. (3) below).

(2) dated 4th July, 1979 being an Agreement between the Company (i), and Hambros (ii), relating to the underwriting of the Company's rights issue in July 1979.

(3) dated 4th July, 1979, being the Company's circular to the members relating to the rights issue of 2,110,877 Ordinary Shares of 10p each and the acquisition of the business of Meara Gibson Limited.

(4) dated 2nd July, 1981 between A. J. W. F. Wallace and others (i), and the Company (ii), being the above-mentioned Agreement relating to the acquisition of the issued share capital of A&B.

(5) dated 2nd July, 1981 being an Agreement between the Company (i), A. J. W. F. Wallace and others (ii) and Hambros (iii), relating to the issue arrangements described in paragraph 5 above.

(6) dated 2nd July, 1981 between A&B (i), and P. F. Bird (ii), being the Supplemental Service Agreement referred to in paragraph 6(c)(iii) above; this Agreement is conditional on completion of the acquisition of A&B.

12. CONSENTS

Neville Russell & Co., Hambros, Thomson & Moulton and Meeson Makinson Smith & Co. have given and not withdrawn their respective written consents to the issue of this document with the inclusion therein of their Report and/or the references to them (as the case may be) in the form and context in which they are respectively included.

13. DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

The documents attached to the copy of this document delivered to the Registrar of Companies in Scotland for registration were a copy of the Provisional Allotment Letter being issued in connection with the rights issue, a statement of the adjustments made by Neville Russell & Co. in arriving at the figures contained in their report on A&B and giving their reasons therefor, the above-mentioned written consents and copies of the above-mentioned material contracts.

14. DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche, Kempson House, Camomile Street, London EC3A 7AN, during normal business hours until 14th August, 1981:—

(a) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
(b) the audited consolidated Accounts of the Company and of A&B for their respective financial years ended 31st December, 1979 and 31st December, 1980;
(c) the above-mentioned Accountants' Report and Statement of Adjustments;
(d) the above-mentioned service agreements;
(e) the above-mentioned written consents; and
(f) the above-mentioned material contracts.

DATED 21st July, 1981

Stock Exchange Prices

Signs of a rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 13. Dealings End, July 23. § Contango Day, July 24. Settlement Day, Aug 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99¹⁄₃₂	85½	Exch	3%	1981	99¼	+⅟₃₂	3.027	13.543
100²⁵⁄₃₂	93²⁵⁄₃₂	Exch	12¾%	1981	99¾	-⅟₁₆	12.830	14.217
98³⁄₁₆	88	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	97⅛	-⅟₁₆	8.730	14.162
96½	81¾	Treas	3%	1982	95½	+⅟₁₆	3.141	11.370
102⅝	90½	Treas	14%	1982	100¼	-⅟₁₆	13.966	13.494
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	95	-⅟₁₆	8.685	14.001
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	94½	-⅟₁₆	9.788	14.450
95¼	84¾	Exch	8¾%	1983	93¾	-⅟₁₆	9.333	13.580
91⅝	76½	Exch	3%	1983	90⅛	+⅟₁₆	3.320	9.677
99¹⁄₁₆	85¾	Treas.	12%	1983	95⅞	-⅟₁₆	12.516	14.872
94¼	84¼	Treas	9½%	1983	92⅝	-⅟₁₆	10.014	13.795
102⅝	94¼	Exch	13¼%	1983	98	-⅟₁₆	13.776	14.493
94¼	84¼	Exch	10%	1983	91⅜	-⅟₁₆	10.898	14.166

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
208	117	AAH	178	-6	12.6	7.1	6.2
200	96	AB Electronics	138	..	1.8	1.3	..
79	38	AE PLC	38	-1	..e	..	..
29	12	AI Ind Prod	23	..	0.0	..	..
244	132	AGB Research	237	-2	7.9b	3.3	25.3
298	161	APV Hldgs	250	-5	12.9	5.1	6.0
71	46	Aaronson Bros	53	-1	6.0	11.3	19.5
88	47½	Acrow	57½	..	..	..	..

C — E

E — H

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
150	58½	EIS	135	-3	5.7	4.2	8.0
803	413	Electrocomps	738	-15	13.9	1.9	19.3
11⅛	7	Electrolux 'B'	£10⅞	-⅛	73.4	6.8	11.1
122	88	Electr'nic Rent	106	..	6.2	5.8	17.8
276	153	Elliott B.	153	-3	11.4	7.5	7.8
144	108	Ellis & Everard	130	..	9.3	7.1	13.1
29½	13¼	Ellis & Gold	25½	-¼	3.1	12.0	7.8
103	20	Elson & Robbins	23	-2	..e	..	..
182	88	Empire Stores	92	-2	7.3	7.9	8.8
38	22½	Energy Serv	34½	-1	1.1	3.1	13.2
130½	73½	Eng China Clay	121½	-1½	8.9b	7.3	6.3
18	7⅞	Ericsson	£16	-⅛	82.4	5.2	24.9
88½	53	Erith & Co	80	..	5.7	7.1	7.6
168	90	Esperanza	145	..	9.6	6.6	14.8
221	75	Eucalyptus Pulp	221	..	8.6	3.9	4.1

F — H

I — L

M — N

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	28	Medminster	61	..	4.4	7.3	7.1
250	96	Menzies J.	228	-3	5.4	2.4	11.4
320	156	Metal Box	156	..	15.3	9.8	13.7
54½	39½	Metalrax	43	..	3.1	7.3	7.0
38	14	Mettoy	17	-1	0.1	0.8	..
121	65	Meyer M. L.	67	-1	4.3	6.4	..
110	48	Midland Ind	83	..	3.7	4.5	..
185	123	Milletts Leis	123	-3	9.9	8.1	12.1
180	76	Mining Supplies	162	-3	2.9b	1.8	20.0
53	37½	Mitchell Cotts Grp	46	+½	5.2	11.2	7.2
87	61	Mixconcrete	78	-2	5.8	7.4	8.7
43½	8	Moben Grp	18	-1	..	..	8.6
34	21	Modern Eng	24	..	4.3	17.9	..
164	90	Molins	160	-1	9.6	6.0	14.8
52	17	Monk A.	47	-2	2.5	5.3	6.4

O — S

T — Z

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
47½	27	Volkswagen	£34⅝	..	..	..	..
207	65	Vosper	125	..	..	..	..
120	81	WGI	81	..	8.6	10.6	..
63	34	Wade Potteries	45	..	2.9	6.4	5.0
105	61	Wadkin	73	+2	4.6	6.4	..
87½	74	Wagon Ind	85	-1	7.1	8.4	5.0
102	76	Walker J. Gold	80	..	5.7b	7.1	4.6
94	62	Do NV	73	..	5.7b	7.8	4.2
113	52	Ward & Gold	95	-1	7.7	8.1	6.0
135	79½	Ward T. W.	115	..	10.3b	8.9	6.2
76	50	Ward White	58	-1	6.0	11.3	5.2
149	49	Warner Hols	147	..	3.2	2.2	16.7
81½	35	Warrington T.	69	-1	6.8	9.8	5.3
32	19	Waterford Glass	21	-1	1.8	8.4	6.3
206	119¾	Watmoughs	178	..	7.5	4.2	6.9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	9⅞	Anglo Am Coal	£15	..	62.6	4.2	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	664	-10	65.5	9.9	..
52¾	30¼	Ang Am Gold	£42¾	-1⅛	633	15.4	..
56¾	36⁵⁄₁₆	Anglo Am Inv	£45⁵⁄₁₆	-⅝	509	11.2	..
22	13¾	Anglo Transvl	£19	..	179	9.4	..
22	13¾	Do 'A'	£19	..	179	9.4	..
25	13½	Asarco	£21¼	-1⅛	60.0	2.8	..
106	43	Beralt Tin	106	..	7.1	6.7	..
12½	4½	Blyvoors	£9⅞	-⅜	152	22.4	..
277	104	Bracken Mines	119	-3	38.8	32.6	..
29⅞	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£16⅞	-⅜	421	25.7	..
350	213	CRA	250	-9	..	..	..
253	137	Charter Cons	233	..	14.3	6.1	..
632	411	Cons Gold Fields	461	+1	33.6	7.4	..

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. g Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. k Pre-company. h Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)
Allied Residential 10p Ord (20)
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)
Comtech 10p Ord
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1995-96 (Par)
Memec 10p Ord (140)
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 (£)
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (£)
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)
Stand Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (£)
Treasury 2% Index Linked 2006 (£)
Utd Computer Technology 20p Ord (115)

RIGHTS ISSUES

BP (270 partly paid) Dec 16
Hammerson (2 rm 473) (new)
Ultra Hill Prosper (473) Apr 30
Excel (176)

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £20 paid. c £50 paid. d Fully paid. e £40 paid. k £50 paid. l £60 paid.



La crème de la crème

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

FOR COSMOPOLITAN SECRETARIES

INMARSAT is a new International communications organisation. Our rapid development has created the need for two additional Secretaries at our modern headquarters near Vauxhall Bridge.

Secretary to Finance Department
Up to £6,500 net of tax

A well educated Secretary with excellent typing, shorthand, audio and telex is required to work for our Finance Manager, an analyst and two Accountants.

Word Processor Operator/Secretary
Up to £6,500 nett of tax

Working as part of a small team you will provide a complete Secretarial service. You must be able to cope with highly technical documentation and, at conference times, distinctly irregular hours!

Both positions demand confidentiality and sound judgement. As you will be working in a multinational environment we expect you to have experience in an international company, and linguistic abilities would be extremely useful.

In addition to the highly competitive salaries, we offer 5 weeks holidays, pension and life assurance schemes.



For further information and an application form please telephone 01-720 2266 or write to Director of Administration and Finance Division, INMARSAT, Market Towers, 1, Nine Elms Lane, London SW8 5NQ.

SECRETARY/P.A.

circa £6,250 per annum

Chairman and managing Director of small group of companies operating in film, video and related fields requires capable Secretary/P.A. to be based at new offices in Slough, Berkshire.

Applicants should be between 25-35 years of age with good administrative abilities and proven experience at a similar level.

For further details please telephone Vanessa Verrando, on Slough (0753) 76611.

AMERICAN LAW FIRM

seeks Secretary/Administrative Assistant

for interesting, responsible position working directly with Office Manager in modern City offices. Ability to work on own initiative, skill with figures and good typing are essential. Full training, including instruction on word processing equipment, will be given.
Salary entirely negotiable, based on qualifications and experience. Benefits include bonus, life insurance, paid overtime and season ticket loan.

Call Diana Klein on 01-638 5291.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACING UNION

Chief Measurer requires P.A. (23+). Sailing knowledge required, accurate typing, general office skills and sense of humour essential for this small, lively Knightsbridge office. Shorthand useful but not essential. Interested? Then telephone 235 6221.

ARE YOU CRAZY ENOUGH? CITY P.A.—£7,000

You'll love this extrovert entrepreneur who is kindness itself combined with a "Milligan" sense of humour. His many business and personal interests include an American farm and dealing on The New York Stock Exchange. You'll need to be bright and full of energy; have a couple of "A" Levels and be prepared to have a go at anything including wordprocessing. Good shorthand/typing of course. Age 20-25.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

BRENTFORD ADMINISTRATOR

The Managing Director of this U.K. sales subsidiary requires an outstanding assistant to run the office. The location is Brentford in new and comfortable offices. The salary is negotiable around £6,000+. A high degree of independence and responsibility is involved which will require more than the usual secretarial skills.
If you have these special qualities apply to:
Managing Director, Helver Ltd., 1 Ealing Road Trading Estate, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 0GY or telephone for application form.

Tel: 01-568 6205

GLOUCESTER ROAD LAW FIRM

(50 YARDS TUBE) requires

SECRETARY/PA c£6,250,

for young Senior Partner in pleasant modern office. If you would enjoy responsibility and interesting work concerned mainly with industrial relations, conveyancing and Scandinavia and would like the opportunity to learn to use a word-processor, then please write to: Brian Capstick.
Capstick, Hamer & Co, 115 Gloucester Road, London, SW7. or ring Mrs Hazan on 01-370 6155

KNIGHTSBRIDGE TO £7,000

Secretary in early 20s is needed by charming Director of International Co based in luxurious offices. There's lots of scope and involvement for an enthusiastic person.

01-730 5148
(Rec.Con) (24hrs)
JAYGAR CAREERS LTD

£7,000

Initiative, shorthand/typing + a big smile required as PA/Secretary to the young successful MD of a W.1 investment consultancy. Age mid-late 20s.

377 0600 City
148 Bishopsgate London EC2
439 7001 West End
44 Conduit Street London W1
Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

DUBAI
Tax Free Salary

Secretary (mature) required for two year contract position in Dubai. Tax free salary, UK home leave and other fringe benefits. Also secretaries for executive positions in London and overseas locations.
BROMLEY ASSOCIATES (Recruitment Consultants) 50 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JQ
Tel: 930 5911

CHAIRMAN'S SEC CITY £6,500

Senior secretary 30 plus for Chairman of international insurance co. Audio an advantage but not essential. Very busy post, excellent fringe benefits, bonus etc. Call Mrs. Hayes, Acme Appointments, 158 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 9701

RECEPTIONIST/SHORTHAND SECRETARY

required by two Directors of well known confectionary group. Previous experience at director level. Age to 35. Small, pleasant offices in Victoria. £6,000 per annum.
Ring Mrs Henderson 222 0253
(No Agencies please)

TWO CHALLENGING SECRETARIAL ROLES

in the record industry London W.1

WEA Records, one of the leading names in today's music industry, is a progressive and successful company and part of the giant Warner Communications Group.
Promotions and Product Management are two key areas of our business. In either of these head office departments you'll find the pace fast and the work demanding but the variety is endless and there will be plenty of opportunity to make full use of your skills.
We're looking for two secretaries, aged 21+, who have a mature and responsible approach to their work, good organisational skills and plenty of enthusiasm. Shorthand and typing skills should be around 100/50 wpm. Above all you should work well under pressure and be able to deal confidently with people at all levels.
An attractive salary is backed by a range of benefits that includes 23 days annual holiday and discount on company products.

Telephone our Personnel Department for an application form on 01-998 8844.

A Warner Communications Company



2 EXCITING P.A. OPPORTUNITIES WINDSOR

Due to expansion, successful marketing company requires two Secretary/PAs at Director level.

Ref DJ: As well as normal secretarial skills and superb organising ability this demanding position requires the confidence and personality to deal with clients in the field of both business and entertainment.

Ref GH: Together with good, accurate typing this responsible position requires basic knowledge of accounting procedure, superb organising ability and the personality to handle interesting clients successfully.

Presdigious offices and working environment.

Phone Lin Jones on Windsor 53361 for application forms and details.

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL AND THE ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Department of Radiotherapy and Oncology

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

£5,361—£6,839 p.a., inclusive

Required now for a small friendly clinical department specialising in cancer treatment and research.
The person appointed will act as personal assistant to the Director and will also be responsible for managing the secretarial, reception and clerical staff associated with the department.
This rewarding post would suit an experienced Medical Secretary who wishes to develop staff management and administrative skills.
Application forms and job descriptions are available from: The District Personnel Department, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, W.12. Telephone No: 01-743 2030 ext. 49.

SECRETARY/P.A.

RED CROSS

Secretary/P.A. (35-52) to work for the Society's Medical Adviser. Must be able to work on own, particularly in connection with Home Defence arrangements. Good educational background and secretarial skills essential. Excellent working conditions in pleasant offices near Hyde Park Corner (10 mins. B.R. Victoria).

Please telephone The Personnel Officer, British Red Cross Society, National Headquarters, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ. Tel.: 01-235 5454.

Smart/PA/Administrator

required to assist in West End textile showroom and office. Ability to organise and work on own initiative and deal efficiently and pleasantly with callers. Some shorthand and typing. Ideal applicant would be 25-35 with good general education and preferably experience in the textile industry. Salary according to qualifications and experience but not less than £6,000. Ring Lynda on 01-947 9122, (487 4601) for interview.

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

A CARING PERSON £5,900

Your shorthand may be rusty but your sensitivity to people's problems must be keen. Personnel work with a charity demands a sympathetic understanding of the problems of staff and patients together with the ability to mix easily with everyone. Secretarial experience, good typing and organisational abilities are important. Preferred age 24+.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

Medical Centre Secretary £7,500

A Public Company situated in Central London requires an experienced competent Secretary (90/50 wpm) to undertake a wide variety of interesting duties at their Head Office Medical Centre. Candidates must have the SRN or SEN qualifications although previous experience as a medical secretary is not a requirement. Age 22-35. Salary is a base of £7,000 + a bonus to equal £7,500. This is a first class opportunity to combine both a secretarial and nursing skill.

Tel. 01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

GERMAN: Experienced Bilingual Secretary for new top level job with German bank, city. Negotiable salary around £7,000 plus excellent fringe benefits.
SWEDISH/FRENCH: Secretary able to correspond in Swedish and speak French, to help run W.C.2 paper firm. Salary £6,500. 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
01-836 3794/5.
(Recruitment Consultants)

TLC + TCP £6,500

SRN/SEN qualification + shorthand typing skills needed to provide a nursing service and administrative back up to the Medical Advisor of a company in E.C.2. 4 weeks' Hols + free lunches.

377 0600 CITY
439 7001 WEST END
Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

CHALLENGING JOB FOR TOP P.A./SECRETARY

For personal reasons, and with much regret, I have to leave my job. I want to hand my boss over to the loving care of a super secretary with a sense of humour who won't crumble under pressure. My boss? A hard-working M.D. in P.R.—and she needs a skilled and personable P.A. Good salary, dependent on age and experience. Call me.

Jenny Lyall
at Charles Barker Lyons
on 01-236 3011

KNIGHTSBRIDGE ESTATE AGENTS

Efficient, well-educated, energetic secretary required for a small busy office. Shorthand not necessary but typing must be fast and accurate. Pleasant telephone manner important. Salary by arrangement. Apply in writing with c.v. to Box 0533 G, The Times.

Bond Street Estate Agents

require efficient & pleasant Audio/Shorthand Secretary 21-25 for small busy office. Four weeks holiday
£6,000 p.a.
Please ring
Michael Blair
499 2271

FAMOUS US WRITER

seeks highly skilled dedicated and hardworking P.A. Top pay, travel and VIP exposure. No smokers.

Tel. 351 1019

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

(PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL)

We are a major International Bank situated in the City and we require a Bilingual Secretary (French/English) to work within a small group. You should have excellent secretarial skills and be completely fluent in both languages. We offer a competitive salary, together with an exceptional package of benefits including mortgage subsidy, £1.20 L.V.s per day, Bupa etc.

Applicants between 22-30 should write with full C.V. to:

Mr B. Steele, Staff Manager,
Societe Generale,
105-108 Old Broad Street, EC2 P2HR.

SECRETARY/PA

TO GENERAL MANAGER

We are an International Travel Organization and require a Secretary/PA for our London office General Manager. This position not only requires 1st Class Secretarial skills with typing of 60 w.p.m. and shorthand 100 w.p.m. but also offers an interesting variety of administrative duties including some personnel work. Applicants should be over 25 years of age.

We offer an attractive negotiable salary with interest free season ticket loan after satisfactory completion of 3 months employment. Hours 8.30-5.00. Applications in writing with c.v. to:

L. B. Coleman, Kuoni Travel Ltd.,
33 Maddox St., London W1.

SECRETARY/PA

TO MAIN BOARD DIRECTOR

NEAR VICTORIA STATION — CIRCA £6,500

A main Board Director of the Chef and Brewer Leisure and retail group of companies is seeking a confidential Personal Secretary. The position involves entertaining guests in addition to organising meetings and correspondence. Applicants should therefore possess good communicating and social skills in addition to excellent shorthand and typing.
For details of the job and the benefits telephone Marian Rosenblatt, 01-631 4888.

CHEF & BREWER LIMITED

SECRETARY

FOR THE EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION—STRASBOURG

Bilingual Secretary with experience required, good French, English and French shorthand and typing, to work for two members of administrative staff of small secretariat of this European organisation. Attractive salary. Applications, enclosing C.V., and including tel. no to E.S.S., 1 Quai Lezay-Marnesia, 67000 Strasbourg, France, to arrive by 10 August, 1981.

YOUNG SECRETARY FOR CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

c. £5,500 + bonus + free lunch

The Chairman and his Assistant of the American Institute for Foreign Study, the educational travel organisers, need a secretary with some experience, 20+, with speeds of 100/60 wpm. Knowledge of word processors is advantageous but not essential as training will be given. Other benefits include 4 weeks holiday, free medical insurance and non-contributory pension scheme.

Please write to: Cyril Taylor, AIFS,
37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HR.

PA Secretary Tri-lingual To £7,500 West End

An unusual opportunity to work with rather than for the Director of an American State Agency engaged in the area of European-US investment.
The successful candidate:
—has at least 5 years commercial experience
—Can speak and write German French and English fluently
—is comfortable and competent in dealing with European executives
—has the ability and motivation to be involved in the work of the agency
—has worked on their own initiative and without supervision
—has already demonstrated good secretarial and administrative skills
—will mail a 1 page curriculum vitae today to:
Elizabeth Tagert, State of New York Department of Commerce
Paxton House, 25 Haymarket, SW1
Tel. 839 5070

£7,500 PLUS MORTGAGE

Director of American Bank in charge of syndications needs Secretary with first-class skills, savoir-faire and organising ability. Will attend and organise client lunches. Rewards are excellent and will enable a person of competence to consolidate their achievements and future security. Age 25-35.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323

GOVERNESS/COMPANION

A salary of up to £12,000 p.a. tax free with all expenses paid is offered to the successful candidate aged between 25-37 who is able to take on the full time responsibility of being a governess and companion to a 13-year-old girl in the Sultanate of Oman.

If you feel you qualify being considered for this position please reply giving details of your working background to date and let me know what your expectations would be if the position were offered to you.

Please reply to Mrs. E. G. Orwin, 7, West Halkin Street, London, S.W.1.

DEUTSCHE SCHREIBKRAFT GESUCHT

Tel:—
01-995 3829

SALES & MARKETING £6,000

Our client, a world-famous medical organisation, seeks a P.A. to their Head of International Operations. You'll totally run the office in his absence and help promote and develop contact with clients world wide. You'll be keen to use initiative and enjoy a fast moving sales environment. 100/50 skills needed. Subsidised restaurant and mortgage subsidy.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

ISLINGTON SECRETARY/P.A. TO M.D.

Efficient bright person for small progressive company providing financial services to entertainment industry. Plenty of scope for person willing to become involved. Sense of humour essential! Excellent salary.

01-226 3377
(No agencies)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT GROUP

Urgently requires Secretary to work for Senior Financial Executives dealing with sporting personalities and events. Applicants must have good shorthand/typing plus audio capabilities. Salary negotiable.

Contact Julie Hedges
486 7171

YOUNG SENIOR PARTNER

requires experienced Legal Secretary with excellent shorthand and audio in friendly office. Experience in conveyancing and litigation preferable. Superb West End offices. Salary £6,500 for the right person.

Tel. 01-935 7683 (day)
01-936 1234 (evenings)
(NO AGENCIES)

SHORTHAND SECRETARY

Required for 2 Directors of friendly Property Company in W.1 Age 23-35. hrs 9.30-5.30. Salary £6,000 p.a.

For interview please telephone [illegible]

PA/SECRETARY

to Vice-President

Our clients, a successful international company, are looking for an outstanding PA/Secretary to join them at their Head Office in West London.

For this demanding position we are looking for:

- ★ First-class shorthand and typing skills.
- ★ Fluency in German and ideally French.
- ★ The ability to take decisions and work on your own initiative.
- ★ Familiarity with figure analysis.
- ★ Ability to organise senior executives' travel and accommodation.
- ★ Flexible approach to your working hours.

For the right person the salary will be no barrier and will be accompanied by a full range of employee benefits.

In the first instance please write with full c.v. to the Confidential Reply Service, Ref. ASP 8231, Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

WEST END £6,000

This international firm of executive search consultants needs an enthusiastic young secretary to join their small and informal team. Age 23 to 35. Speeds 100/60 + audio.

S.W.6 £6,000

The Technical Director of this small company, who own and run Discotheques world-wide, needs an efficient young Secretary/PA to assist him. Age 20 to 25. Speeds 90/60.

P.R. 20+

A Director of this city-based P.R. company needs a well-educated Secretary/PA with at least one year's experience. Age 20 to 25. Speeds 100/60. Salary £5,500.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly W.1.
629 9686

CRICKET REQUIRES FIRST CLASS P.A./SECRETARY

Their will shortly be a vacancy for a conscientious, competent and experienced PA/Secretary to the Secretary of The Cricket Council and The Test and County Cricket Board at Lord's Cricket Ground. Applicants should have good shorthand and typewriting speeds and be able able to work on their own initiative. An interest in cricket is desirable, although not essential. This interesting position involves dealing with a variety of matters connected with the administration of cricket by the Governing Body including the preparation of Committee Agendas and Minute writing. Attractive salary depending upon age and experience.
For details ring Joanne Archer on 01-286 4405.

ORGANISATIONAL P.A./SECRETARY

HAMMERSMITH

The two directors of this small (but expanding) design/construction company need the help of an experienced, capable PA/Secretary. They are immensely likeable, extremely disorganized and badly in need of someone to take over a large part of their workload. Good secretarial skills are required (including s/h), but even more important is the desire and ability to take on a wide range of responsibilities. This is a new position, and should prove rewarding for anyone prepared to identify what needs doing and do it—without constant supervision.

The successful applicant will be well-educated (to A Level), adaptable and informal. He/she will probably be over 25 and able to drive. Salary totally negotiable.

Please write with c.v. to: Jane Kennan, 1 Lochaline St., London W.6. Or phone 01-741 7211 for details.

£7,000—EC3 P.A. TO M.D.

The busy M.D. of a small firm of insurance brokers near Liverpool Street requires a competent senior secretary. Your responsibilities will include confidential work, office administration, organising VIP luncheons and other social functions as well as liaising with staff at all levels. You will also be required occasionally to work for the Deputy Chairman. Good shorthand, typing and audio skills combined with a smart appearance are essential. Age 25-40.

Ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

PA/SECRETARY

to the Marketing Director of one of the U.K.'s largest and most successful newspaper and magazine publishing companies based in the Fleet Street area. Qualifications: first class secretarial skills; good practical sense; good memory and organisational ability together with a capacity to get on with people. 5-8 years working experience desirable. Preferred age 30-45, would suit married person wishing to return to work. Salary in the region of £5,750 negotiable.

Tel. 01-583 9199, ext 412.

GOOD PROSPECTS

for career-minded Secretary

Small but fast-growing W.1 business offers £6,000 p.a. and unusual career opportunity for self-motivating all-rounder.
Do you have good skills, excellent English/organising flair? If so,
Maurice Mindy wants to hear from you on 434 2791.

CONFERENCE ORGANISER

To coordinate conferences and and seminars for top level delegates and executives on a regular basis throughout the year. Organise invitations, guest speakers, venues, menus, acceptances, and much more. All as Audio PA/Secretary to one of the top executives of this large well-established company. Interested? Then call:

Sandra Gibbons now on 01-439 0376
BIS RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

PER executive secretaries

MAYFAIR £7,000

Our client is the American "Executive in London" of an International Oil Consortium.
He requires an efficient secretary, with good skills, who can provide a complete secretarial back up, but in addition he looks for someone with that extra spark who can "pitch in" and really participate. This is a post for a "smart" secretary in all senses of the word.
Super offices, £5 p.w. LV's, season ticket loan, non contributory pension, BUPA.

Contact Dawn Shaerf 01-235 9984

Please telephone or call in for details of various interesting vacancies in Victoria and other areas, at salaries up to £7,000.
4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, London SW1X 7SB.

MANAGING DIRECTOR DESIGNATE ....

Our client, a successful and well known Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy based in the West End, has an exciting opportunity for a recruitment dynamo (m/f). This is a new position which is geared to their overall expansion. You will be expected to motivate by personal example, a team of experienced consultants. Possibly you own your own business and are looking for expansion or you are stifled in a larger operation.

An excellent salary package and car is envisaged for the right person. Please write in complete confidence, naming any companies to which you would not want your application forwarded to:

B. McKECHNIE,
37-39 St. Andrews Hill,
London EC4 V5DD.

SECRETARY/P.A.

for a small office of Japanese stock brokers with good prospects of expansion in the near future. General duties. Must be 25-50 and have a good telephone manner and the ability to organise. A levels or equivalent essential. Experience in Audio/typing and shorthand. Hours 9-5, 4 weeks' holiday. Salary £7,000.

Write with full l.v. to:
Mr R. Ichikawa
Yachiyo Securities Company Ltd.
2 Copthall Avenue, London, EC2 R7B

PART-TIME P.A.

To City Managing Director

The M.D. of Ariel needs an energetic Assistant with plenty of initiative to organise his activities and to participate directly in Client contact. The hours are flexible and we are looking for an experienced person, probably with teenage children who formerly held a responsible secretarial post in the city preferably connected with investment. The opportunity for promotion in this small company is considerable and will depend mainly on the ability to create effective contact with our Clients and to assume personal responsibility within a reasonable period. The modest amount of report writing is done on wordprocessing equipment so that a tolerance of computers is more important than high speed typing.
Salary £6,000.

CONTACT JANET EATON
480 5135

Music PA/Sec

To work with Director on advertising jingles-liaise with advertising people, book artistes studios etc. To £7,000 pa.

PA/Sec-Film Production Co.

Behind the scenes—chance for a good PA to organise everything and everyone in this friendly well known company, c. £7,000.

Advertising Secretaries

We have a selection of openings for experienced PA's and secretaries with or (without advertising experience). Call us on 629 3132 and we'll tell you more! Nobody will look after you the way we do!
1 min Oxford Circus tube

Pathfinders
PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 MADDOX STREET, W1
629 3132

£7,500+ NOV REVIEW WEST END

The Financial Director of this prestigeous International organisation needs an excellent Secretary/PA to assist him. In addition to immaculate secretarial skills and presentation, the ideal candidate will have proven experience at a senior level, preferably in a large company, and have a good educational background. It is not essential to have financial experience for this position and schedule typing is not part of the job. Age 24 to 35. Speeds 110+/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly W.1.
629 9686

MONEY WORLD £7,000+ EC3

This leading Co of investment bankers are looking for a PA/Sec aged 28-35 to work for their MD. Excellent formal skills (sh/audio).
Good sense of humour, keenness for involvement, calm and unflappable nature. In return you will receive good benefits, holidays and salary. Call:

Christine Jones
439 7972

CENTACOM
Personnel Consultants

WINE TRADE, SPANISH, NO SHORTHAND, E. LONDON, c. £6,500

The main requirements for this interesting secretarial job in the wine trade are fluent Spanish, office experience and a desire for involvement and responsibility. Telephone Elizabeth Bogod.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT c. £6,500

If you are truly seeking a position with responsibility and are keen to develop beyond the normal secretarial function, our client would like to meet you. He is a Financial Director of a world famous Cosmetic House and seeks a good Personal Assistant to whom he can delegate. Good typing rusty shorthand.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

SECRETARY/PA

Salary up to £6,500 p.a.

Required for 2 Directors of this very small informal property company situated West End. The typing duties involved will predominantly be audio. The successful applicant, probably in her mid-twenties, will be expected to deal with a PABX system and generally keep things running smoothly. Benefits include 4 weeks' annual holiday, travel allowance & BUPA.

Tel: Lesley Couzens
01-487 5727

£7,500 aae

Charming General Manager of a leading City Bank requires competent bi-lingual secretary. English mother tongue preferred. Excellent speeds/rusty German shorthand. Ability to work on own initiative and fit in with a friendly company. Superb benefits and mortgage facilities.

Please ring Pam Leach

OLD BROAD STREET BUREAU LIMITED
01-588 3991

MAYFAIR £6,000

A bright 25+ Secretary/P.A. for Company Secretary of busy property group. Super position with excellent perks including free lunches and annual bonus.

Tel: 481 8688

(continued on page 28)

LA CREME DE LA CREME

CHARTERED SURVEYORS seek **SECRETARY/PA** for Senior Partner. Will have junior assistant to help. Left to work on own for much of the time. 5min from Kennington tube. Ring Mrs Theobald 582 5550

£6,500 Public Co.
A senior level director of this prestigious company in W.1 seeks a person capable of handling financial matters, new projects and servicing his secretarial needs (sh/typing) Ideally 25+.
Please call Dulcie Simpson: 01-405 7711
DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LTD. dwa Recruitment Consultants

SOCIAL P.A.
£6,000 + Bonus
This large printing group are offering tremendous scope and variety as a P.A. to the Marketing Manager and Co. Sec. Your duties will include organising quarterly art exhibitions and cocktail functions and other such entertainments. This is a P.R. position for those wanting alot more than merely using secretarial skills. Phone Diane Duggan on 638 1609, DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

Bi-Lingual French £6,500
Fluent French Sec. to Director of Int. Dealers in WC2. Italian an asset, flexibility in this pressurised but stimulating post essential. Prestigious offices. Age immat.
Morrow Emp Agy 636 1487

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST
Busy professional office in Mayfair require the above to operate small switchboard (PABX 1) and undertake various other duties, including typing. Salary £5,000.
For immediate interview Telephone 493 6787

LEGAL SECRETARY
Experienced legal Audio Secretary (shorthand desirable) required due to expansion for friendly young firm by law courts. Mixed work. Willingness to take on varied office responsibilities cheerfully essential. £5,300 plus Christmas bonus plus LV's. Please reply to Box 0534 G, The Times.

Copy Typist/ Shorthand Typist
required for busy letting office off Marylebone High St. A lot of telephone work. Good job prospects, driving licence essential. Good salary plus car.
Ref. PK. 486 2035

SECRETARIAL

YOUNG SEC.—PA future. A golden opportunity to become totally involved in a very interesting business. Working for a Director who delegates and wants to train you to hold the fort, you'll get unbeatable experience to enhance your career. 6 months secretarial experience is a minimum + good skills (50/90). Age 19+ £5,500. Call 629 7194 Prime Appointments (Consultants)

MAINLY MEETING PEOPLE but you'll also deal with confidential work in your own office in the Directors suite as Directors PA/Sec. £5,500 +. Phone Susan Morris Career Girl Secretaries, 40 Bow Lane EC4. 236 1221.

LUXURY OFFICES of W1 whisky brokers await secretary (previous experience) Accurate shorthand/good typing for 2 super Directors. To £6,000 London Town Staff Bureau 836 1994.

INTERNATIONAL & HIGH COURT litigation as PA Sec. You'll assist an up and coming partner in his early 30s becoming really involved in fascinating cases. £7,000. Phone Susan Morris Career Girl Secretaries 40 Bow Lane EC4 236 1221.

MEDICAL AUDIO SEC for Private Practice, SW1. Must have experience, be 30+ and enjoy responsibility, £5,500. M & S Agency, 45 South Molton St, London, W1. Tel: 629 6821.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.
AMERICAN Law Firm seeks Secretary/Administrative Assistant, See La Crème de la crème.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE Estate Agents needs an efficient secretary. See La Crème de la creme.
SEMINAR ADMINISTRATION c. £6,000. Coordinate the activities of a busy sales and marketing department and organise seminars and presentations for top clients when you assist a director and his team of a W1 consultancy. Lively personality and accurate sh/typing required. Tel. 01-639 6132. Carol French Recruitment Consultants.
SMART PA/ADMINISTRATOR reqd. to assist in West End textile showroom and office. See La Crème de la crème today.
SECRETARY, lively small architectural practice near Oxford Circus, requires capable Secretary to manage office. Salary £6,000.—Please ring 01-636 8868.
PERSONAL SEC/P.A. 25-35ish with poise and discretion will participate in business and social life of important Director of world famous multi-national Co. SW1. Must have good formal skills, experience, education and social confidence. From £6,500 p.a. to start plus superb fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.
TOP DIRECTOR of S.W.1 Int. Co. will give scope and responsibility to P.A. Sec., mid 30s, with good formal skills and comprehensive experience. c£6,000 p.a. to start plus generous Christmas bonus and superb fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.
PERSONAL SECRETARY, late 20's needed by M.D. of prominent City group. Well educated and with good formal skills. Must cope confidently with people and important matters during his absences abroad. Own beautiful office. c. £6,500 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.
NO SHORTHAND! Prof. some medical experience and fast, accurate typing, additional language will contribute to your participation with team of 4 young research executives. W.1. £5,500 p.a. 4 weeks hols. etc. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.
FILMS AND MARKETING. £6,500. A world famous Film Company seeks a P.A./Secretary to their Vice-President. You'll enjoy contact with record producers and merchandisers and keep in touch with the latest film releases and promotional products. This is a very exciting position as the Vice-President is keen to delegate and give responsibility to his P.A. Own modern office, and 100/50 skills needed. Please telephone 499 3921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.
GREEN PARK. £6,000 plus bonus. Join this leading W.1. Recruitment Consultancy as P.A./Secretary and become very involved in the P.R. side of the business. You'll need an extrovert personality, good audio ability and rusty shorthand. Smart offices, generous bonus and free BUPA. Please telephone 499 3921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.
EXPANDING City Finance and leasing co now needs further PA/Sec. 25-35, for correspondence and generally running office. Good formal skills. Tremendous scope for ambitious personality. £6,500 p.a. to start 4 weeks hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU 589 8807/0010.
PERSONAL SECRETARY, late 20's needed by M.D. of prominent City group. Well educated and with good formal skills. Must cope confidently with people and important matters during his absences abroad. Own beautiful office. c£6,500 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARIAL

Promotions/Conference Organisers—Fulham
If you have fast, accurate typing, are aged between 18-22 years, you'll enjoy this demanding Junior Secretarial position. Future opportunities look promising together with a salary of £4,500 to start. Find out more Contact 20 Conduit Street, W.1 493 4378
BLIGH

MARKETING AGENCY £6,000
An enthusiastic PA for Managing Director and his team Mews house, W1. Shorthand 100, typing 60, flexibility essential. Never dull, a real growth situation.
Tel. 01-436 5656

HARLEY STREET
Experienced Medical Secretary
required full-time. For further details please ring
01-935 1801
Salary negotiable

SEC TRAVEL CO ADMIN/PERSONNEL £6,000 NEG
For Chief Exec and Admin Manager. Good shorthand and audio. Perks and travel concessions.
BELLE AGY 404 1635

LITERARY AGENTS OPPORTUNITY
Congenial book world opening for keen Audio Sec 21+ to look after Director of Translation Rights. Lots of scope to get involved with top Authors and their Publishers. £4,750-£5,000.
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU 53 FLEET STREET, E.C.4 01-353 7696

BANKING P.A. £6,500, a talent to organise + good sec skills (50/100) will be highly rewarded by major Int. Banking Group. This Director appointment requires a confident outgoing personality as client liaison is an everyday event. Excellent benefits. Age 24+, ring M & J Personnel 588 0174.

FILM WORLD with never a day the same. Vice President seeks a young, well-educated Secretary with plenty of initiative and shorthand 100 wpm min., to become involved with him and his administrator in an interesting variety of projects. To £6,000. Ring 408 0111, Berkeley Appointments (Rec. Cons.).

SHORT TERM OR TEMPORARY employment can get you out of the rut give you more experience and even end up with the position becoming permanent. Our clients are currently paying Secs with average speeds £3.50 p.h. in the City. Phone Kim—Marie Scoro Career Girl Secretaries, 40 Bow Lane, EC4. 236 1221.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT £4,500 + bonuses. Versatile, articulate, intelligent, hardworking, and career-minded P.A. for prestigious Consultancy. Prospects and continuous salary review. Ring Paula 01-581 3804.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY for well known charity. Good sh/typing skills will enable you to organise a busy day and deal with many functions. £5,500. London Town Staff Bureau 836 1994.

NON-SECRETARIAL

c. £5000 ADVERTISING AGENCY RECEPTIONIST
Creativity will be all round you and there will be a great coming and going of lively young advertising people and their clients. The simple switchboard will give you no trouble and although 45 wpm typing is important and must be accurate, there will not be enough to distract you from your first duty as a receptionist. Telephone Marie Berg.
Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

NON-SECRETARIAL

LEGAL WORLD up to £7,000 RUSTY SHORTHAND
Confident Legal Secretary aged 23+ with outgoing personality and a desire to take on more of a P.A. role required for varied duties including world wide liaison and client visits.
Tel: 439 1856 (rec con)

PART-TIME VACANCIES

LEGAL TEMPS up to £3.65 ph. Urgent! Long/short term bookings all areas. Phone 439 1856. Legal World rec. con.

SEC/PA. 25+ to run small designers office off Bond St. 12-5 p.m. daily. Good typing. £60 pw. 01-734 7955 between 1-5 p.m.
PROPERTY MAN in Holland Park area requires part-time Secretary. Tel: 221 2002.

STEPPING STONES

EDITORIAL SECRETARY £4,000.—We seek a young college leaver Secretary to join a famous Publishing House as P.A. Secretary to their Editorial Director. Excellent prospects envisaged. 100/50 skills and an "A" level education essential. Please telephone 499 3921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

TEMPTING TIMES

NORMA SKEMP TEMPORARY DEPARTMENT
are interested in hearing from experienced secretaries (s h, audio and copy typists) to join their friendly team of professional temporaries. Your skills (50 and 100 min.) and flexibility will be well rewarded. Please telephone Sue Girling or Prue Lee. 01-[illegible]
NORMA SKEMP Personnel Services Ltd. 14 Broadway, S.W.1

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

NOT TO BE MISSED!
NO EXPERIENCE? JUST GRADUATED? SEARCHING FOR THE RIGHT JOB?
We can be of help. Media Appointments helps magazine publishing companies recruit trainee Advertisement sales executives and we currently have vacancies in Central and North London. These companies offer extensive sales training, a fast moving environment and early prospects of management. If you are well-educated and keen to pursue a sales career then call me, today
Andrew Swift on 01-629 7262
Media Appointments 7 Princes Street, London W1.

DEAL WITH PEOPLE CENTRAL & N.W. LONDON
circa £6,500-£7,500
Working as an interviewer with one of the country's leading specialist Employment Agency Group offers an exceptional opportunity to work in a vigorous, commercial yet professional environment where initiative and aptitude are well rewarded. To deal with all levels of accountancy staff and client companies, an accountancy/commercial background is desirable.
If you are aged 21-28, we can offer sound promotion prospects, full training, above average salary progression, pension scheme, etc.
Please tel: 01-588 1031
ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL, 62-64 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

WE ARE LOOKING for an old-fashioned, hardworking, intelligent, experienced bookkeeper, aged between 45 and 60, made redundant by the recession and keen to be in an interesting, absorbing bookkeeping job without a computer. He or she must have good handwriting and be able to type reasonably well, must be courteous, co-operative and willing to adapt to our system. Good wages and conditions. Box 0533 G, The Times.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

USA, CALIFORNIA
Fully experienced manservant able to take full responsibility runing lovely Hollywood Hills House overlooking city. For single male writer. Excellent living conditions, own comfortable guest house, good salary. References essential. Interview London. Write, photograph if possible. Box No 0597 G, The Times.

WANTED.—Live in mother's help for Artist mother. Housekeeping and baby minding. Infant teacher preferred. London and isolated farm near Oxford and travel. Must drive. 01-352 2677 or 086 735 319.
AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.
ENGLISH GOVERNESS required by Spanish family to look after 12 year old girl in Madrid. Must be fully qualified to help with her musical, sporting and religious activities. Every consideration and highest wage. Other staff kept. Box 0564 G, The Times.
PERSON with nursing experience required for convalescent lady in S.W.1. Live in, own bathroom. Terms by arrangement. Mid-August. Tel. 235 1867.
GOVERNESS / COMPANION. — £12,000 p.a. for Sultanate of Oman. To have full responsibility of 13 year old girl. See Creme de la Creme.

EDUCATIONAL

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
BUSINESS STUDIES M.B.A., B.B.A. degree, "A" level programmes and University Preparatory Programme
PHONE 01-777 8069

CAREER ASSESSMENT
with tests of aptitude and interest, for expert guidance on careers, courses, qualifications.
CAREER ANALYSTS 90 Gloucester Place, W1 01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

BE SUCCESSFUL In your exams
Unique complete home study courses without textbooks for G.C.E. Accountancy, Banking, Bookkeeping, Civil Service, Industrial & Safety Management, Law, Local Government, Marketing, Chartered Secretaries, etc. Over 360,000 successes. Many FIRST PLACES. Write for FREE 100-page book "Your Career".
Dept. HE1, Tuition House, London SW19 4DS
Tel: 01-947 7272 or ring 01-946 1102 (24hr Recordacall for prospectus requests)
The Rapid Results College,

ST ANTONY'S Secretarial School, 79, Gloucester Road, London SW7. Telephone: 01-373 2956. Comprehensive secretarial training including word processor. Pitmans & RSA. Course 3 month, 6 month or 9 month. Hostel and family accommodation.

BEDFORD TUTORIAL COLLEGE offers GCE A/O and Professional courses. Individual care and help in small classes. College hostel accommodation available.—Prospectus tel. Bedford (0234) 46157.

ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE, Secretarial, Business Studies and Liberal Arts Courses, Languages. Residents and day students. 01-435 9831, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD.

THE GABBITAS THRING.—Tel. 01-734 0161.
One or two terms. Six in class. 1 Ewert Place, Oxford OX2 7XD.
MRS. THOMSETT'S secretarial Tel: (0865) 514718.
LEARN TO COOK. 11 week certificate Jan., April, Sept. 1 Ewert Pl., Oxford, OX2 7XD. Tel.: (0865) 514719.
GCE 'O' LEVELS.—6 subjects for £70 per week including family accommodation with board. Interlang College, 30 Pevensey Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Tel. (0424) 439685.
LUCIE CLAYTON Secretarial College, Pitman and RSA exam centre. Includes Cordon Bleu cookery and Good Grooming. Recognised as efficient. Also world famous Schools of Fashion Designing, Modelling and Grooming. 168 Brompton Rd., London SW3 1HW. 01-581 0024.
GCE DEGREES and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—Director of Studies, Dept AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel. 0865 54231 any time.
THE TIMES shall be running 2 full-display Educational Features with editorial on Wednesday, August 26th and Wednesday, September 2nd. For further information on our competitive advertising rates call Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9339.
EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT and Career guidance by experts. Brochure from Assessment & Guidance, 6A Bedford Square, WC1. 01-580 3108.
HANOVER Social Science Tutorials —Oxford. Experts for private tuition, GCE Law, Pol. Econ. etc. —(0865) 57750.
PASS COLLEGE.—G.C.E., "O" & "A" levels.—Tel. 01-405 3128

EDUCATIONAL

WHICH SCHOOL?
Take our advice on the best schools and courses. As we are a non profit-making Educational Trust, our advice is free.
Truman & Knightley
76/78 NOTTING HILL GATE, LONDON W11 3LJ TELEPHONE: 01 727 1242

LANGHAM SECRETARIAL COLLEGE
- Secretarial Diploma Courses.
- Business Studies.
- Word Processing.
- Languages.
- Centre for Public Examinations.
- Employment Bureau.
- Computer Appreciation.
- Work Experience Programme.
- Up-to-date Equipment.
- Recommended Accommodation.

LSC 18 Dunraven Street, Park Lane, London W1Y 3FE. Tel: 01-629 2904

CHOOSING AN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL?
...Our personal advisory service will help you choose the school most suited to the needs of your child. We are a Charitable Trust and our assistance is free.
THE Gabbitas-Thring EDUCATIONAL TRUST
6, 7 & 8, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR Telephone 01-734 0161

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

THE COLLEGE OF LAW seeks applications from solicitors for a post of Lecturer. See Public & Educational Appointments.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME for declaring redundant the chapel of ease of Saint Bartholomew, Botley, in the parish of Botley (Portsmouth diocese) and for appropriating it to use as a museum. Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

LEGAL NOTICES

[No 002025 of 1981]
In THE HIGH COURT of JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION GROUP A IN THE MATTER OF P.M.A. HOLDINGS LIMITED and IN THE MATTER OF the Companies Act 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 28th May, 1981, presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the confirmation of the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company by the cancellation of the Share Premium Account amounting to £2,268,553 and by the reduction of the Share Capital from £4,250,586 to £3,421,410.20 AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said PETITION is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2, on Monday the 27th day of July, 1981.
Any creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 18th day of July 1981.
Stallard & Co., of Leith House, 47-57 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7EJ. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

In the Matter of WEST ONE MESSENGER SERVICE Ltd. by order of the High Courts dated the 1st May, 1981 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.
Dated 15th July, 1981.

In the Matter of IMMEDIATE ROOF REPAIRS Ltd. by order of the High Courts dated the 31st October 1980 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.
Dated 15th July 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

RE. DON BRICKS LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 21st August, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips F.C.A. of New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 9th day of July, 1981.
BERNARD PHILLIPS (Chartered Accountant)

Re: HIGHGRADE TRADERS Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 21st August, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips F.C.A. of New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1981.
BERNARD PHILLIPS (Chartered Accountant)

No 001817 of 1981
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division. In the Matter of THE STERLING CREDIT GROUP Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 13th July, 1981 confirming the REDUCTION OF THE CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £7,454,181.30 to £6,373,937.15 and the cancellation of the whole of the Share Premium Account and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 17th July, 1981.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1981.
TRAVERS SMITH, BRAITHWAITE & CO., 6, Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL Solicitors for the above-named Company.

No 23 (Rule 58 (a))
In the Matter of ECONOMIC EMPLOYMENT Limited
By Order of the High Court dated the 22nd day of May 1981 Mr TIMOTHY ARNOLD GRIFFEN, FCA, ACMA, of Griffin & Partners, 22-24, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.
Dated this 13th day of July 1981.

RE: ALFA SEWONG MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Monday, the 10th August, 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 10th day of July, 1981.
D. HORMAECHE Director

BUSINESS FOR SALE

PRINTING and Box Making Company, Midlands area. Long established.—For details contact S.R.E. Tel.: 0604 27811.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THE CANAL & RIVER CRAFT CO LTD have been retained to dispose of several hire fleets in the Midlands area. Buyers will be required to take over existing sponsor agreements, enter into a site lease, and purchase stocks, goodwill, etc. Prices from £35,000. Genuine written inquiries only, please.
The Canal & Rivercraft Co Ltd. Pembroke Lodge, Beamsley, Nr Skipton, North Yorkshire.

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

MERCEDES 500 SE
Unregistered, ex-works. Silver with sunroof and alloy wheels.
Offers over list price.
Ring 0248 74499 (days) 0777 705958 (eves) Dangio Ltd.

TRIUMPH STAG
1978 Automatic 55,000 miles. Green with black leather interior. One lady owner. Radio/cassette. New tyres. MOT to June '82. Soft and hard top. £3,850
Hunton, Kent (06272) 782

RANGE ROVER
V Reg. Bahama Gold 24,000 miles, overdrive, electric windows, carpets, radio. £9,000 o.n.o.
Tel: (07048) 73057 (after 6.30 pm)

ASTON MARTIN — CONVERTIBLE VOLANTE.—Red paintwork, magnolia hood, 9,500 miles, factory maintained. £36,500 o.n.o.—01-734 0183 day.
DEL 7 number plate, Viva 1968, MOT. £3,500 o.n.o.—Tel. Brook 50436.
DOG Rescue Organisation (Registered Charity), having had earlier, seeks purchase 1974/77 Volvo Estate.—Box 2818 F, The Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

UNDERGRAD IN COMPUTER science + physics seeks any type of temp. work. 889 6490.
YOUNG OLD Rugbeian requires job. R. Wilmot, 6 Mayfield Ave, W.4.
WHY PAY AGENCY FEES? I am a highly qualified freelance Secretary. References. Tel. 789 1031 evenings.
GRAD. M.23 entertainments exp., writing exp. seeks interesting work. Anything legal considered. Tel 0789 66892.
EFFICIENT SELF EMPLOYED temp sec. Available immediately 749 3037.
MA (HONS) GRADUATE seeks Overseas Governess position. Impeccable references. Write Box 0596 G, The Times.
QUALIFIED TEACHER (female, late 30s), speaks French, Cordon Bleu cook. Trained Trent Park, Geneva University and Paris. Seeks activity in countryside, near London. Would also travel for short periods. Children and animal lover. C. of E. communicant. Has qualifications as verse speaker.—Box 0598 G, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

CLAPHAM COMMON.—Close to Tube station. Imposing double fronted Victorian house in favoured tree-lined road. Original character retained. Full gas c.h. Hall, cellar, 27ft recept, 15ft dining room, kit, 4 beds, bathroom, sep w.c. Sunny gdn. £59,950 F/H. Richard Barclay and Co. 228 6688.
OFF WALTON ST (SW3). Small room £30 p.w. incl.—370 6565 (eve).
W.1. close Harley Street, prof. for spacious nicely furnished bed-sitter in large flat. All amenities, own w.c./washbasin. £50 p.w. —637 8471 x 33.
CLAPHAM. Prof M. for mixed house o/r c.h. £110 p.c.m incl. from 1 Sept.—223 1485 after 6.30.
MODERN FLAT, Stockwell. £87 p.c.m., own room; references required.—Tel. 800 0997 (10-6).
N.W.2. 2nd girl 25+, own room. £80 p.c.m.—Phone 452 5070.
THATCHED weekend cottage in Wiltshire. 75 min from London. Double room available 275 p.m. incl. Log fires, beams, Aga, etc. or will exchange for room in S.W. London flat/house, I am prof. gentleman mid 30s.—Ring 01-381 3597 mornings.
HOLLAND PARK. Girl o/r luxury flat. £140 p.c.m. incl.—931 4342 (day) 229 7801 (eves).

FLAT SHARING

FULHAM girl, own small room, in mixed flat. Nr Tube £85 pcm excl. 736 8242 (eves).
SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for profs.—175 Piccadilly. 493 1265
FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.
BELGRAVIA. Large man's flat, twin bedded room, sharers welcome. £50 p.w. Call 235 9115 (after 6 p.m.)
W.1.—Large luxury flat. £30 p.w. incl. Tel 486 5626.
HOLLAND PARK for couple, large room, lovely flat. £108 pcm (each) 01-602 0153 eves.
FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
HIGHGATE VILLAGE Beautiful room in large luxury flat for girl. £130 p.m. Tel. Ray Header 387 5566 day.
CHISWICK/EALING. Prof 4 girl. 25+, comfortable house, own room. £120 p.c.m incl. Tel 828 5600 extn 2454 day 995 2142 eves.
GIRL 23+ own large room, East Putney, £25 p.w. 874 3795 after 6.30 p.m.
3RD PROF FEMALE, pleasant Clapham Common mixed house. Non smoker. Own room, garden, TV etc. £85 p.m. Tel. 788 1447
S. KEN. 4th girl, share room, luxury flat £40 p.c.m. inc. c.h., hw. Tel. 584 8210 after 6
LARGE FURNISHED ROOM available in tidy south London flat from September. 25 mins Oxford Circus. £25 pw Tel. 01-671 4171
S.W.1 2nd girl 20+ share basement flat £40 p.w 828 6584 after 6.
CLAPHAM. Own room in luxury house £120 p.c.m. 629 3993 (day) 673 5990 (eves).
COUPLE to share mod. s.c. furn. flat. Ealing B'way. £20 p.w each incl TV, tel, garage. 991 0120.
N 14. F mixed luxury flat, c.h. Tube. £23 p.w. 802 1698 5 p.m.
YOUNG PROF MALE seeks o r in mixed flat. Central Hampstead, Kens, Putney. Tel Dale on 373 1026.
W 4. Girl 20s, nice flat o r £86 p.c.m. incl. Chertsey 63241.
CHELSEA. O r luxury balcony flat. £55 p.w. excl. 373 5557 (eves).
RICHMOND, 2nd person 25+ share comfortable well equipped flat. £120 p.c.m. own room. phone 892 1[illegible]
N.W.2. 2 own rooms in shared flat, £25 and £18 p.w. excl 930 8344 ext 134 (day).
OWN ROOM, delightful N London garden flat. Excellent City. £22 p.w 809 0159 (eves).
S.W.12. 3rd prof person 25-30. own room, £25 p.w. inc. Spacious c.h flat. 673 7896 after 7.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, opposite Harrods. Retired business executive requires person to share entire luxury penthouse flat. Own bedroom, daily cleaner, col 26in TV. Ansaphone, c.h. Double glazed. £60 p.w. No extras. Phone 589 5963.
BETWEEN COMMONS SW11.—Yards from open space, well maintained Victorian house, lots of scope. Hall, cellar, 2 recept. (could join), big living/kit, 3 beds, bath, gdn. Freehold. £41,000. Woodcocks 01-223 2926
CLAPHAM/WANDSWORTH COMMONS.—Attractive road. Victorian house with new roof, gas c.h. and scope to fit/decorate. Wide hall, through recept, big living kit, 3 beds, bath, south gdn. Freehold £47,950. Woodcocks 01-223 2926.
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Bolingbroke Grove, overlooking the pond. Victorian corner house to restore hall, double recept, living room, scullery, 2 basement rooms, 4 beds, bathroom, small gdn. Freehold £43,000. Woodcocks 223 2926.
W.12.—Own room. Comfortable flat adjacent to transport £100 p.c.m. —740 6686 after 7 p.m.
W.1. 2nd girl 20+ share room in mews flat. £75 p.c.m. excl. 486 5228 after 7.

RENTALS

Hampton & Sons
Available for rental, 2 exceptional Penthouses, furnished, fitted and equipped to a high standard of excellence.
PENTHOUSE, 55 PARK LANE, W1
In the heart of Mayfair in an established block, a new property comprising 3 beds., Dressing room, 3 baths, large marbled reception room, balcony, grand piano, individual kitchen, balconies and roof terrace affording spectacular London views. £1,000 per week. Including CH & CHW, 24 hr porterage and individual security system. Maid service and garaging available.
PENTHOUSE, SPANIARDS ROAD, HAMPSTEAD
Overlooking Hampstead Heath, yet only 4 miles from Oxford Street, in an exclusive modern block with only 7 apartments. Comprising triple reception area, cinema, master bedroom suite with bathroom, sauna and massage room, 5 other bedrooms each with bathroom, fully fitted kitchen, terraces and staff quarters. 24 hr porterage, garaging for 4 cars £1,500 per week.
55 PARK LANE, W1
Quality apartments are available in this established block situated opposite Hyde Park. Accommodation varies from one to five bedrooms, 1/2/3 baths, 1/2 receptions and kitchen. Facilities include 24 hr porterage, private and house telephones. Rentals include CH & CHW from £110 per week.
Fully serviced HOLIDAY LETS are available from £49 per day + VAT. Min 21 nts.
Our furnished letting department offers comprehensive register of flats and houses in Central London.
HAMPTON & SONS 6 Arlington Street, SW1
Tel. 493 8222 Telex 25341

Around Town Flats
120 Holland Pak Ave., W.11
Offer a wide selection of excellent furnished properties in good locations from £70 to £500 weekly.
Call us on 229 9966

HYDE PARK (overlooking) luxury modern flat, 2 beds £140 p.w. 049481-5600.

BEACONSFIELD.—Large modern unfurnished house, 4 beds, 2 baths. £685 p.c.m. 049481-5600.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £550 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. Also long term. Booking/brochures, 'phone 937 9886.

AVAILABLE NOW — Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £85 p.w.—Cutlass & Co, 01-589 6247.
FAMILY HOUSE of character to let situated in open countryside—Essex. 3 bedrooms, approx. 30 miles from London. 3 miles from Central Line Station. Available for person of 1st class references. £70 p.w. negotiable. North Weald 2237.
MARBLE ARCH in prestige block, charming dble bed, recep, k & b, CH, chw, lifts, porters. £100 pw. —Tel: 794 8989.
CENTRAL FLATS & HOUSES from Rufus Raven & Co. 01-624 9896
ABBOTSBURY CLOSE, W.14.—Lovely house in private residential setting, comprising 1 double and 1 single bedroom. Newly decorated with room for extra furniture if required, would suit couple ideally. Available now for long let, Co let pref. at £200 neg p.w. Call Marsh & Parson on 937 6091.
IDEAL for visitors South Kensington —new, fully serviced flat for two, lift, tel., c.h. colour TV, etc. Short/medium let. 584 2414 or 786 4281.
MULTINATIONAL COMPANY requires good quality flats and houses in Central London. Cheval Estates, 402 6516.
OVERLOOKING YACHT MARINA. Luxury 2 bedroom flat on Thames, opposite Kew Gardens. Fully furnished and equipped to high standard, c.h., balcony, garage. £95-£120 p.w. depending on lease terms. Easy reach Piccadilly Line and main line to Waterloo. Tel. 01-568 2191 (after 6 p.m.)
BLOOMSBURY HOUSE newly furn and dec. 4 beds, 2 recept, kit, 2 bath, c.h., patio. £150 p.w. Hunters 837 7365.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8. Superb bright and clean 2 bed flat in prestigious mod block, lift and porter, fully fitted kit, w/m, t/d/ reception, bath, sep w c. Res. parking. £165 p.w. Pemberton & Clark. 586 8006.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD borders. 3 bed, 1st floor modernised apart in block suitable for family. Delightful aspect, recept, bath, sep w c. f f kit, d/w, w/m. £165 p.w. Pemberton & Clark. 586 8006.
SHEEN GATE RICHMOND PARK. Lovely detached house in good decorative order with 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, cloak, garage, gas C.H. to be let with carpets, curtains, kitchen/laundry appliances, otherwise unfurnished. Available 1st Sept for 3 years, £315 p.w., to include rates and gardener. J W Ltd. 449 2482.
KENS GARDEN SQ. 2 dble, 1 single bed, large lounge fully equipped k & b. Gas c.h., attractive decor, use of gardens. Avail mid Aug. £150 p.w. Mr Beibly, 340 4137.
REGENTS PARK.—Luxury furnished maisonette. Double recept. 2 beds, bath, sep shower, kit. c.h. Own garage. 24hr porterage. For terms apply W. F. C. Ltd. 01-460 1611.
RICHMOND HILL. New exclusive 2 bed flat Lux furn. Avail now £100 p.w. Fieldings 01-940 2532.
CHILTERN ST. W.1. Brand new 3rd flr flat, lift/porter, 2 beds, 3 bath, 2 recept and kit. Long let. Plaza Estates 262 3087.
CHELSEA. Maisonette, 3 beds, reception, kitchen and bathroom. colour t.v., c.h. and elec. £130 p.w. incl. Ring 351 2939.
CHELSEA VILLAGE Luxury balcony flat. Shag carpeted, recept, double bedroom, lifts, porters. 622 5825
UNFURNISHED flats wanted f & f purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Harrods ESTATE OFFICES

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7
AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE CORNER MEWS HOUSE with garden views and access. Ideal family accommodation with possibility of adding further floor. Dining hall, 20ft reception room, study, 3/4 bedrooms, 2 baths, cloaks, kitchen. C.h. Roof terrace. Garage. FREEHOLD. REDUCED PRICE £145,000 to include carpets and curtains.

MONTROSE COURT, PRINCES GATE, S.W.7
BRIGHT MODERN FLAT WITH SPACIOUS RECEPTION AREA. On 1st floor of this sought after block close to Hyde Park. Porterage, lift, entryphone and garage space. Double reception 27ft x 17ft 3in with dining area. Well fitted kitchen. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, box-room. Ready for immediate occupation. Gas c.h. Lease 91 years. £130,000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
1ST FLOOR BALCONY FLAT, CLOSE TO HARRODS. In converted house, light with high ceilings and westerly aspect. L-shaped reception room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, c.h. Lift. Caretaker. Lease 75 years. £70,000 inc fitted carpets, etc.

BARONS COURT, W.14
WELL DESIGNED MODERN MEWS HOUSE, constructed about 8 years ago in the Georgian style, as part of an attractive residential development. Well fitted interior with open-plan reception room, kitchen with Wrighton units, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, cloaks, integral garage. Lease 93 years. OFFERS INVITED IN REGION OF £70,000 with FREEHOLD being available for £1,000

QUEEN ANNE STREET, W.1
IDEALLY SITUATED FLAT FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Situated on top (4th) floor of modern West End block with landscaped communal garden. Large reception room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. Newly decorated. N.S. heaters. Lift. Resident Porter. Car Park. Lease 68 years. £65,000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW1X 7XL. Tel 01-589 1490

Sturgis

9, LOGAN PLACE, KENSINGTON, W.8.
Individually Designed Houses
4 only remaining in a small select development
2 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms,
2 Shower Rooms, Kitchen
Garage and Walled Garden
FREEHOLD £175,000
Show House Open Today & Sunday
2.00-6.00 p.m.—thereafter
13 Addison Avenue, W.11. Tel. 01-602 2352

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

FOR SALE ALL ONE OWNER ON AEGEAN ISLAND
Fisher 25 excellent condition and Ex British Royal Navy Launch 34 with 2 RN Perkins 65h.p. engines, also small house with two plots of land by the sea, in beautiful beach surroundings. For further details phone owner at 01-289 0590 on Sundays only between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

RENTALS

Mayfair W1
Selection of beautifully furnished and fully equipped suites of bedroom, sitting room, kitchenette and bathroom, situate between Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares available now, for lettings of one month or longer. Ideal permanent reserve accommodation for company's visitors or travellers.
For details and to view telephone owners.
St Anselm Development Company Ltd 01-935 1631

NATHAN WILSON & Co
THE LETTING PEOPLE
64 ROSSLYN HILL HAMPSTEAD
01-794 1161

MAYFAIR, Knightsbridge, Chelsea. Luxury 1/2/3/4 bed. flats available immediately long short let. Berkeley Estates, 286 7266.

FLATS DE VILLE have a selection of exclusive properties available for summer. Phone us now on 938 1721.

LONDON RENTALS specialize in Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington. £70-£700 p.w. 581 3766/7.

KENSINGTON.—Close High Street and Underground, but quiet, in purpose built block with private parking, 2nd floor spacious furnished flat, 40ft double reception, 2 double beds, 1 single, study/bed, 2 bath (one en suite), fully fitted kitchen/breakfast room with washing machine and drier. Gas central heating. About £250 p.w. negotiable depending on term (at least one year available). 01-937 2861/602 5155.
MARBLE ARCH/HYDE PARK W2. Owners well furnished modern maisonette available 3-6 months. 2 bed, 1 recept, kitchen, bath, balcony, garage space. £145 p.w. No agents.—01-629 6936. (Mr Walker).
SLOANE SQ. Elegant flats, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., C.H. Tel. Long let. £100/£145. 730 8952.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Tiny furnished house on quiet terrace. Dining, kitchen, living, bedroom, sun terrace. Suit single or couple. £125 p.w. Tel. office hours 607 8700/3750.
MAYFAIR/S.W.1. Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/house. £250 p.w. neg. 402 0170.
RUCK & RUCK. 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.
DE BEAUVOIR TOWN.—N.1. 10 mins city. Flatlet in newly converted period house. Bed sitting room, kitchen diner, bathroom. CH incl. suitable business lady/gentleman or couple. £190 p.c.m. 802 7853 after 6 pm.
SUNNY S.W.7. — Well furnished flat, recept, new fitted kit, gas ch, double bedroom, shower and WC en suite. Ample storage. Laundry facilities. Substantial Co. Let 6-24 months £85pw excl. View 01-373 8506.
SPACIOUS fully furnished 3 bedroom flat off Putney Hill. Large sitting room, good kitchen, separate dining room, gas C.H., £60 p.w. 01-788 7660.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD. 4th floor luxury p/b flat. 3 dble beds. 1 sgle. 2 bath. 1 large recept with balcony. Fitted kit. Porterage lift. c.h Avail UNFURNISHED or furnished. £250 p.w. neg. Home From Home. 01-947 7211.
S.W.11 Superb dec & furn. terraced house. 3 beds, 2 recept, k & b, cloakroom, garden. Easy access City and Victoria. £130 p.w. neg. Home From Home. 01-947 7211
S.W 4. Modern flat excel dec and furn. 1 dble bed, 1 sglo. Open plan lounge, 1 diner, modern bath, fully fitted kit with all machines, patio, c.h., car parking. Easy access Waterloo. Highly recommended £80 p.w. Home From Home 01-947 7211.
DULWICH S.E.26. Super family house on College Estate. Lounge/dining room fitted kit with all machines, 2 dble beds, 2 sgle, 2 baths, garage, garden, c h. £110 p.w Home From Home, 01-947 7211
SW1.—S c 1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & S, well furnished, C.H., £76 p.w. 834 1036.
PARSON'S GREEN, S.W 6. Furnished garden flat, 3 bedrooms suit 3 persons sharing. £60 p.w. 243 9231.
CANONBURY N.1. Newly refurbished 4 bedroom semi-detached house with garage. Fully furnished, £150 p.w. Copping Joyce 354 2866.
SLOANE SQ. Attractive newly decorated 1st floor flat, 2 rooms k & b, c.h., c.h.w. and lift. £98 p.w. F & J 584 6501 or 74 49693.
S.W.12. S/c 1 bed flat. £35 L.H. 734 0318/937 6261.
UNFURNISHED FLATS available most areas. Low rents F & F from £5 950. 580 1586 Boyds.

CONDOMINIUMS IN PARADISE!
Sample Copy FREE
Big new guide to the best of Florida. New construction rentals: vacation time-sharing.
P.O. Box 40507—L St. Petersburg, FL 33743, U.S.A.

SUPERIOR RESIDENCE WITH MEDICAL AND DENTAL RIGHTS
In 3 acre garden situated 40 mins. from Salisbury in flourishing ZIMBABWE. £60,000 (small mortgage available). Details from E. D. Pocknell, 119 Victoria Road, Aldershot, Hants. (0252) 22202

RENTALS

LITTLE VENICE ESTATES
We specialise in short lease flats & houses. We have many approved cash buyers waiting. We also offer a personal furnished rental service with full maintenance for absentee landlords.
PHONE LITTLE VENICE ESTATES 01-328 3444

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE BY THAMES IN MAIDENHEAD
4 mins M4, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, double living room, kitchen/breakfast room, 3 garages. Tastefully furnished throughout. Landscaped garden, swimming pool, 2 boats. Avail. August for 9-10 months at £350 p.w. incl.
Tel: Maidenhead (0628) 20134

CHELSEA, Service flats, £80-£300 pw. Min 22 days. Andrews Letting & Management 439 0581.

HOLLAND PARK, attractive square, 1 room, k & b, self contained flat for 1 in lovely house. £50 p.w. 602 4463 after 7 p.m.
LUXURY PARK LANE FLAT for letting. Apply for details to 636 4055 (reference RWB).
FULHAM.—S/c ground floor flat immed avlbe. 2 bedrooms, Living room, kitchen, bathroom, immaculate condition, garden. Furnished to high standard £70 p.w. Write Marston, 1 Stephendale Road, SW6 or phone 736 7153 Ext 33.
ISLINGTON.—3 bed, fully furnished house, Suit 3 sharing. £100 p.w. Copping Joyce 354 2866.
QUEENSGATE, SW7.— Luxury fully furnished 2 bedroomed apartment in prestige block. £150 p.w. Copping Joyce 354 2866.
CHELSEA, SW10.—Attractive patio flat immaculately decorated & equipped. 3 bedrooms, 1 recept, K & B, C.H., wash machine etc. Co or Hol let. £90 p.w. 603 8002.
PRIMROSE HILL.— Modern town house, 3 beds, 2 bath, very large reception, study, full equipped kitchen, gas C.H., garden, garage. Unfurnished £200 p.w. Luxury Lets 01-328 9846.
KENSINGTON W8.—Exceptionally attractive furnished garden flat. 3 rooms, dining hall, modern kitchen, C.H., C.H.W., 9/12 months. £75 p.w. Box 0286 G, The Times.
MARBLE ARCH.—S/c maisonette. 2 rooms, K & B. Min 3 months. £90 p.w. Tel. 262 4906.
SW1.—Pied-a-terre, furnished, 1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & B. £50 p.w. 730 2856 (after 5 pm)
CROUCH & LEES always require furnished/unfurnished property for multinational companies/visitors. Please call 493 9941
HERTFORDSHIRE. — Comfortable family home, 5 beds, 3 baths to let in Berkhamsted on initial one year lease. Owners moving to USA. Excellent schools, gardener available. Beautiful countryside yet train only 30 minutes to London Euston. £600 per month. Phone Berkhamsted 6036.
ALBERT HALL MANSIONS SW7.— Excel dec & furn flat. 2 dble beds, 1 sgle, 2 bath, 1 large recept. American Fit, porterage, lift, C.H.. £275 p.w. neg. Home From Home 01-947 7211.
HIGHGATE BORDERS.—Attractive spacious 2 bed p/b flat with balcony, all conveniences. 1 year. £90 p.w. 341 5019 eves.
ST JOHN'S WOOD. Luxury furnished flat, 3 beds., 1 recept, bath, cloak, parking. Prestige block. £175 p.w. 993 3[illegible]
PIMLICO, S.W.1. Newly decorated flat, double bed, lounge/dining room, kitchen, bath and balcony, complete with linen, c.h., t.v., stereo, tel and china. Min. let 4 weeks. £77 p.w. Tel. Day 580 6321 ext 34. Evng 01-[illegible]
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, nr Harrods luxury newly dec 2 dbl bed flat, recep/dining, kitchen, b. room 3 baths. Long let £225 p.w. 01-584 8871
LONDON'S LETTING AGENT Globe Apartments 935 2089
N.8. Large sunny well furnished 3 bedroom flat to let. 20 mins West End and City. £85 p.w. Halland 661.
CHELSEA. Best part quiet, interior decorated flat in small block. 1 recep, 1 bed, k & b c h. £110 p.w. Long let 01-434 3431 or 01-352 0618 (eves).

(continued on page 30)

هكذا من الأصل

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Builders must cope with nagging land shortage



Bernard Thorpe & Partners have sold a house reputedly built for Cardinal Wolsey as a shooting lodge. The Grade 1 timber-framed manor house is at Yalding in Kent and is believed to have been sold for close to £200,000.

A recent survey conducted by the House-Builders Federation in conjunction with the Gloucestershire local authorities underlines one of the major problems facing Britain's home builders — land.

Talking to builders around the country reveals one major issue that crops up time and time again — the dire shortage of well-located serviced land available for development.

The H-BF survey concluded that in Gloucestershire the local and county council's forecast of the number of new homes to be built over the coming six years was almost 30 per cent higher than a detailed examination of the county structure plan proved feasible.

The survey team looked at 358 sites in the county which either had planning consent or were allocated for residential use in the development plan. Potentially these sites could be developed to produce 19,000 houses, but after discussions with local authorities and house-building organizations it was agreed that not more than 10,000 homes could be constructed on these sites over the coming six years.

Gloucestershire is not alone in its overestimate of how much residential development can be undertaken on land earmarked for such schemes. The Bristol area has been cited as another example of the structure plan being somewhat over-ambitious on potential housing schemes.

Part of the problem is that structure plans take a long time to see the light of day, and often when they are finally published they are out of date or long overdue.

One of the principal complaints from house builders is that they feel local authorities are reluctant to release land on to the commercial market. What land does come on to the market is fiercely fought for, and consequently prices are beginning to rocket.

An example of these spiralling prices is seen from a sale of about 10 acres of land around Woking. The plot commanded a final price tag of just over £2m, which means that on average each house will cost £2,000 before a brick is laid and before the accountants have worked out the cost of the finance.

Mr David Toucher, the head of Heron Homesteads, says: "The problems facing all house builders in this country today is the availability of land. Some of the best land is in the hands of local authorities, but they appear reluctant to release that land.

"And some of the land which they do release on to the market is almost undevelopable because of the high cost of installing the basic infrastructure."

This point is taken up by the H-BF survey, which comments: "Both the local authorities and the builders are deeply concerned that the lack of infrastructure is increasingly becoming a constraint on the availability of land, and this situation has not been helped by successive cuts in public expenditure. This is an aspect of grave concern."

Mr Roger Humber, director of the H-BF, remarked: "In view of the lead times needed to bring land forward for development and in order to comply with the Department of the Environment requirement for a five-year supply of land, there is an urgent need for the release of more housing land in the county, the need being immediately pressing in certain areas". Although Mr Humber's comments are directly attributable to the survey in Gloucestershire, they do apply to other parts of country too.

Builders like Mr Toucher believe that the ability of the private sector to produce low-cost starter homes could be a thing of the past. As the availability of land becomes more acute and the cost rises, then the price of new homes will rise too.

More bank mortgages

□ Over the past few weeks this column has highlighted the increasing role banks are playing in the mortgage market. Last week National Westminster and Midland offered more attractive schemes to lure potential home-buyers away from building societies.

The extent of banks' success in this field is underlined by a report from Lloyds which suggests that by the end of this year the four main clearing banks together with the Trustee Savings Banks will have captured around 16 per cent of the new mortgage market, compared with the current 14 per cent.

At the same time the bank forecasts that total new lending for house purchase in 1981 will rise by 11 per cent to £7,500m, compared with £6,900m last year. If this forecast is accurate it will take the outstanding loans for house purchases to £60,000m by the end of this year.

Privately building societies have regarded the intrusion into their domain as temporary, as the demand for corporate borrowings has eased. But Lloyds comments: "The banks clearly intend their re-entry into the home-loans market to be permanent and not just a way of disposing of a temporary surplus of funds."

This is underlined by the bank's move to be far more competitive by offering interest rates which on more expensive properties are cheaper than building societies, and by being prepared to make larger advances.

House prices even out

□ House prices are beginning to stabilize and sales are taking longer to complete; these are the two main conclusions of the latest Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors report on the property market over the past three months.

A 400-year-old house with its own vineyard in Sussex is on sale through Bernard Thorpe & Partners and Braxtons. The four bedroom half-timbered house is in Battle Road, Hailsham, and stands in 1¼ acres. Asking price is £89,500.

An Elizabethan manor house in 12½ acres is on sale through Hampton & Sons and Rowland Gorringe & Co. Only four miles from Haywards Heath, the property has six bedrooms, and a price of £200,000 is being sought.

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

The LORD is longsuffering, and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression. Numbers 14 : 18

BIRTHS

GOLDEN WEDDING

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

WE'RE WORLD LEADERS IN CANCER RESEARCH

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

Cancer Research Campaign

THE LARGEST SUPPORTER OF CANCER RESEARCH

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE RED CROSS IS CARE IN ACTION

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, DEPT. 781, 9 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, LONDON SW1X 7EJ.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

PINSTRIPE CLUB

WINE AND DINE

YACHTS AND BOATS

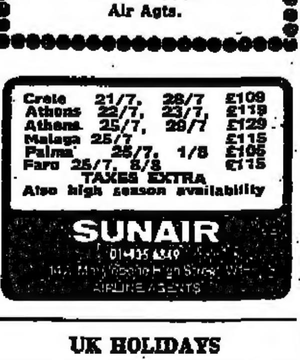
SEASONAL SALES

UK HOLIDAYS

SHORT LETS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

ANNOUNCEMENTS



Anyone surviving heart disease knows the value of research. It saves thousands of lives every year. To save even more, we need your help now.

British Heart Foundation

57 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 28

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FALCON CITY BREAKS

FALCON CITY BREAKS

HIGH SEASON FLIGHT BARGAINS

FLY * FLY * FLY * FLY GREECE & ISLANDS FROM ONLY £99

A FARE BARGAIN

CORFU FROM £189

SOUTH OF FRANCE

BRAYDAYN LTD 01-930 8282

BARGAIN FLIGHTS

SUNAIR

UK HOLIDAYS

Moorhead Hotel

THE ALL WEATHER HOTEL

FOR SALE ALL ONE OWNER ON AEGEAN ISLAND

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

JULY/AUGUST GREEK VILLAS

CORFU VILLAS

SEASCAPE FLOTILLA SPECIAL OFFERS AUGUST 10 ONLY £295 p.p.

REHO TRAVEL

£ £ £ SAVERS

AUSTRALIA TRAVEL CENTRE

DISCOUNT FARES TO

BIG SAVES WITH SAM £ £

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

CORVETTE WAS CAUGHT!

CORVETTE STINGRAY

This well displayed advertisement appeared recently in The Times, producing over 15 replies in one day enabling the car to be sold the following day. If this is the sort of response you need

RING 01-837 3311

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

PILGRIM-AIR LTD.

SUMMER FLIGHT BARGAINS

POLEX TRAVEL

LOW COST FLIGHTS

GREEK ISLANDS

ATHENS FLIGHTS £84 RETURN

SUNJET

SOS

VALEXANDER SPECIAL OFFERS

NICE—NICE—NICE

01-589 3400

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

EUROFARE CUTS THE COST OF FLYING

EUROFARE

London : 01-734 2041
Manchester : 061-832 7900
Glasgow : 041-552 5382

FOR SALE

RESISTA

RESISTA CARPETS LTD

MARKSON'S HANDEL PIANO PROBLEMS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WANTED

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Phillips

YACHTS AND BOATS

FOR SALE ALL ONE OWNER ON AEGEAN ISLAND

Fisher 25, excellent condition and ex-British Royal Navy launch 34 with 2 RN Perkins 65hp engines, also small house with two rooms plus kitchen and bathroom with h & c water and two plots of land by the sea in beautiful beach surroundings.

For further details phone owner at 01-289 0590 on Sundays only between 10 am and 4 pm.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SUN AND SNOW — A SPECIAL FEATURE

On 18 September The Times will be focusing upon Winter Holidays for 1981/82. Not only will this be a guide for our readers to help them choose their Winter Sports, Winter Sunshine or Christmas holidays—it will also give you the opportunity to reach interested and affluent audience. Naturally, in addition to interesting, relevant editorial, we will be backing the feature with in-paper promotion to ensure the highest possible readership.

Display advertising only at £20 per single column centimetre, minimum size 3 x 1.

For further information and to book your advertisement ring The Times Personal Columns on 01-278 9351.

LATE LATE GREEK ISLAND BARGAINS

We have good availability in Villas—Tavernas—Hotels in:

July—August—September to:

CRETE, CORFU and SPETSES

SPETSE : from £199 (25 July)—2 wks
CRETE & CORFU : from £209 (26 July)—2 wks
August costs a lot less
September costs a lot less

Tel : 01-828 1887 (24hrs)

AIRLINK

9 Wilton Road, London SW1, ATOL 1188B

WANTED

AUSTRALIAN PAINTINGS WANTED

Please write to Tom Roberts, Guest, Royal Eagle Hotel, 26 Craven Road, London W2.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

SERVICES

RENTALS

ALDINE HONEY & CO.

WANTED

BENTLEY'S

IMMEDIATE CASH OFFER FOR ALL JEWELLERY

Spink

Buy War Medals

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

CHESTERTONS 01-589 5211

WIMBLEDON

HARLEY ST, REGENTS PARK

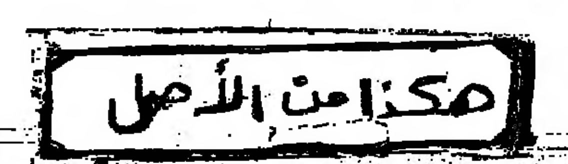
01-637 8432

GEORGE KNIGHT

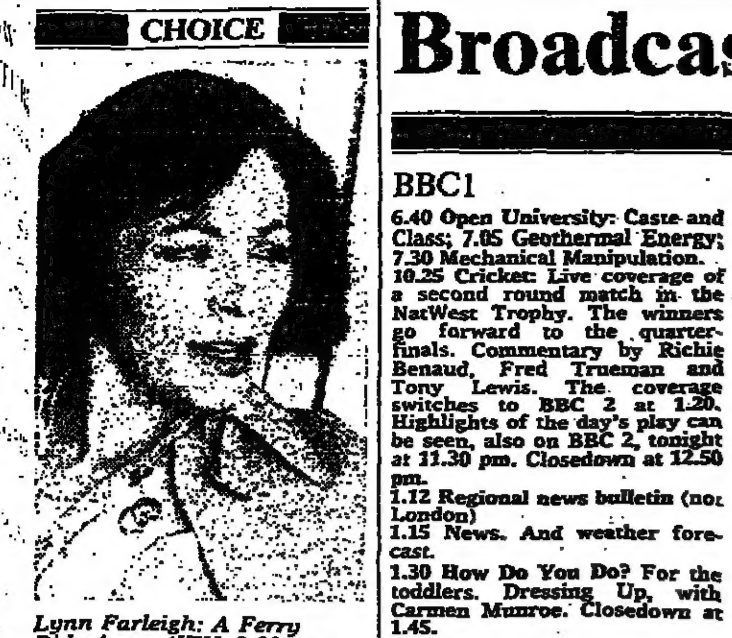
9 Heath Street, N.W.3 01-794 1125

FLAT TO RENT

(continued on page 28)



CHOICE



Lynn Farleigh: A Ferry Ride Away (ITV, 9.00 pm)

● **THE 20TH CENTURY REMEMBERED** (BBC 2, 10.10 pm) began *auspiciously* last night with Lord Brockway in sparkling reminiscing form. It continues tonight, with Lord Boothby in equally fine fettle. *Both these venerable politicians seem to have total recall of names, sounds, dates.* Lord Boothby, the younger of the two, looks the frailer. But once that nutmeg-grater voice begins to acqure its old familiar associated boom, the power surge is practically visible. He has *little good* to say about Baldwin ("a negative figure, his instinct was not to do anything"), nothing good to say about *Montague Norman* ("he did almost as much as Fritz Thyssen to bring Hitler to power.") He enthuses about Churchill ("let me do pretty *well anything I liked*") *and has* a good tale to tell about Lawrence of Arabia. And about the Fuhrer. Ushered into the leader's presence, he watched him spring to his feet, salute, and cry "Hitler!". Boothby clicked his heels, put out his arm and shouted "Boothby!" He says in tonight's interview: "I thought it was the only polite thing to do". At 81, he is still a notable wag.

● *I have caught up with* **BIG JIM AND THE FIGARO CLUB** (BBC 2, 8.30) in its third week and shall have to see more before I can pass final judgment on this comedy series about some building workers and their arch enemy, the clerk of works. It is far less sharply written than I had been led to expect. The climax with the sinking boat is really very silly. Also, the songs evoke the *Thirties more than the Forties*, the decade in which the stories are set. But for the actors, and Bob Hoskins's narration, nothing but praise.

● Two interesting-sounding true love stories on Radio 4 today: A **LUCKY WOMAN** (4.00) about Bertrand Russell and Alys Pearsall Smith; and A **ROYAL MARRIAGE** (7.45) an account of the 1863 marriage of Edward, Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; ★BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC1

6.40 Open University: Caste and Class; 7.05 Geothermal Energy; 7.30 Mechanical Manipulation.
10.25 Cricket: Live coverage of a second round match in the NatWest Trophy. The winners go forward to the quarter-finals. Commentary by Richie Benaud, Fred Trueman and Tony Lewis. The coverage switches to BBC 2 at 1.20. Highlights of the day's play can be seen, also on BBC 2, tonight at 11.30 pm. Closedown at 12.50 pm.
1.12 Regional news bulletin (not London)
1.15 News. And weather forecast.
1.30 How Do You Do? For the toddlers. Dressing Up, with Carmen Munroe. Closedown at 1.45.
4.18 Regional news bulletin (not London)
4.20 Play School: Anna Standon's story The Hippo Had Hiccups. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00 am.
4.25 Lassie: story of the wonder dog. Scarecrow (r).
5.10 Think of a Number: Fun with figures. With Johnny Ball (r).
5.40 News; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide: includes a film on the Gloucestershire town of Tetbury, future home of the Prince of Wales and his bride.
7.00 The Royal Tournament: Highlights from the big military show at Earls Court. Includes a jungle battle staged by the 7th Duke of Edinburgh's own Gurkha Rifles. The grand finale is an action replay of the Battle of Trafalgar. Commentary by Raymond Baxter.
7.50 The Olympian Way: Comedy series set in a health-and-beauty club. The advance publicity man for a circus thinks the club could be an ideal place for his performers. With Alan Lake, Lois Dane and Hugh Fraser.
8.20 Three of a Kind: Comedy and music show. Last in the series. Lenny Henry appears as Superman and Disco Dave. Guest star Hank Marvin plays a guitar duet with David Copperfield, and there's a vaudeville version of Twelfth Street Rag.
9.00 The Royal International Horse Show: Live coverage of the third night's happenings. Princess Anne is at Wembley Arena to watch the Queen Elizabeth II Cup and the King George V Cup. Competitors include Caroline Bradley and Malcolm Pyrah.
10.45 Cosmos: Another film in Carl Sagan's series about adventures in space and time. Tonight, voyages from the past (the 15th century explorers crossing the Atlantic) to the present (Voyager spacecraft exploring the Jupiter planetary system).
11.35 News headlines. Closedown at 11.40 approximately.

Regions

BBC VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 7.0-7.25 Heddiw 7.25-7.50 O Dro I Dro. 11.35-12.27 am The Royal Tournament. 12.27 News. Close. Scotland: 9.20-9.25 am The wombles. 9.25-9.40 Jackanory. 9.40-10.05 Take Hart. 1.10-1.15 pm Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.35 News. Close. Northern Ireland: 4.18-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.35 News. Close. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional News Magazines. 11.40 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Materials and their Environment — corrosion; 7.05 Christian Community in County Clare; 7.30 Viscosity of a *Liquid*.
10.20 Gharbar: The magazine for Asian women viewers. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 4.20 (The Hippo had Hiccups). Closedown at 11.25.
1.20 Cricket: The NatWest Bank Trophy. Further live coverage *of one of today's second-round* matches. More at 5.15
4.50 Open University: Conflict in the Family.
5.15 Cricket: **The NatWest Bank Trophy.** The live coverage continues.
5.40 Open University: Living Language; **6.05** War and the *Media; 6.50 Harris Tweed.*
6.55 Six Fifty-five Special: Alan J Lerner, who wrote the lyrics for My Fair Lady, the musical which *is now running* in the West End again, talks to Donny Macleod about his life in music. Liz Robertson, the original Eliza in the present London production, and David Kernan, sing songs from the show. **7.35 News:** with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.50 City: **Roses Grow in Byker Now.** Film about three elderly women living in this district of Newcastle upon Tyne. In a *previous film*, seen two years ago, they were resettled in the community into which they had been born. Tonight, we see them in their modern environment — not as friendly as the old one, but at least it's warm in winter.
8.30 Big Jim and the Figaro Club: *Another film* in this comedy series about a gang of building workers and their enemy, the clerk of works. (see Choice.)
9.00 Rhoda: Comedy series, set in New York. Can Rhoda's dining companion unmask himself (literally) in time for *their important date?*
9.25 Top Crown: Third match in the BBC 2 Invitation Pairs Tournament. The holders of the Top Crown Trophy — Mike Leach of Lancashire and Noel Burrows of Greater Manchester — take in two players from Yorkshire, Gene Bardon and Roy Nichilson. From the Waterloo Hotel, Blackpool. Commentary by Harry Rigby.
10.10 The 20th Century Remembered: First film in a three-part interview with Lord Boothby. Part two next Wednesday night. (see Choice.)
10.40 Young Musicians 1980: *Brahms's Sonatensatz is played* by Rosemary Davidson (violin) and Catherine Roe (piano).
10.45 Newsnight: News bulletins and analysis of the day's most important news stories. The newsreader is Linda Alexander.
11.30 Cricket: Highlights from a match in the second round of *the NatWest Bank Trophy,* played earlier today. Introduced by Peter West. Ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

9.30 Fight for Your Life: Film about Esther McKeown, in her 80s, and the boxing booth she takes all over the West Country.
9.55 The Ballad of the Irish Horse: Multi-faceted film about man's other best friend.
10.40 ***Film:*** **All for Mary (1955)** Jolly British-made comedy, set in a Swiss hotel, about two men — Nigel Patrick and David Tomlinson — in love with the hotel owners daughter (Jill Day). Director: Wendy Toye.
11.50 Beany and Cecil: cartoon. The Humbug; **12.00 Cloppa Castle.** Medieval puppet story; **12.10 Rainbow:** Today's theme *is laziness.*
12.30 The Music of Man: The operas and oratorios of Jean-Baptiste Lully, Purcell, and Handel. The presenter is Yehudi Menuhin.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 The Electric Theatre Show: Scenes from western movies. They include Cattle Annie and Little Britches, and Bronco Billy.
2.00 ***Live from Two:*** Interviews with Shirley Williams and the novelist Jackie Collins.
2.45 Big Shamus, Little Shamus: Series about a hotel sleuth and his son; **3.45 Now You See It:** Quiz; with a board game structure. With Johnny Beattie.
4.15 Watch It! Bugs Bunny cartoon; **4.20 How:** *Fascinating facts for the younger viewer.*
4.45 Quest of Eagles: Thriller serial. Stefan (Michael Yeaman) receives a vital clue about the Priest (Vladek Sheybal) which could lead him to the treasure(r); **5.15 Here's Boomer:** Comedy about a shaggy dog.
5.45 News.; 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Items on safety on roads; *what to do with children* during the holidays; a money guide for parents with children in care.
6.35 Crossroads: The identity of the kitchen thief is revealed at last.
7.00 Where There's Life: Medical questions answered by Miriam Stoppard and Rob *Buckman.* There's a *studio* audience.
7.30 Coronation Street: On the eve of their wedding, Deirdre Langton finds a hen party has been arranged for her and Ken Barlow learns that a stag party has been organized for him.
8.00 Morecambe and Wise: A *compilation from some of Eric* and Ernie's Christmas specials. The guests include Glenda Jackson, Sir Harold Wilson, Leonard Rossiter and Eamonn Andrews.
9.00 ***Playhouse:*** **A Ferry Ride Away.** Drama, by Gerald Savory, about a woman (Lynn Farleigh) tied to *her* crippled and cantankerous mother (Joan Hickson). Then a middle-aged doctor, a widower, comes into her life. Filmed on the Isle of Wight. Also starring Michael Lees and Philip Sayer.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames area news.
10.30 Film: Tunes of Glory (1960) Powerful drama about the fatal clash between a tough colonel (Alec Guinness) and the *martinet who succeeds him in* command (John Mills). Also starring Dennis Price, Kay Walsh, Susannah York and Gordon Jackson. Director: Ronald Neame.
12.25 Close: Peregrine Worsthorne reads from Goethe's Elective Affinites.

Roland Curram in the comedy series Big Jim and the Figaro Club (BBC 2, 8.30 pm)

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week: Mavis Nicholson.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: The Ritual *Man by Douglas Railton.*
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 *Afternoon Theatre:*† Laddie Time by Glenn Chandler.
3.50 Through My Window (new series). *Lord Denning, Master of the* Rolls.
4.00 A Lucky Woman: The story of a love affair — with Lynn Farleigh and Edward Petherbridge.
4.45 Story Time: King Solomon's Mines (8).
5.00 P.M.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 The Year in Question.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint (new series).
7.45 A Royal Marriage.† In 1863 of the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) to the Danish princess, Alexandra.
8.30 Itzhak Perlman.† Concert pieces.
8.45 File on 4. 9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Lord of the Rings.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Rain Forest" (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
6.25 am Weather.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
1.55 pm Programmes.
11.00 Study: Ochen's Priyatno (11).
11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.

Tonight's Prom

Radio 3 7.30 pm Lutoslawski — Livre pour orchestre; Schumann — Cello concerto (Ralph Kirshbaum).
8.40 Beethoven — Symphony No 3. *BBC Northern Symphony* Orchestra, under Gunther Herbig.

7.05 Your Midweek Choice† : Verdi, *Mayr, Respighi.*
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued): German, Butterworth, Rubra.
9.00 News.
9.05 This week's composer:† Alan Rawsthorne.
10.00 Organ Recital:† Langlais, Messiaen.
10.35 Brahms in English† (same songs in *German on Friday at 10.00* am).
11.15 Birmingham Symphony Orchestra† : Smetana, Prokofiev, Shostakovich.
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Schumann† Chamber music. With Janet Hilton (clarinet), James Durrant (viola), Lawrence Glover (piano).
1.50 Bantock† BBC Singers "Atalanta in Calydon".
2.30 La Sylphide.†
4.00 Choral Evensong.† For the Feast of St Mary Magdalen, from Southwark Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Archduke Rudolph of Austria† Trio for piano, clarinet and cello.
7.30 Proms 81† (see panel).
8.20 Six Continents.
8.40 Proms 81.
9.45 A Visit, by Olivia Manning.
10.05 One Pair of Ears (new series) broadcasting review by Fritz Spiegl.
10.20 Songs by Strauss and Peder Lange-Muller.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Country Dances† : Beethoven.

VHF—Open University: 5.55-6.55 am Importance of International Agenda, Science and Belief, The Sound System. 11.15-12.35 am Making Sense of Society. The Designer's Knowledge of Polymers. Habsburg censorship 1848. Economics and Education policy.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News, Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† *8.00 Listen to the Band.†* 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.† 10.00 Stop the World. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.05 Brian Matthew.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Dave Lee Travis. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Andy Peebles. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Mailbag. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave *648kHz (463m) at the following times* (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 9.00 World News. 9.09 *Review of the British Press.* 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 America, Europe and the World. 10.15 Keynotes. 10.30 The Movie Moguls. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 *Radio Newsreel.* 12.15pm *Nature* Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 America, Europe and the World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 7.45 Theme and Variations. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Moment Musical. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The *World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice.* 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Other Clubs. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Music! 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz, Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Sport. 10.00 Circus. 10.25-12.00 Film: Steamboat Bill Junior* (Buster Keaton). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News, 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 News. 10.35-12.35 am Film: Taste of Excitement (Eva Renzi).

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Call It Macaroni, 9.55 Film: Blue Lagoon (Jean Simmons). 11.30-12.00 *Out of Town.* 1.20 pm-1.30 News, 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Amazing Years of Cinema. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 10.35 Entertainers. 10.35 Dougalling. 11.05 *New Avengers.* 12.00 Weather followed by Church Wedding.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am *Wildlife in Crisis.* 9.55 Circus. 10.20 Film: Christopher Columbus (Frederic March). 11.55-12.00 Five Magic Minutes. 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Emmerdale Farm. 2.45-3.45 Young Ramsay. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 10.30-12.20 am Film: Puppet on a Chain.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival Special. 10.20 Crown Green Bowling. 10.45 Call It Macaroni. 11.10-12.00 Rockstage: Average White Band. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Young Ramsay. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Hagen. 11.30 Portraits of Power. 12.00-12.05 am Modern Parables of the Sea.

Westward

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Larry the Lamb. 9.40 Sesame Street. 10.40 Hands. 11.05 Village Action. 11.30 Razzmatazz. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36 Twenty Years. 11.05 Police Surgeon. 11.35 Faith For Life. 11.41 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am World We Live In. 10.10 Young Ramsay. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Chopper Squad. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Laverne and Shirley. 10.28 News. 10.35 Manscape. 10.55 Lou Grant. 11.55 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Sion Bill. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.35 *Conductor At Work.* 11.35-12.35 am Lou Grant.

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Music of Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.10-6.35 Ladies First. 10.28 News. 10.36 Twenty Years. 11.05 Police Surgeon. 11.35 Epilogue. Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First Thing. 9.50 England, Home and Beauty. 10.20 Chopper Squad. 11.10-12.00 Young Ramsay. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 10.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Seachd Laithean.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55am Sesame Street. 10.55 Collectors. 11.10-12.00 Charlie's Angels. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Bracken. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 5.15 Tiddlers' Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 World Worth Keeping. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.05am Seachd Laithean.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30am World Fairy Tales. 9.40 East of England. 10.05 Film: Ivanhoe (Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor). 11.50-12.00 Cartoons. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 10.30 Brass in Concert. 11.15-12.15am Mannix.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Cloppa Castle. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Family Matters. 10.30 *Rockstage: Squeeze.* 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 9.30am Untamed *World. 9.55 George Hamilton IV.* 10.20 Thunderbirds. 11.10-12.00 World Leaders: Stalin. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Young Ramsay. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30am European Folk Tales. 9.40 England, their England. 10.10 Thunderbirds. 11.00 New Accelerators. 11.25 Walt Disney Classic. 11.35-12.00 New Fred and Barney Show. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 10.30 Film: Take a Girl Like You (Hayley Mills, Oliver Reed). 12.15am Big Question.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

MILITARY TATTOO

ART GALLERIES

CINEMAS

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to :
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

How to Place a Classified Ad.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel. :

Private Advertisers Only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel. :

Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn. 7180

EXHIBITIONS

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers

Our jobless young—1: Cleveland

Land of no hope—where 7,000 chase seven jobs

By Frances Gibb

It is now a year and four months since Michael, aged 18, had a job. "It's OK when you first leave school," he says. "For a time you love it. But when you've been off for more than a year you'd welcome going back to school just to kill time."

Michael, who lives in Stockton-on-Tees, kills his time at the library, reading newspapers and magazines ("it's somewhere to go") and by visiting the Jobcentre.

Since leaving schools three years ago, he has at least worked on two of the Government's Youth Opportunities Programmes (YOP): six months in a foundry and three months in a brewery. But that qualifies him for only one thing in Cleveland, where unemployment averages 17 per cent, the end of one of the longest queues in the country.

It has long since ceased to be a queue for jobs, at least as far as young people are concerned. With 6,500 teenagers registered unemployed, and seven permanent jobs on the books this month, the only hope of work, albeit temporary, is a YOP placement.

But there are enough places on these for only one in two of the unemployed in Cleveland and therefore youngsters like Michael who have already had a chance are bottom of the list.

Mr Ray Hurst, principal careers officer for Cleveland and also honorary secretary of the Institute of Careers Officers, says: "The biggest problem here is the 300-odd young people coming off these YOP schemes every week to join the unemployed. We cannot put them back into schemes because we must give first priority to this year's school-leavers."

There are still 1,700 school-leavers from 1979 and 1980 awaiting their first permanent jobs, and in April 800 had been registered as unemployed for more than six months, double the figure in April last year.

Michael had come to the careers office with David, aged 17 in August, who left school a year ago and unlike Michael, who had no examinations, had seven CSEs. He wants an apprenticeship, but they all start in September and he will then be too old.

David too has been on YOP schemes, one doing painting and decorating in churches and the other in engineering. He would have liked to continue with the painting and decorating. "A church near us is in a terrible state, but all it needs is a bit of paint.

But there is no chance of his getting a permanent job arising from the YOP scheme. Fewer than one in five of these placements now turn into permanent jobs because companies cannot afford it. "It is desperate, frustrating, gravely worrying", Mr Hurst says. "There is no hope of jobs. Fewer than ever before of this year's school-leavers are getting real jobs."

Both David and Michael illustrate how the system has reached its limits. Cleveland, long used to unemployment, is ahead of most other counties in the league of young jobless and provides a pointer to what will happen elsewhere.

Its statistics are grim. It is estimated that by August the total of young people permanently unemployed, including those of the YOP schemes, will reach 12,000, already a total larger than the school-leaving age group.

The YOP schemes have acted as a stop-gap, absorbing some 5,000 of that total, but the young people are now coming off the schemes again. And there are still some 7,000 others competing for 100 YOP places. A careers officer said: "How do you make a selection from some 40 school-leavers for temporary work as a shop assistant?"

The Government has said that all this year's school-leavers are to be guaranteed a place by Christmas and all 16 and 17-year-olds who have been unemployed for three months by October, are to be found a place by next Easter. But, Mr Hurst points out, the difficulty is finding companies to take them on. Cleveland has saturated the market, with 2,000 companies taking youngsters.

And that does not deal with all the 18-year-olds who the Government is not guaranteeing a place. David J, aged 19, has just left sixth form college after taking A levels in history and geology.

"I'm not very hopeful", he says. "I fancied training in management or something like that. But I'm just the same as everyone else."

He is now looking for anything he can get. But at least he can sign on for social security. School-leavers younger than 19 cannot now sign on until September, which means that those who fail to get a YOP placement (even though that pays only £23.50 a week) get nothing, not even the fare to the careers office.

The county careers officers maintain that the YOP schemes are the finger in the dyke; they may not be the whole answer, but without them unemployment among the young would double.

But cynicism over the schemes is setting in, first because they do not lead to jobs, and secondly because they are so poorly paid.

Michael says: "They are a waste of time, to be honest. At the foundry my take-home pay was £16 after paying fares and meals. I was £1 better off than I would be on supplementary benefit. Would you work an extra 40 hours a week for £1?"

Mr Hurst argues that the YOP allowance, which has not been increased since November, 1979, is dangerously near the supplementary benefit level and must be increased by £5.

For many, however, the schemes are still better than no work at all. Tracey, aged 16, who left school six weeks ago after sitting five CSEs, is on a YOP scheme working in a shop. "It's better than sitting at home."

She has to contribute £10 a week to her married sister (her mother is dead). "That leaves £13 a week for myself. I can buy myself one thing a week; perhaps a skirt, and a packet of cigarettes."

Those who are not lucky can be bitterly disappointed. Miss Mary Davies, head of the careers office at Stockton (no permanent jobs, 1,000 unemployed teenagers not even on a scheme), says: "I have had them crying and saying they will take anything."

Mr Hurst, who has pioneered a scheme, partly funded from the EEC Social Fund, whereby firms who offer a permanent job to a young person are paid £30 a week for 26 weeks, argues there should be such incentives promoted nationally.

There will also need to be more government-sponsored apprenticeships and training and community workshop placements under the YOP scheme, he says. Companies can no longer be expected to provide jobs; local authorities will have to provide training placements.

Until then, real jobs remain a distant dream. A recent newspaper advertisement in Middlesbrough read: "£1,000 offered for an apprenticeship as electrician or welder. 16 years old, honest, reliable." A similar advertisement in London brought several replies; in Cleveland it is unlikely to get one.

Tomorrow Frances Gibb reports from Surrey where the shock of unemployment mingles with disbelief.



Self portrait: Rigger Mr Jim Feakes photographs himself at the top of the 225-foot high flag pole at Kew Gardens, West London, yesterday. He took sample borings of the pole, which is showing signs of rot. It is hoped the wood will respond to treatment and not have to be lopped.

Soviet-block jet pursues hijacked Polish plane

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 21

Pursued by an East European jet fighter, a hijacked Polish airliner with 50 passengers and five crew on board landed at the American military airport in West Berlin today.

The twin-engined, propeller driven AN 24 aircraft of the Polish airline LOT, had been flying from Katowice to Gdansk when it was hijacked by a young Pole, apparently armed with a gun and a hand grenade.

On landing at West Berlin's Tempelhof military airport, the hijacker left the airliner and was held for questioning at the airport.

An American spokesman here said the American military authorities were investigating whether the unidentified Soviet block military aircraft, which pursued the airliner, had violated West Berlin air space.

According to the American spokesman, the hijacker, aged 21, evidently wanted to flee to the West. There was no immediate information available on the man's identity.

The passengers, believed to include several non-Poles, were given a meal at the airport during the refuelling. There were no indications that other passengers wanted to stay in the West.

The aircraft was the fourth Polish airliner to be hijacked to the West in three years and the twelfth East European aircraft to land in West Germany.

Like previous hijackers, the man can expect a few months in jail for air piracy, and then to be allowed to stay in the West. Hijackers from East Europe are not sent back home.

☐ Major Larry Seals, the American military spokesman in West Berlin, said that what appeared to be a hand grenade and a handgun were reported to have been carried off the aircraft by the suspected hijacker. (AP reports from Berlin).

RAILMEN GET PAY ULTIMATUM

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

British Rail last night told its unions that it was not prepared to meet in full a 10.5 per cent pay award recommended by an arbitration tribunal unless the unions were prepared to give firm commitments to improved productivity.

After a four-hour meeting between the three unions and senior BR management the union leaders said they were not prepared to give those commitments, although they have agreed to further talks tomorrow.

British Rail agreed to improve its original 7 per cent offer by 1 per cent in line with a recommendation of the tribunal headed by Lord McCarthy but insisted that a further 3 per cent from next month should be linked with productivity.

Mr Sidney Weighell, leader of the National Union of Railwaymen, said the board ought to accept the union's good faith.

McCarthy profile, page 2

Williams may set her sights on Bermondsey seat

By Philip Webster

Mr David Steel, the Liberal party leader, said yesterday that he was no longer seeking to argue that Mrs Shirley Williams should be the joint Social Democrat and Liberal candidate in the Croydon, North-West by-election.

Obviously anxious to avoid a split in his own party over the candidature Mr Steel has bowed to the wishes of the Croydon constituency Liberal party who want their prospective candidate, Mr Bill Pitt, to stand.

He said, however, that the decision was a risk.

Mrs Williams, the former Labour Cabinet minister and a joint leader of the Social Democrats, is now anxious to return to the Commons after hesitating to fight the Warrington by-election.

She is believed to have high hopes of contesting a by-election at Bermondsey this autumn. Mr Bob Mellish, the sitting Labour member, has told friends that he expects to retire before the end of the year.

Mr Mellish has recently taken up the post of vice-chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation. He has already said he does not intend to stand for Parliament at the next election and that he will resign in the autumn if he finds his new job interferes too much with his duties as an MP.

Bermondsey is one of the safest Labour seats in the country. At the 1979 general election Mr Mellish, with 19,338 votes to the Conservative runner-up's 7,582, had a majority of 11,756 or 38.7 per cent.

Mrs Williams would hope to benefit by the large Roman Catholic element among the voters. Both she and Mr Mellish are Catholics. But the SDP's main hope is that the Bermondsey Labour party may pick a far-left wing candidate.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11; the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend performance of Royal Tournament, Earls Court, 2.30; the Queen dines with High Commissioner of New Zealand, Chelsea Square, 8.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron of National Federation of Housing Associations, chairs meeting of working party on rural housing, Buckingham Palace, 11.30.

The Duke of Gloucester visits East of England Show, Peterborough, 10.

The Duke of Kent, President of Royal National Life-boat Institution, visits lifeboat stations at Whitby, Staithes, Redcar and Teesmouth, arrives Teesside Airport, 12.05.

The Post Office issues a set of two stamps to celebrate the Royal Wedding, both stamps show HRH Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Talks

Dillian Gordon: Ruben's Samson and Delilah, National Gallery, 6.30.

Joan Gris—the third Cubist by Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1.

The Gloucester Candlestick by Catherine Oakes, 11.30; Salts and Nefs by Catherine Oakes, 2.30; The Ionides Collection by Marcus Halliwell, 3.30, Victoria and Albert Museum.

The case for sanctions against South Africa by Mike Terry, The Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 6.30.

An astonishing correspondent—George Borrow by Miss K. Cann, London Bibe Centre, 146 Queen Victoria Street, 12.15.

Turner and the sublime by Geoffrey House, 11.30; "Sickness and health in Greek and Roman times" by Anne Pearson, 1.15, British Museum.

Exhibitions

Children's Books of the Year exhibition, National Book League, Book House, 45 East Hill, 10-6.

Ceri Richards and David Jones major exhibition of their works, Tate Gallery, 10-6.

New Glass: an augmented version of the show of selected items sumbitted to the Corning Museum of Glass, New York, by artists and manufacturers from all parts of the world, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-5.50.

Michael Piper: Myths and Men; sculpture, Alwin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton Street, 10-6.

Paintings, drawings and floor-pieces by Peter Kalkhof, Goethe Institute, 50 Princes Gate, 12-8.

Theatre designs by Mucha, Bakst, Ceri Richards, Erte, Juan Gris, Tchelitchew, Delaunay and others, plus paintings by Ernst Neuschul and Zdzislaw, Wilma Wayne, 17 Old Bond Street, 10.30-6.

The Human Factor, The Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, 1-5.30.

An English Vision: The Influence of William Blake—Past and Present, Faustus Galleries, 94 Jermyn Street, 9.30-5.30.

Music

Organ recital by Michael Anderson, St Bride's, 1.15.

Martyn Dyke and pupils, piano, Holy Sepulchre, 1.15.

Niel Immelman, piano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

The Simon Halsey Singers, The Garden, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.

Walks

The City of London experience—deluxe tour, meet St Paul's Station, 11.

The London of Sheridan and Garrick; Covent Garden, meet Leicester Square Station (Hippodrome Corner exit), 11.

Royal and parliamentary London, meet Westminster Station, 11.

Literary London: Bloomsbury, meet Holborn Underground Station, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,584

ACROSS
1 Man of mark for the post (5).
4 Broadly felt it's no nightcap for an insomniac! (9).
9 Jogging memos (9).
10 Miss Mary Ann, better known as George (5).
11 Going out with someone is becoming old-fashioned! (6).
12 Food in cans coming under the hammer (3-5).
14 One word Goldwyn made two of—it's not on (10).
16 Country fair a queen holds (4).
19 Bowls over in underhand manner (4).
20 Under pressure it patches cot roughly (6, 4).
22 Clothes set with skilful fitting (8).
23 Keep signalling for a big bottle (6).
26 Greek letter edged with gold from here? (5).
27 What Wilberforce urged to stop the traffic (9).
28 Turnout or old army show for the chief magistrate (4, 5).
29 British orchestra in East Germany? (5).

DOWN
1 Set much less than the Thames alight at rehearsal (4-5).
2 Let in a great number in the passage (5).
3 Petruchio would kill a wife with it (keeping her 4 ac?) (8).
4 Enough said . . . (4).
5 . . . but little said, perhaps, of this spirited product (10).
6 Fury, with the drink about to end? (6).
7 A problem for a monkey in the garden (9).
8 Chain letters? (5).
13 There is little room in a lot of book selections for it (10).
15 Bookmaker appears to brush pile the wrong way (9).
17 Her demise isn't front page news (5, 4).
18 Mowgli's kite on the menu? How juvenile (8).
21 Seaside grass does spoil the butter, either way (6).
22 Wind doubles on rising (5).
24 Question what is right in a measure (5).
25 The swine supplies nothing in place of drink (4).



Sporting fixtures

Cricket: NatWest Trophy, second round (10.30); Lancashire v Middlesex, Manchester; Glamorgan v Hampshire, Cardiff; Gloucestershire v Essex, Bristol; Kent v Nottinghamshire, Canterbury; Northamptonshire v Somerset, Northampton; Surrey v Leicestershire, the Oval; Warwickshire v Sussex, Edgbaston; Worcestershire v Derbyshire, Worcester. Tour match: Yorkshire v Sri Lankans, Sheffield (11 to 6.30).

Racing: Catterick Bridge (2), Yarmouth (2.15), Sandown Park (5.45), Hamilton Park (6.45).

Equestrianism: Royal International Horse Show, Wembley.

Tennis: County Week.

Shooting: Bisley.

Sport on TV
BBC 1: 10.25, cricket; 9.25, Royal International Horse Show.
BBC 2: 1.20, cricket; 5.15, cricket; 9.25, Top Crown, bowling; 11.30, cricket.

TV top ten

Week ended July 12, 1981

1	Coronation Street (Mon), Granada	14.70
2	Coronation Street (Wed), Granada,	14.50
3	Russ Abbot's Saturday Madhouse, LWT	12.75
4	Lady in Danger, ITV	12.70
5	The Krypton Factor, Granada	12.00
6	Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself, Thames	11.90
7	Only When I Laugh, Yorkshire	11.70
8	Crossroads (Wed), ATV	11.65
8	That's Life, BBC	11.65
10	Family Fortunes ATV	11.60

JICTAR

Roads

London and South-East: M1—Both M1 carriageways closed from 8 pm until 6 am tomorrow between Junction 6 (Watford) and Junction 7 (M10). Diversions via A405 signposted. M2—Traffic sharing one carriageway between Junctions 1 (Rochester) and 3 (Maidstone). West London (between Chiswick and Heston): Part of both sides of elevated section of M4 closed from 9 pm to 6 am tomorrow.

Midlands: A45—Temporary signals at Flore, Northants. Long delays. A1—Foston, nr Grantham, Lincolnshire, all traffic sharing one carriageway. Inside lane northbound closed near Stangate Hill in Cambridgeshire.

Wales and the West: A458—Repairs at Mallwyd, west of Welshpool. A494—Temporary signals at Drws-y-Nant, Corwen-Dolgellau road. A377—Resurfacing Umberleigh-Chumleigh, Barnstaple-Crediton road. A4—Peak hour delays at Hotwell road, Bristod and London Hotwell road, Bristol and London Road West, Bath, roadworks.

Inquiries to AA: 01-954 7373

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.70	1.63
Austria Sch	33.60	31.50
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.31	2.22
Denmark Kr	14.78	14.08
Finland Mkk	8.75	8.35
France Fr	11.14	10.64
Germany DM	4.74	4.50
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Hongkong $	10.98	10.38
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lir	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yn	459.00	433.00
Netherlands Gld	5.26	5.00
Norway Kr	11.82	11.22
Portugal Esc	123.50	117.50
South Africa Rd	1.92	1.77
Spain Pta	185.50	176.50
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.05	3.83
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	73.50	68.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 1.8 to 512.2.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.08 to 934.46.

Anniversaries

Gregor Johann Mendel born, Heinzendorf, Silesia, 1822. The Rev William Archibald Spooner born, London, 1844.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the Navy. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, committee, fifth day.

Last chance to see . . .

Theatre

These Men by Mayo Simon, Bush Theatre (743 3388), ends on Saturday; Time and Time Again by Alan Ayckbourn, Churchill Theatre, Bromley, Kent (460 6677), ends on Saturday; Quentin Crisp, Greenwich Theatre (858 7755), ends on Saturday; The Misanthrope, Round House (267 2564), ends on August 1; Sadista Sisters in Red Door Without a Bolt, Tricycle Theatre, 269 Kilburn High Road, NW6 (328 8626), ends on August 1; Royal Tournament, Earl's Court (371 8141), ends on August 1.

Cinema

The Phantom of Liberty, Camden Plaza, Camden Town, ends tomorrow.

Exhibitions

H. Dieter Pietsch works on paper, Nicola Jacobs Gallery, 9 Cork Street, W1, ends on Saturday; Life and Landscape in Britain, 1670-1870, Agnew Gallery, 43 Old Bond Street, W1, ends on July 31; Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980) memorial exhibition, Marlborough Gallery, 6 Albemarle Street, W1, ends on July 31; Italian Baroque paintings, Matthiesen Fine Art, 7-8 Mason's Yard, St James's, SW1, ends on August 1; Helen Bradley commemorative exhibition, W. H. Patterson, 19 Albemarle Street, W1, ends on August 1; An English Vision, Faustus Galleries, 94 Jermyn Street, SW1, ends on July 31.

The papers

The Ottawa summit and Israeli attacks on Lebanon have been the centre of international press interest.

Frankfurter Allgemeine wondered if Ottawa would show that the cohesion of the West was stronger than its apparent contradictions, while *Die Welt* was less optimistic, accusing both the United States and Europe of lack of coordination, exaggerated self-confidence and inconsistent analyses. *Stuttgarter Zeitung* was cynical: "When the curtain falls everyone will stick to his own views and that will be called unity."

France had warned President Reagan that American monetary policy could lead to protectionist measures, *Le Monde* reported. *L'Humanite* wondered if Mr Begin was planning to invade south Lebanon.

In Washington, *The Star* commented that Israel was beleaguered, and had been so long before Mr Begin became Prime Minister. But the stockade mentality had its limits. Israel's friends were beginning to wonder whether Mr Begin's stark insensibility to the political factor of Israel's security was lessening, or magnifying, his country's peril.

First nights

The Killing Game, Greenwich Theatre (858 7755) opens on July 27 for four weeks; Quartermaine's Terms, by Simon Gray, Queen's Theatre (734 1166) opens on July 30.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 1981
Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Wednesday, July 22, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather

The general situation: A developing low will become slow moving over E England. Many parts of England and Wales will be cloudy, with outbreaks of rain, some of it heavy and persistent.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, SE and Central S England, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, some heavy; wind W, moderate or fresh, becoming variable, light; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

W Midlands, E, NE and Central N England: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, some heavy; wind variable, light, becoming NE, moderate; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 59F).

SW and NW England, Wales: Rather cloudy, showers, some heavy and prolonged, bright intervals; wind W, veering N, moderate or fresh; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 59F).

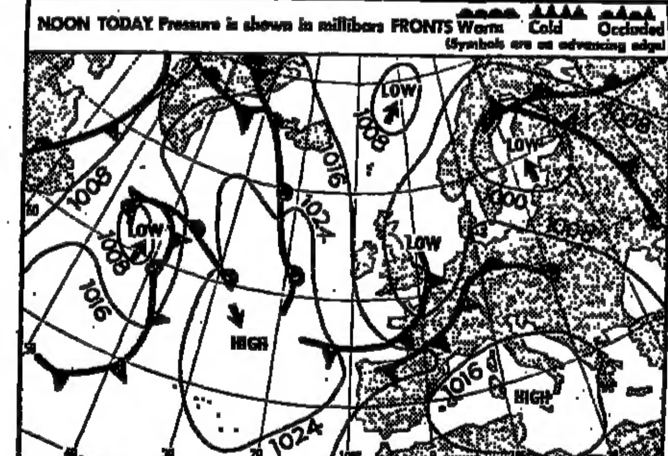
Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, SW Scotland: Rather cloudy with showers, some heavy; wind variable, becoming N, moderate or fresh; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 59F).

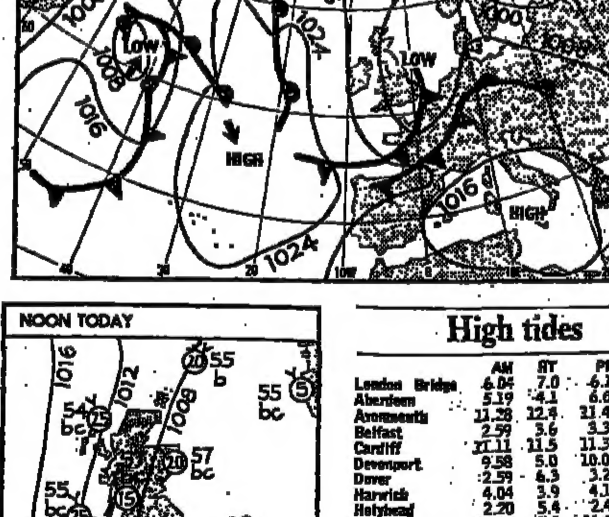
Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Continuing cool with showers, more general rain in SE at first.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind S, mainly moderate; sea slight. Straits of Dover: Wind S, moderate, veering NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate. English Channel (E): Wind W, veering NW, moderate or fresh, increasing to strong at times; sea mainly moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 5.10 am. Sun sets: 9.4 pm. Moon sets: 11.6 am. Moon rises: 11.48 pm.
Last quarter: July 24

POLLEN COUNT: 20 (low). Information supplied by the Asthma Research Council.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	13	55	Guernsey	r	15	59
Birmingham	s	21	70	Inverness	c	16	61
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	d	16	61
Bristol	s	20	68	London	f	22	72
Cardiff	s	19	66	Manchester	c	16	61
Edinburgh	f	16	61	Newcastle	f	15	59
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	c	14	57

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 24C (75F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 16C (61F). Humidity: 7 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 4.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,010.3 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

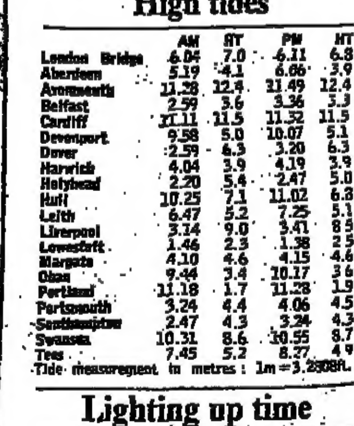
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 23) 3.35-3.45; NW; ZONE; SE. Cosmos 236R (July 23) 0.9-0.16; W; 55NNE; ENE; and (July 23) 3.26-3.32; WNW; ZONE; ESE. Cosmos 956R (July 23) 1.23-1.27; NW; 40W; SW*. Cos 2nd stage (July 23) 1.48-1.53; WSW*; 30WNW; NNW. Titan 3D (July 23) 2.25-2.26; W*; 25W; NW. Big Bird (July 22) 21.45-22.48; SSE*; 75N; NNW. Ogo 2 (July 23) 2.53-2.56; SSW*; 55SSW; N.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 22) 22.30-22.39; W; 45NNW; NE; and (July 23) 3.34-3.44; NW; 75NNE; SE. Cosmos 236R (July 23) 0.9-0.16; WSW; 70WSW; ENE; and (July 23) 3.25-3.32; WNW; 75WNW; ESE. Cosmos 956R (July 23) 1.22-1.27; NNW; 50WSW; SSW*. Cos 2nd stage (July 23) 1.48-1.53; WSW*; 35W; NNW. Titan 3D (July 23) 2.25-2.27; WSW*; 35WSW; NW. Big Bird (July 22) 22.45-22.49; SSE*; 55SE; N. Ogo 2 (July 23) 2.53-2.56; S*; 80ENE; N.

High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.04	7.0	6.11	6.8
Aberdeen	5.19	4.1	6.06	3.9
Avonmouth	11.28	12.4	11.49	12.4
Belfast	2.59	3.6	3.36	3.3
Cardiff	11.11	11.5	11.32	11.5
Devonport	9.58	5.0	10.07	5.1
Dover	2.59	6.3	3.20	6.3
Harwich	4.04	3.9	4.19	3.9
Holyhead	2.20	5.4	2.47	5.0
Hull	10.25	7.1	11.02	6.8
Leith	6.47	5.2	7.25	5.1
Liverpool	3.14	9.0	3.41	8.5
Lowestoft	1.46	2.3	1.38	2.5
Margate	4.10	4.6	4.15	4.6
Oban	9.44	3.4	10.17	3.6
Portland	11.18	1.7	11.28	1.9
Portsmouth	3.24	4.4	4.06	4.5
Southampton	2.47	4.3	3.24	4.3
Swansea	10.31	8.6	10.55	8.7
Tees	7.45	5.2	8.27	4.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Lighting up time

London 9.34 pm to 4.41 am
Bristol 9.43 pm to 4.51 am
Edinburgh 10.9 pm to 4.30 am
Manchester 9.51 pm to 4.40 am
Penzance 9.49 pm to 5.8 am

Resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	8.4	.03	19	66	Sun pds
Bridlington	7.6	.01	20	68	Sun pds
Skegness	6.2	—	21	70	Sun ints
Cromer	7.3	.01	19	66	Sun pds
Gorleston	7.0	—	21	70	Sun pds
Lowestoft	5.7	—	22	72	Sun ints
Clacton	5.2	—	24	75	Sun ints
Margate	5.9	—	23	73	Sun ints
S COAST					
Folkestone	4.4	—	20	68	Sun ints
Hastings	2.5	.09	18	64	Rain
Eastbourne	2.7	.10	17	63	Rain
Worthing	3.0	.06	19	66	Rain
Littlehampton	2.8	.05	19	66	Rain
Bognor Regis	3.0	.05	19	66	Rain
Hayling Island	2.8	.04	19	66	Rain
Bournemouth	4.2	.13	23	73	Showers
Weymouth	5.3	—	21	70	Sun ints
Exmouth	7.0	—	23	73	Sun ints
Teignmouth	7.4	—	23	73	Sun pds
Torquay	7.7	.01	23	73	Rain am
W COAST					
Douglas	0.5	.04	15	59	Shwr pm
Morecambe	1.9	.12	16	61	Cloudy
Blackpool	2.9	.08	16	61	Cloudy
Southport	1.7	.05	15	59	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	—	.11	16	61	Rain pm

Best and worst

Highest day temp: Heathrow airport, south Farnborough, Hampshire, Benson, Oxfordshire 25C (77F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Machrihanish 0.39in; highest sunshine: Scarborough 8.4hr.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Copenhagen	f	18	64	Madrid	s	30	86	Sao Paulo	s	14	57
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	s	28	82	Majorca	s	26	79	San Francisco	s	17	63
Alexandria	c	29	84	Dublin	c	15	59	Malaga	s	27	81	Santiago	s	18	64
Algiers	s	27	81	Dubrovnik	s	23	73	Malta	s	26	79	Seoul	f	29	84
Amsterdam	r	18	64	Faro	s	28	82	Melbourne	c	17	63	Stockholm	r	19	66
Athens	s	29	84	Florence	s	27	81	Miami	s	34	93	Strasbourg	r	18	64
Bahrain	s	37	99	Frankfurt	c	17	63	Milan	s	28	82	Sydney	r	16	61
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	s	24	75	Montreal	f	25	77	Tangier	s	29	84
Beirut	f	29	84	Geneva	f	21	70	Moscow	s	33	91	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Belgrade	c	19	66	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Munich	r	13	55	Tenerife	s	28	82
Berlin	r	18	64	Helsinki	r	15	59	Naples	f	26	79	Tokyo	f	28	82
Biarritz	c	21	70	Hongkong	c	30	86	New York	s	32	90	Toronto	f	20	68
Boulogne	r	15	59	Innsbruck	r	15	59	Nice	s	23	73	Tunis	f	30	86
Bordeaux	c	19	66	Istanbul	f	25	77	Oslo	f	22	72	Valencia	s	27	81
Brussels	c	18	64	Jeddah	s	39	102	Paris	c	18	64	Vancouver	c	17	63
Budapest	c	18	64	Las Palmas	s	29	84	Prague	c	16	61	Venice	s	25	77
Cairo	s	34	93	Lisbon	s	32	90	Rhodes	s	27	81	Vienna	c	17	63
Casablanca	s	26	79	Locarno	s	26	79	Riyadh	s	45	113	Warsaw	c	14	57
Chicago	c	21	70	Los Angeles	f	23	73	Rome	s	25	77	Washington	f	33	91
Cologne	c	18	64	Luxembourg	r	15	59	Salzburg	r	15	59	Zurich	f	18	64